



2022

INTRODUCTION

Table of Contents	i
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	xi
I About	1
II Introduction	5
1 Installation	7
1.1 For the users	7
1.1.1 Strict Requirements	7
1.1.2 Installing mrsimulator	7
1.1.3 Updating mrsimulator	10
1.1.4 Testing your build	10
1.2 For developers and contributors	12
1.2.1 Setting up a dedicated code editor	12
1.2.2 Make your copy of mrsimulator on GitHub	12
1.2.3 Create a development environment	12
1.2.4 Make sure git is installed on your computer	13
1.2.5 Copy your fork of mrsimulator from GitHub to your computer	13
1.2.6 Understanding <i>Remotes</i>	13
1.2.7 Build the development version of mrsimulator	14
1.2.8 Note for the developers and contributors	16
1.3 Troubleshooting	16
1.3.1 Installing Python	17
1.3.2 Google Colab and Jupyter Notebooks	18
1.3.3 Virtual Environments	19
1.3.4 Common Python Syntax Errors	19
1.4 Package dependencies	21
2 Getting Started	23
2.1 SpinSystem	23
2.2 Method	24
2.3 Simulator	25
2.4 SignalProcessor	25
2.5 PyPlot	26
2.6 CSDM	26

3	Isotopomers Example	29
3.1	Spin Systems	29
3.1.1	Isotopomer 1	30
3.1.2	Isotopomer 2	30
3.1.3	Isotopomer 3	31
3.2	Methods	31
3.3	Simulations	32
3.4	Signal Processors	32
3.4.1	Plotting the Dataset	33
3.4.2	Saving your Work	33
4	Least-Squares Fitting Example	37
4.1	Import Experimental Dataset	37
4.1.1	Download experimental dataset	37
4.1.2	Convert experimental dataset to CSDM	38
4.2	Process Experimental Dataset	39
4.3	Measure Noise	40
4.4	Create Fitting Model	41
4.5	Perform Least-Squares Analysis	43
4.5.1	Define the fit parameters	44
4.5.2	Define and minimize the chi-squared function	44
4.5.3	Perform the chi-squared minimization	45
4.5.4	Compare experimental and best-fit spectra with residuals	46
III	User Guide	49
5	Spin System	51
5.1	Overview	51
5.2	Site	52
5.3	Coupling	53
5.4	SpinSystem	54
5.4.1	Single Site Spin System	54
5.4.2	Multi Site Spin System	54
5.4.3	Coupled Spin System	55
5.5	Attribute Summaries	56
6	Spin System Distributions	59
6.1	Library distributions	59
6.1.1	Czjzek distribution	59
6.1.2	Extended Czjzek distribution	61
6.2	User-defined distributions	64
6.2.1	Single Site System Generator	64
7	Methods Library	69
7.1	Bloch Decay Spectrum	69
7.2	Bloch Decay Central Transition	70
7.3	Multi-Quantum VAS	71
7.4	Satellite-Transition VAS	72
7.5	SSB2D	73
7.6	Attribute Summaries	74
8	Method	75
8.1	Overview	75
8.2	Theoretical Background	78

8.2.1	Spin Transition Symmetry Functions	78
8.3	Single-Spin Queries	82
8.3.1	Selecting Symmetric Single-Spin Transitions	85
8.3.2	Inspecting Transition and Symmetry Pathways	87
8.4	Multi-Spin Queries	88
8.4.1	Single-Spin Single-Quantum Transitions	88
8.4.2	Two-Spin Double-Quantum Transitions	91
8.4.3	Three-Spin Single-Quantum Transitions	93
8.4.4	Heteronuclear multiple-spin transitions	95
8.5	Frequency Contributions	98
8.6	Affine Transformations	100
8.7	Average Frequency & Multiple Events	104
8.8	Mixing Queries	105
8.8.1	Default Total Mixing between Adjacent Spectral or Delay Events	106
8.8.2	Rotation Query	106
8.8.3	p and d Echoes on Deuterium	107
8.9	Origin and Reference Offset	113
8.10	Attribute Summaries	113
9	Simulator	117
9.1	Overview	117
9.2	ConfigSimulator	117
9.2.1	Integration Volume	118
9.2.2	Integration Density	120
9.2.3	Number of Sidebands	121
9.2.4	Decompose Spectrum	123
9.2.5	Isotropic interpolation	124
9.3	Attribute Summaries	124
10	Signal Processor	127
10.1	CSDM object	127
10.2	SignalProcessor class	127
10.3	Applying Operations along a Dimension	128
10.4	Applying Apodizations to specific Dependent Variables	129
11	mrsimulator I/O	131
11.1	Dictionary Representation of Objects	131
11.2	Saving and Loading Spin Systems from a File	132
11.3	Saving and Loading Methods from a File	133
11.4	Serializing a Simulator Object	134
11.5	Serialize simulation from a Method to a CSDM Compliant File	135
11.6	Serialize Simulator and SignalProcessor object	135
IV	Examples	137
12	Simulation Gallery	139
12.1	1D NMR simulation (small molecules/crystalline solids)	139
12.1.1	Wollastonite, ^{29}Si ($I=1/2$)	139
12.1.2	Potassium Sulfate, ^{33}S ($I=3/2$)	142
12.1.3	Coesite, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$)	145
12.1.4	Non-coincidental Quad and CSA, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$)	148
12.1.5	Arbitrary spin transition (single-quantum)	150
12.1.6	Arbitrary spin transition (multi-quantum)	154
12.1.7	Coupled spin-1/2 (Static dipolar spectrum)	156

12.1.8	Coupled spin-1/2 (CSA + heteronuclear dipolar + J-couplings)	158
12.1.9	Writing Custom methods (HahnEcho)	163
12.2	1D NMR simulation (macromolecules/amorphous solids)	165
12.2.1	Protein GB1, ^{13}C and ^{15}N (I=1/2)	166
12.2.2	Amorphous material, ^{29}Si (I=1/2)	168
12.2.3	Amorphous material, ^{27}Al (I=5/2)	173
12.2.4	Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)	176
12.2.5	Extended Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)	180
12.3	2D NMR simulation (Crystalline solids)	185
12.3.1	RbNO_3 , ^{87}Rb (I=3/2) 3QMAS	185
12.3.2	Albite, ^{27}Al (I=5/2) 3QMAS	189
12.3.3	RbNO_3 , ^{87}Rb (I=3/2) STMAS	191
12.3.4	Rb_2SO_4 , ^{87}Rb (I=3/2) SAS	195
12.3.5	Rb_2CrO_4 , ^{87}Rb (I=3/2) SAS	198
12.3.6	Coesite, ^{17}O (I=5/2) 3QMAS	201
12.3.7	Coesite, ^{17}O (I=5/2) DAS	203
12.3.8	Rb_2CrO_4 , ^{87}Rb (I=3/2) COASTER	207
12.3.9	Itraconazole, ^{13}C (I=1/2) PASS	211
12.3.10	Rb_2SO_4 , ^{87}Rb (I=3/2) QMAT	213
12.3.11	Wollastonite, ^{29}Si (I=1/2), MAF	216
12.3.12	$\text{MCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$, ^2H (I=1) Shifting-d echo	219
12.4	2D NMR simulation (Disordered/Amorphous solids)	224
12.4.1	Simulating site disorder (crystalline)	224
12.4.2	Czjzek distribution, ^{27}Al (I=5/2) 3QMAS	228
13	Fitting (Least Squares) Gallery	233
13.1	1D Dataset Fitting	233
13.1.1	^{31}P MAS NMR of crystalline Na_2PO_4 (CSA)	233
13.1.2	^{31}P static NMR of crystalline Na_2PO_4 (CSA)	238
13.1.3	^{13}C MAS NMR of Glycine (CSA) [960 Hz]	242
13.1.4	^{13}C MAS NMR of Glycine (CSA) multi-spectra fit	247
13.1.5	1D PASS/MAT sideband order cross-section	253
13.1.6	^{17}O MAS NMR of crystalline Na_2SiO_3 (2nd order quad)	257
13.1.7	^{11}B MAS NMR of Lithium orthoborate crystal	262
13.1.8	^{27}Al MAS NMR of YAG (1st and 2nd order Quad)	266
13.1.9	^2H MAS NMR of Methionine	271
13.1.10	^{119}Sn MAS NMR of SnO	275
13.2	2D Dataset Fitting	280
13.2.1	^{13}C 2D MAT NMR of L-Histidine	280
13.2.2	^{87}Rb 2D QMAT NMR of Rb_2SO_4	285
13.2.3	^{17}O 2D DAS NMR of Coesite	289
13.2.4	^{87}Rb 2D 3QMAS NMR of RbNO_3	295
13.2.5	$\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$, ^2H (I=1) Shifting-d echo	300
14	Signal Processing Gallery	307
14.1	Constant Offset	307
14.2	Polynomial Offset	308
14.3	Exponential Apodization	310
14.4	Gaussian Apodization	311
14.5	Top-Hat Apodization	313

V	Theory	317
15	Transition Frequency Components	319
15.1	Introduction to NMR frequency components	319
15.2	Scaled spatial orientation tensor (sSOT) components in PAS, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$	320
15.2.1	Single nucleus scaled spatial orientation tensor components	320
15.2.2	Coupled nucleus scaled spatial orientation tensor components	322
15.3	Spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$	324
15.3.1	Single nucleus spin transition functions	324
15.3.2	Weakly coupled nucleus spin transition functions	325
15.4	Frequency tensor components (FT) in PAS, $\varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)}$	325
16	Models	327
16.1	Czjzek distribution	327
16.2	Extended Czjzek distribution	328
VI	API and references	331
17	Simulation API	333
17.1	Simulator	333
17.2	ConfigSimulator	339
17.3	SpinSystem	341
17.4	Site	347
17.5	Coupling	351
17.6	Method	355
17.6.1	Method	355
17.6.2	SpectralDimension	362
17.6.3	Events	364
17.6.4	FrequencyEnum	367
17.6.5	Query objects	368
17.7	Methods	373
17.7.1	Summary	374
17.7.2	Table of contents	374
17.8	Other Objects	423
17.8.1	Sites	423
17.8.2	ZeemanState	424
17.8.3	SymmetricTensor	424
17.8.4	AntisymmetricTensor	427
17.8.5	Isotope	428
17.8.6	Transition	429
17.8.7	TransitionPathway	431
17.8.8	SymmetryPathway	432
17.9	Utility functions	433
17.10	Mrsimulator IO	436
18	Signal-Processor API	439
18.1	Signal Processor	439
18.2	Operations	440
18.2.1	Generic operations	440
18.2.2	Baseline	440
18.2.3	Apodization	441
18.2.4	Affine Transformation	441

19 Models API	443
19.1 Czjzek distribution Model	443
19.1.1 Mini-gallery using czjzek distributions	444
19.2 Extended Czjzek distribution Model	444
19.2.1 Mini-gallery using extended czjzek distributions	446
20 Fitting Utility API	447
20.1 LMFIT supplement functions	447
VII Project details	449
21 Changelog	451
21.1 v0.7.0	451
21.1.1 What's new	451
21.1.2 Changes	452
21.1.3 Bug fixes	452
21.1.4 Breaking changes	452
21.2 v0.6.0	452
21.2.1 What's new	452
21.2.2 Changes	453
21.2.3 Bug fixes	453
21.3 v0.5.1	453
21.3.1 Bug fixes	453
21.3.2 Other changes	453
21.4 v0.5.0	453
21.4.1 What's new	453
21.4.2 Other changes	454
21.5 v0.4.0	454
21.5.1 What's new!	454
21.6 v0.3.0	454
21.6.1 What's new!	454
21.6.2 Bug fixes	454
21.6.3 Other changes	455
21.7 v0.2.x	455
21.7.1 What's new!	455
21.7.2 Bug fixes	455
21.7.3 Other changes	455
21.8 v0.1.3	455
21.9 v0.1.2	455
21.10v0.1.1	456
21.11v0.1.0	456
22 Authors and Credits	457
23 License	459
23.1 Mrsimulator License	459
24 Acknowledgment	461

VIII	Reporting Bugs	463
IX	How to cite	467
	Index	471

LIST OF FIGURES

1	Simulation of static and MAS solid-state NMR spectra	4
1.1	Simulation of static and MAS solid-state NMR spectra	11
2.1	A simulated ^{13}C MAS spectrum.	27
3.1	The three most abundant isotopomers of ethanol.	29
3.2	^1H and ^{13}C spectrum of ethanol. Note, the ^{13}C satellites seen on either side of the peaks near 1.2 ppm and 2.6 ppm in the ^1H spectrum.	34
6.1	Czjzek Distribution of shielding tensors.	60
6.2	Czjzek Distribution of EFG tensors.	61
6.3	Extended Czjzek Distribution of shielding tensors.	62
6.4	Extended Czjzek Distribution of EFG tensors.	63
8.1	A illustration of an two-dimensional NMR pulse sequence leading up to the acquisition of the signal from a transition pathway.	75
8.2	Unified Modeling Language class diagram of the Method object in mrsimulator.	76
8.3	Energy level diagrams of a spin $I = 1$ nucleus (left) and spin $I = 3/2$ nucleus (right). Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding p_I and d_I transition symmetry function values.	79
8.4	Energy level diagram of a spin $I = 5/2$ nucleus. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding p_I and d_I spin transition symmetry function values.	80
8.5	Energy level diagram for three coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the single-spin single-quantum transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.	88
8.6	Energy level diagram for three coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the two-spin double-quantum transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.	91
8.7	Energy level diagram for three coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the three spin single-quantum transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.	93
8.8	Energy level diagram for two coupled nuclei with spins $I = 1/2$ and $I = 1$. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the single spin single-quantum transitions (left) and the three-spin triple-quantum transition. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.	95
8.9	Hahn Echo (left) and Solid-Echo (right) pulse sequences. Above each sequence, on the energy level diagram, are the corresponding two transition pathways indicated with blue and orange arrows. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding p_I and d_I transition symmetry function values. Below each sequence are the corresponding transition symmetry pathways, also in blue and orange.	108

9.1	Inaccurate simulation resulting from integrating over an octant when the spin system contains non-zero Euler angles.	119
9.2	Accurate CSA spectrum resulting from the frequency contributions evaluated over the top hemisphere.	119
9.3	Low quality simulation from reduced integration density (=10).	120
9.4	High quality simulation from increased integration density (=100).	121
9.5	Inaccurate sideband simulation resulting from computing low number of sidebands.	122
9.6	Accurate sideband simulation after increasing the number of sidebands.	122
9.7	The frequency contributions from each individual spin systems are combined into one spectrum.	123
9.8	Each spin system's frequency contributions are held in separate spectra.	124
10.1	The unprocessed dataset (left) and processed dataset (right) with a Gaussian convolution and scale factor.	129
10.2	The unprocessed dataset (left) and the processed dataset (right) with convolutions applied to different dependent variables.	130

LIST OF TABLES

5.1	The attributes of a SpinSystem object.	56
5.2	The attributes of a Site object.	56
5.3	The attributes of a Coupling object.	57
5.4	The attributes of a SymmetricTensor object.	57
6.1	Arguments for <code>single_site_system_generator</code>	66
7.1	Attribute description for generic library methods.	74
7.2	Spectral dimension attributes for use with library methods.	74
8.1	Frequency Contributions	99
8.2	The attributes of a Method object	113
8.3	The attributes of a SpectralDimension object	113
8.4	The attributes of a SpectralEvent object	114
8.5	The attributes of a MixingEvent object	114
9.1	The attributes of a Simulator object	124
9.2	The attributes of a Simulator object	124
15.1	A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the nuclear shielding tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the Mth order perturbation expansion of the Nuclear shielding Hamiltonian is presented.	320
15.2	A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the efg tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the Mth order perturbation expansion of the Electric Quadrupole Hamiltonian is presented.	321
15.3	A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the J-coupling tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the Mth order perturbation expansion of the J-coupling Hamiltonian is presented.	322
15.4	A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the dipolar-coupling tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the Mth order perturbation expansion of the dipolar-coupling Hamiltonian is presented.	323
15.5	A list of single nucleus spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$	324
15.6	A list of composite single nucleus spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$. Here, I is the spin quantum number of the nucleus.	324
15.7	A list of weakly coupled nucleus spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$	325
15.8	The table presents a list of frequency tensors defined in the principal axis system of the respective interaction tensor from Eq. (15.7), $\varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)}$, of ranks ℓ and L resulting from the Mth order perturbation expansion of the interaction Hamiltonian supported in mrsimulator.	325

17.1	The table lists the multi-quantum transition associated with the spin I , and the corresponding shear factor, κ , used in affine mapping of the MQ-VAS methods.	386
17.2	The table lists the satellite transitions associated with the spin I , and the corresponding shear factor, κ , used in affine mapping of the ST-VAS methods.	405

Part I

About

mrsimulator is an open-source Python package for fast computation/analysis of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra in fluid and solid phases.

Why use mrsimulator?

- It is open-source and free.
 - It is a fast and versatile multi-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra simulator, including MAS and VAS spectra of nuclei experiencing chemical shift (nuclear shielding) and quadrupolar coupling interactions.
 - It includes simulation of weakly coupled nuclei experiencing J and dipolar couplings.
 - It is fully documented with a stable and simple API and is easily incorporated into Python scripts and web apps.
 - It is compatible with modern Python packages, such as Scikit-learn, Keras, etc.
 - Packages using **mrsimulator** -
 - [mrinversion](#)
-

A brief example

```
from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Make Site and SpinSystem objects
H_site = Site(isotope="1H", shielding_symmetric={"zeta": 13.89, "eta": 0.25})
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[H_site])

# Make static and MAS one-pulse acquire Method objects
static = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["1H"])
mas = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["1H"], rotor_frequency=1000) # in Hz

# Setup and run the Simulation object
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[spin_system], methods=[static, mas])
sim.run()

# Plot the spectra
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(6, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
ax[0].set_title("Static")
ax[1].plot(sim.methods[1].simulation)
ax[1].set_title("MAS")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Note: Throughout the web version of this documentation, you can copy code blocks into your clipboard by hovering over the top right corner of each gray code block and clicking the copy-to-clipboard icon. This is useful for copying code examples into your Python scripts and Jupyter notebooks.

Features

The **mrsimulator** package offers the following

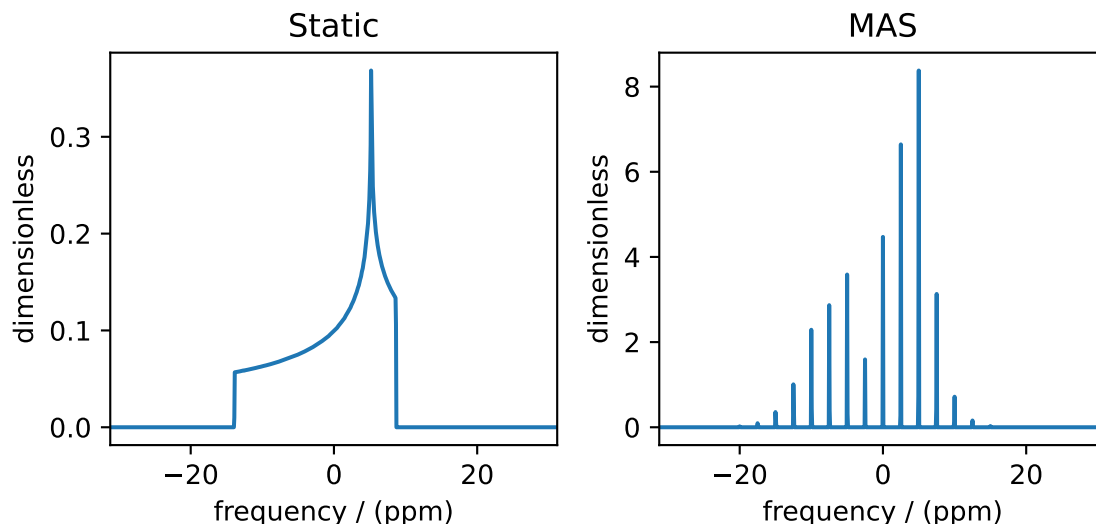


Figure 1: Simulation of static and MAS solid-state NMR spectra

- **Fast simulation** of one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.
- **Simulation of coupled and uncoupled spin system**
 - for spin $I = \frac{1}{2}$, and quadrupole $I \geq \frac{1}{2}$ nuclei
 - at arbitrary macroscopic magnetic flux density
 - at arbitrary rotor angles
 - at arbitrary spinning frequency
- **A library of pre-built NMR methods,**
 - 1D Bloch decay spectrum
 - 1D Bloch decay central transition spectrum
 - 2D Multi-Quantum Variable Angle Spinning (MQ-VAS)
 - 2D Satellite-Transition Variable Angle Spinning (ST-VAS)
 - 2D isotropic/anisotropic sideband correlation spectrum (e.g. PASS and MAT)
 - 2D Magic-Angle Flipping (MAF)
 - 2D Dynamic-Angle Spinning (DAS)
 - Custom user-defined methods (Method)
- **Models for tensor parameter distribution in amorphous materials.**
 - Czjzek
 - Extended Czjzek
 - Custom user-defined models

Part II

Introduction

INSTALLATION

1.1 For the users

Note: If you encounter an issue during installation, see our [troubleshooting section](#). If that doesn't resolve your issue, please create a bug report on our [Github issue tracker](#).

1.1.1 Strict Requirements

mrsimulator has the following strict requirements:

- [Python](#) 3.7 or later
- [Numpy](#) 1.17 or later

See [Package dependencies](#) (page 21) for a full list of requirements.

Make sure you have the required version of Python by typing the following in the terminal,

```
$ python --version
```

For *MacOS* users, Python version 3 is installed under the name *python3*. You may replace *python* for *python3* in the above command and all subsequent Python statements.

For *Windows* users, Python is not usually installed by default. See [Python.org](#) for a list of official Python downloads and Windows installation instructions.

See also:

If you do not have Python or have an older version of Python, you may visit the [Python downloads](#) or [Anaconda](#) websites and follow their instructions on installing Python.

1.1.2 Installing mrsimulator

Google Colab Notebook

Colaboratory is a Google research project. It is a Jupyter notebook environment that runs entirely in the cloud. Launch a new notebook on [Colab](#). We recommend going through the *Welcome to Colab!* tutorial if you are new to Notebooks.

To install the **mrsimulator** package, type

```
!pip install mrsimulator
```

in a new cell, execute, and finally restart the runtime. All done! You may now start using the library, or proceed to [Getting Started](#) (page 23) to continue the tutorial.

Local machine (Using pip)

PIP is a package manager for Python packages and is included with python version 3.4 and higher. PIP is the easiest way to install Python packages. Install the package using pip as follows,

```
$ pip install mrsimulator
```

For *Mac* users, if the above statement didn't work, you are probably using MacOS system python, in which case, use the following,

```
$ python3 -m pip install mrsimulator --user
```

If you get a `PermissionError`, it usually means that you do not have the administrative access to install new packages to your Python installation. In this case, you may consider adding the `--user` option at the end of the statement to install the package into your home directory. You can read more about how to do this in the [pip documentation](#).

From source

Prerequisites

You will need a C-compiler suite and the development headers for the BLAS and FFTW libraries, along with development headers from Python and Numpy, to build the **mrsimulator** library from source. The **mrsimulator** package utilizes the BLAS and FFTW routines for numerical computation. To leverage the best performance, we recommend installing the BLAS and FFTW libraries which are optimized and tuned for your system. In the following, we list recommendations on installing the C-compiler (if applicable), BLAS, FFTW, and building the **mrsimulator** libraries.

Obtaining the Source Packages

The latest stable source package for **mrsimulator** is available on [PyPI](#) and [Github release](#). Download and extract the `.tar.gz` file.

OS-dependent prerequisites

Note: Installing OS-dependent prerequisites is a one-time process. If upgrading to a newer version of mrsimulator, skip to the next section.

Linux

OpenBLAS and FFTW libraries

On Linux, the package manager for your distribution is usually the easiest route to ensure you have the prerequisites to building the **mrsimulator** library. To build from source, you will need the OpenBLAS and FFTW development headers for your Linux distribution. Type the following command in the terminal, based on your Linux distribution.

For (Debian/Ubuntu):

```
$ sudo apt-get install libopenblas-dev libfftw3-dev
```

For (Fedora/RHEL):

```
$ sudo yum install openblas-devel fftw-devel
```

Install a C/C++ compiler

The C-compiler comes with your Linux distribution. No further action is required.

Mac OSX

OpenBLAS/Accelerate and FFTW libraries

You will require the **brew** package manager to install the development headers for the OpenBLAS (if applicable) and FFTW libraries. Read more on installing brew from [homebrew](#).

Step-1 Install the FFTW library using the homebrew formulae.

```
$ brew install fftw
```

Step-2 By default, the **mrsimulator** package links to the openblas library for BLAS operations. Mac users may opt to choose the in-build Apple's Accelerate library. If you opt for Apple's Accelerate library, skip to *Step-3*. If you wish to link the mrsimulator package to the OpenBLAS library, type the following in the terminal,

```
$ brew install openblas
```

Step-3 If you choose to link the **mrsimulator** package to the OpenBLAS library, skip to the next section.

(a) You will need to install the BLAS development header for Apple's Accelerate library. The easiest way is to install the Xcode Command Line Tools. Note, this is a one-time installation. If you have previously installed the Xcode Command Line Tools, you may skip this sub-step. Type the following in the terminal,

```
$ xcode-select --install
```

(b) The next step is to let the **mrsimulator** setup know your preference. Open the **settings.py** file, located at the root level of the **mrsimulator** source code folder, in a text editor. You should see

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# BLAS library
use_openblas = True
# mac-os only
use_accelerate = False
```

To link the **mrsimulator** package to the Apple's Accelerate library, change the fields to

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# BLAS library
use_openblas = False
# mac-os only
use_accelerate = True
```

Install a C/C++ compiler

The C-compiler installs with the Xcode Command Line Tools. No further action is required.

Windows

Install conda

Skip this step if you already have miniconda or anaconda for python \geq 3.7 installed on your system. Download the latest version of conda on your operating system from either [miniconda](#) or [Anaconda](#) websites. Make sure you download conda for Python 3. Double click the downloaded .exe file and follow the installation steps.

OpenBLAS and FFTW libraries

Launch the **Anaconda prompt** (it should be located under the start menu). Within the anaconda prompt, type the following to install the package dependencies.

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge openblas fftw
```

Install a C/C++ compiler

Because the core of the **mrsimulator** package is written in C, you will require a C-compiler to build and install the package. Download and install the Microsoft Visual C++ compiler from [Build Tools for Visual Studio](#).

Building and Installing

Use the terminal/Prompt to navigate into the directory containing the package (usually, the folder is named mrsimulator),

```
$ cd mrsimulator
```

From within the source code folder, type the following in the terminal to install the library.

```
$ pip install .
```

If you get an error that you don't have the permission to install the package into the default **site-packages** directory, you may try installing with the **--user** options as,

```
$ pip install . --user
```

1.1.3 Updating mrsimulator

If you are upgrading to a newer version of mrsimulator, you should have all the prerequisites already installed on your system. In this case, type the following in the terminal/Prompt

```
$ pip install mrsimulator -U
```

All done! You may now start using the library or proceed to [Getting Started](#) (page 23) to continue the tutorial.

1.1.4 Testing your build

Note: For Windows users using anaconda Python 3.8 and higher, you need to set the following environment variable in the **Anaconda Prompt** before running mrsimulator scripts.

```
$ set CONDA_DLL_SEARCH_MODIFICATION_ENABLE='1'
```

If the installation is successful, you should be able to run the following test file in your terminal. Download the test file [here](#) or copy and paste the following code into a Python file and run the code.

```
from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Make Site and SpinSystem objects
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

H_site = Site(isotope="1H", shielding_symmetric={"zeta": 13.89, "eta": 0.25})
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[H_site])

# Make static and MAS one-pulse acquire Method objects
static = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["1H"])
mas = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["1H"], rotor_frequency=1000) # in Hz

# Setup and run the Simulation object
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[spin_system], methods=[static, mas])
sim.run()

# Plot the spectra
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(6, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real)
ax[0].set_title("Static")
ax[1].plot(sim.methods[1].simulation.real)
ax[1].set_title("MAS")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

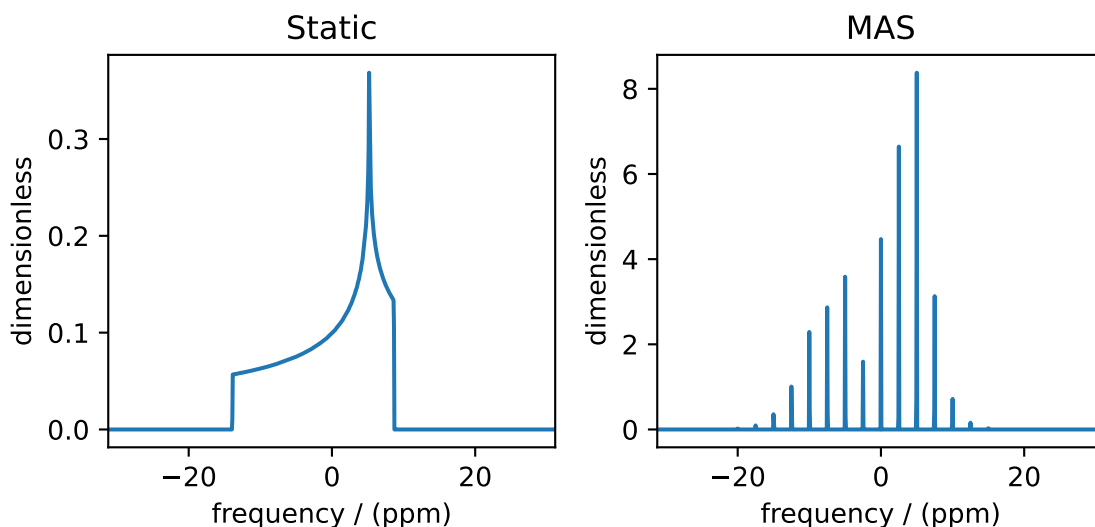


Figure 1.1: Simulation of static and MAS solid-state NMR spectra

Note: If you encounter the following error

```

ValueError: numpy.ndarray size changed, may indicate binary incompatibility.
Expected 88 from C header, got 80 from PyObject

```

update numpy by running

```
$ pip install -U numpy
```

1.2 For developers and contributors

1.2.1 Setting up a dedicated code editor

Using a code editor or IDE is useful when contributing to a codebase. Many products are available; use what is most familiar. For new developers, we recommend [VS Code](#) since it is lightweight, free, and has a breadth of community extensions.

1.2.2 Make your copy of mrsimulator on GitHub

Making a copy of someone's code on GitHub is the same as making a *fork*. A fork is a complete copy of the code and its revision history.

1. Log in to a [GitHub account](#).
2. Go to the [mrsimulator Github](#) home page.
3. Click on the *fork* button.

You will see a short animation of Octocat scanning a book on a flatbed scanner. After that, you should find yourself on the home page for your forked copy of mrsimulator.

1.2.3 Create a development environment

It is good practice to create separate virtual environments when developing packages. There are many environment managers available; however, we recommend using [Anaconda or Miniconda](#).

Note: For Mac users with Apple Silicon, Anaconda and Miniconda are natively supported on M1 as of [release 2022.05](#). See the [downloads page](#) for compatible versions.

If your Python is built for Apple Silicon, the following command should display similar output.

```
$ file `which python`  
/some/path/to/python: Mach-O 64-bit executable arm64
```

The following is an example of creating a Conda environment.

```
$ conda create -n mrsimulator-dev python=3.9
```

The above command will create a new environment named *mrsimulator-dev* using Python 3.9. To activate the environment, use

```
$ conda activate mrsimulator-dev
```

1.2.4 Make sure git is installed on your computer

Git is a source code management system. It keeps track of the changes made to the code and manages contributions from several individuals. You may notice that much of its terminology comes from river and tree metaphors, i.e., source, fork, branch, upstream, etc. You may read about git at the [Git Basics](#).

If you are using anaconda/miniconda, you probably have git pre-installed. To check, type in terminal

```
$ git --version
# if git is installed, you will get something like git version 2.30.2
```

If git is not installed, [install](#) it before continuing.

Basic git configuration:

Follow the instructions at [Set Up Git](#) at GitHub to configure:

- your user name and email in your copy of git.
- authentication, so you don't have to type your GitHub password every time you

You'll need to access GitHub from the command line.

1.2.5 Copy your fork of mrsimulator from GitHub to your computer

Unless you plan on always editing the code using the online Github editor, you may need to copy the fork of **mrsimulator** from your GitHub account to your computer. Make a complete copy of the fork with

```
$ git clone --recursive https://github.com/your-user-name/mrsimulator.git
```

Insert *your-user-name* with your GitHub account username. If there is an error at this stage, it is probably an error in setting up authentication.

You now have a copy of the **mrsimulator** fork from your GitHub account to your local computer into a **mrsimulator** folder.

1.2.6 Understanding *Remotes*

In git, the name for another location of the same repository is *remote*. The repository that contains the latest “official” development version is traditionally called the *upstream* remote. You can read more about [remotes on Git Basics](#).

At this point, your local copy of **mrsimulator** doesn't know where the *upstream* development version of **mrsimulator** is. To let git know, change into the **mrsimulator** folder you created in the previous step, and add a remote:

```
cd mrsimulator
git remote add mrsimulator git://github.com/deepanshs/mrsimulator.git
```

You can check that everything is set up correctly so far by asking git to show you all of the remotes it knows about for your local repository of **mrsimulator** with `git remote -v`, which should display

```
upstream git://github.com/deepanshs/mrsimulator.git (fetch)
upstream git://github.com/deepanshs/mrsimulator.git (push)
origin git@github.com:your-user-name/mrsimulator.git (fetch)
origin git@github.com:your-user-name/mrsimulator.git (push)
```

1.2.7 Build the development version of mrsimulator

OS-dependent prerequisites

Note: Installing OS-dependent prerequisites is a one-time process. If you are upgrading to a newer version of mrsimulator, skip to the next section.

Linux

OpenBLAS and FFTW libraries

On Linux, the package manager for your distribution is usually the easiest route to ensure you have the prerequisites to building the **mrsimulator** library. To build from source, you will need the OpenBLAS and FFTW development headers for your Linux distribution. Type the following command in the terminal, based on your Linux distribution.

For (Debian/Ubuntu):

```
$ sudo apt-get install libopenblas-dev libfftw3-dev
```

For (Fedora/RHEL):

```
$ sudo yum install openblas-devel fftw-devel
```

Install a C/C++ compiler

The C-compiler comes with your Linux distribution. No further action is required.

Mac OSX

OpenBLAS/Accelerate and FFTW libraries

You will require the **brew** package manager to install the development headers for the OpenBLAS (if applicable) and FFTW libraries. Read more on installing brew from [homebrew](#).

Step-1 Install the FFTW library using the homebrew formulae.

```
$ brew install fftw
```

Step-2 By default, the **mrsimulator** package links to the openblas library for BLAS operations. Mac users may opt to choose the in-build Apple's Accelerate library. If you opt for Apple's Accelerate library, skip to *Step-3*. If you wish to link the mrsimulator package to the OpenBLAS library, type the following in the terminal,

```
$ brew install openblas
```

Step-3 If you choose to link the **mrsimulator** package to the OpenBLAS library, skip to the next section.

(a) You will need to install the BLAS development header for Apple's Accelerate library. The easiest way is to install the Xcode Command Line Tools. Note, this is a one-time installation. If you have previously installed the Xcode Command Line Tools, you may skip this sub-step. Type the following in the terminal,

```
$ xcode-select --install
```

(b) The next step is to let the **mrsimulator** setup know your preference. Open the **settings.py** file, located at the root level of the **mrsimulator** source code folder, in a text editor. You should see

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-  
# BLAS library  
use_openblas = True  
# mac-os only  
use_accelerate = False
```

To link the **mrsimulator** package to the Apple's Accelerate library, change the fields to

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-  
# BLAS library  
use_openblas = False  
# mac-os only  
use_accelerate = True
```

Install a C/C++ compiler

The C-compiler installs with the Xcode Command Line Tools. No further action is required.

Windows

Install conda

Skip this step if you already have miniconda or anaconda for python \geq 3.7 installed on your system. Download the latest version of conda on your operating system from either [miniconda](#) or [Anaconda](#) websites. Make sure you download conda for Python 3. Double click the downloaded .exe file and follow the installation steps.

OpenBLAS and FFTW libraries

Launch the **Anaconda** prompt (it should be located under the start menu). Within the anaconda prompt, type the following to install the package dependencies.

```
$ conda install -c conda-forge openblas fftw
```

Install a C/C++ compiler

Because the core of the **mrsimulator** package is written in C, you will require a C-compiler to build and install the package. Download and install the Microsoft Visual C++ compiler from [Build Tools for Visual Studio](#).

Build and install

Before building the development version of mrsimulator, install the development requirement packages with pip. In the directory where your copy of **mrsimulator** is, type:

```
$ pip install -r requirements-dev.txt  
$ pip install -e .
```

As before, if you get an error that you don't have the permission to install the package into the default site-packages directory, you may try installing by adding the `--user` option.

Note: If you are using a Mac with Apple Silicon and unable to install **mrsimulator**, [open an issue](#) on the GitHub page.

1.2.8 Note for the developers and contributors

Before commits: **mrsimulator** follows Python community standards for writing code and documentation. To help guide the developers and contributors toward these standards, we have created a `.pre-commit-config.yaml` file that, when used with **pre-commit**, will inspect the code and document for issues. To set up **pre-commit**, type the following one-time install statement in the terminals,

```
$ pre-commit install
```

Once set up, navigate to the root level of the **mrsimulator** folder and type

```
$ pre-commit run
```

The above statement auto-fixes some issues and lists others for you to fix. Review the changes and address the listed issues before a git commit.

Note: The pre-commit command ignores unstaged changes. Before running **pre-commit run**, make sure to stage files for a commit.

Running tests: We use the **pytest** module for unit tests. At the root level of the **mrsimulator** folder, type

```
$ pytest
```

which will run a series of tests alerting you to any unit tests that fail.

Checking test coverage: To check which lines in the codebase are covered when running a test, use the following command.

```
$ pytest --cov-report=html
```

To view the unit test coverage report, open the `mrsimulator/htmlcov/index.html` file in a web browser.

Building docs: We use the sphinx Python documentation generator for building docs. Navigate to the `docs` directory within the **mrsimulator** folder, and type,

```
$ make html
```

The above command will build the documentation and store the build at `mrsimulator/docs/_build/html`. Open the `index.html` file in a web browser within this folder to view the locally-built documentation.

1.3 Troubleshooting

We've compiled solutions to some common issues encountered when installing and using **mrsimulator**. However, this list is by no means comprehensive and may change as **mrsimulator** is continuously updated.

If the following sections don't resolve your issue, we ask that you open an issue on the [GitHub issue tracker](#) for problems related to installing and using **mrsimulator**. For other issues, such as installing Python or a code editor, we ask you to open a discussion post on the [GitHub discussion](#) page.

1.3.1 Installing Python

Mrsimulator requires Python or a hosted Notebook service to run. If you are using Google Colab, see specific instructions in the *For the users* (page 7) section.

Checking the version of Python

Windows

MacOS

Linux

To check if Python is installed on a Windows machine, first open the Command Prompt application. Next, type

```
python -V
```

and press enter. Python 2.7.x or Python 3.x.x should be printed to the console. However, if Python is not installed, an error message like the following will appear:

```
'python' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file.
```

To install Python, visit python.org to download a version of Python 3. During the installation process, check **add Python 3.x to PATH**. If this isn't selected, Python may not be accessible across your computer and will cause errors.

If you are certain Python is installed on your system but continue to receive errors, see [adding Python to your PATH variable](#).

Nearly all recent versions of MacOS come with Python pre-installed. If you're unsure if Python is installed, follow these steps.

To check if Python is installed on MacOS, open the Terminal application. Next, type

```
python -V
```

and press enter. Python 2.7.x or Python 3.x.x should be printed to the console. However, if Python is not installed, an error message like the following will appear:

```
zsh: command not found: python
```

To install Python, visit python.org to download a version of Python 3 for your system.

To check if Python is installed on Linux, open a terminal. Next, type

```
python -V
```

and press enter. Python 2.7.x or Python 3.x.x should be printed to the console. However, if Python is not installed, an error message like the following will appear:

```
bash: python: command not found
```

To install Python, visit python.org to download a version of Python 3 for your system.

Updating Python

If Python is already installed on your system but is out of date, we recommend [installing Anaconda](#) to manage Python versions. Anaconda is versatile and allows multiple versions of Python to run on one computer without interfering with each-other.

However, if Anaconda can't be used, newer versions of Python can be installed from [python.org](#). Python 3.7 or greater is required to run `mrsimulator`, but we encourage using the latest compatible version of Python.

1.3.2 Google Colab and Jupyter Notebooks

If you are new to Google Colab or just need a refresher, we suggest going through [Google's introduction to Colaboratory](#).

Google Colab has the same functionality as a Jupyter Notebooks. The main difference is that Jupyter Notebooks are run on your local machine. The [Jupyter Notebook documentation](#) details installation and use.

Updating Numpy

Google Colab is versatile and platform independent, but some of the pre-installed libraries may be old version. When running `mrsimulator` on Google Colab, an incompatible version of `numpy` will cause the following error

```
ValueError: numpy.ndarray size changed, may indicate binary incompatibility. Expected 88 from C
→header, got 80 from PyObject
```

To update `numpy` in Google Colab, execute the following command in a new cell.

```
!pip install -U numpy
```

This step may take a few seconds. After updating, a warning should pop up saying

```
WARNING: The following packages were previously imported in this runtime: [numpy]    You must
→restart the runtime in order to use newly installed versions.
```

Press the restart runtime button and `numpy` should be up-to-date. Remember to re-run all code cells since all previous outputs are cleared after restarting the runtime.

Order of Cell Execution

For Jupyter Notebooks and Google Colab, the order of cell execution is important. If a variable `foo` is referenced before assignment, Python will throw `NameError: name 'foo' is not defined`.

If you get this error when working in a notebook, first check the cell where your variable was defined has been executed. A cell can be executed by pressing `shift + enter` while the text cursor is in that cell, or by pressing the run button near the top-left of the cell.

Similarly, if you've reassigned a variable but the code isn't reflecting that reassignment, check to make sure the cell where the variable was reassigned has been executed. Value changes are only recognized after cell execution.

1.3.3 Virtual Environments

Creating a Python environment using Anaconda

Since different Python packages have different dependencies, installing multiple packages on the same machine can cause [issues](#). For example, **mrsimulator** requires at least `numpy v1.17` but `some-other-library` might require exactly `numpy v1.15`. These two libraries would likely throw errors when run in the same environment.

For this reason, we recommend using an environment manager, like `venv` or `anaconda`. We will look at `anaconda` for its simple commands. Installation instructions can be found on the [anaconda documentation page](#).

Note: Anaconda is a robust package and environment management program, but it does require a significant amount of space on disk (>400mb). If you need a lightweight environment manager and are confident with Python, we recommend looking at [Python's venv documentation](#).

Once Anaconda is installed, create a new environment by running

```
$ conda create -n <name> python=3.9
```

where `<name>` is the desired name of your environment. Each environment can have a Python version specified after `python=`. We recommend using `python=3.9`. Next activate the environment by running

```
$ conda activate <name>
```

The current environment name is reflected in the leftmost portion of a line. On MacOS, an environment named `mrsimulator-0.7` should look like

```
(mrsimulator-0.7) nmruser@machine $
```

If you are using a code editor or IDE, the current environment should be displayed somewhere on the window. For VS Code, the environment name and Python version are shown in the bottom-left corner.

To install **mrsimulator** in this new environment, follow the [installation](#) (page 7) instructions. **Mrsimulator** and any other libraries will only be installed in the active environment. This way different projects can run in separate environments.

To exit the environment run

```
$ conda deactivate
```

To start using **mrsimulator** again, simply activate the environment in which it was installed.

Packages installed in an environment remain installed between sessions and won't interfere with packages in other environments.

1.3.4 Common Python Syntax Errors

Python syntax is slightly different than other languages, which can cause some confusion. A dedicated code editor is the easiest way to find and prevent syntax errors. We recommend using VS Code on your local machine or Google Colab, which runs everything online. These programs check for syntax errors as you write code. The following are some typical syntax errors encountered and how to solve them.

IndentationError

If you encounter an `IndentationError`, you have an extra/missing whitespace in your code. Code editors make finding troublesome whitespace easier, but the error should also show the code snippet which threw the error.

- `IndentationError: expected an indented block` means some code is missing an indent after a class/method/loop deceleration.
- `IndentationError: unindent does not match any outer indentation level` means the code didn't return to a previous indentation level.
- `IndentationError: unexpected indent` means Python encountered unexpected whitespace.

Code blocks in Python rely on indentation levels (1 level = 4 spaces), so whitespace can't be placed randomly. Code blocks are preceded by a `:`, and all code in one block has the same indentation. To get out of a code block, remove an indentation level.

As an example of indentation, here is some code that adds the numbers 0 to 9:

```
# Add numbers 0 through 9
total = 0
for i in range(10):
    # New code block (4 spaces)
    total += i
# Exit loop code block (0 spaces)
print(total)
```

Mismatched Brackets and Square Brackets

Nesting many lists and dictionaries inside each other become hard to read. If you have mismatched or missing brackets, Python will throw `SyntaxError: invalid syntax`. Code editors can automatically format large nestings and highlight which openings and closings go together, making the code easier to understand.

Make sure all brackets are balanced and that opening and closing brackets match. Python uses three types of brackets:

- `()` is used when creating a `tuple` or when creating/calling method signatures.
- `[]` is used when creating a `list` or when indexing an item in a list or tuple.
- `{}` is used when creating a `dict` or `set`.

`TypeError: object is not callable`

The most common reason `TypeError: object is not callable` is when `()` is used instead of `[]`. Parentheses are used to call functions. For example

```
def foo(n):
    print("I received", n)

foo(1)
# I received 1
```

But parentheses aren't valid for indexing a subscriptable object (list, tuple, etc.). For example, the following code will throw a `TypeError`

```
bar = [1, 2, 3, 4]
bar(1)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'list' object is not callable
```

but the following code is valid

```
bar = [1, 2, 3, 4]
print(bar[1])
# 2
```

The same applies to dictionaries, but instead of indexing with an integer, you would index with a keyword. For example

```
spam = {"ham": "Hello World!", "eggs": 54.73}
print(spam["ham"]) # prints Hello World!
print(spam("ham")) # throws error
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'dict' object is not callable
```

TypeError: object is not subscriptable

TypeError: object is not subscriptable is thrown when indexing a non-subscriptable object. For example

```
some_num = 42
some_num[3]
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: 'int' object is not subscriptable
```

Also, there is a limit to how times you can index a subscriptable object. A 1D list can only be indexed once, 2D twice, and so on. If you are using nested lists/dicts, make sure you aren't exceeding the number of indexes possible.

1.4 Package dependencies

Mrsimulator works with Python versions >3.7 and is compatible with the following operating systems:

- MacOS 10.15 or later
- Windows 7 or later
- Most releases of Linux

mrsimulator depends on the following packages:

Required packages

- NumPy ≥ 1.17
- matplotlib $\geq 3.3.4$ for figures and visualization
- lmfit $\geq 1.0.3$ for least-squares fitting
- pandas $\geq 1.1.3$
- csdmpy $\geq 0.4.1$

- `pydantic>=1.9`
- `nmrglue>=0.9`
- `monty>=2.0.4`
- `typing-extensions>=3.7`
- `numexpr>=2.7.1`
- `psutil>=5.4.8`
- `joblib>=1.0.0`

Required libraries for local build

- `openblas`
 - `fftw`
-

For `mrsimualtor` developers, the following packages are required:

For building C libraries

- `cython>=0.29.14`

For unit tests - `sympy` - `pytest>=5.3` - `pytest-cov` - `sybil>=3.0.0`

For formatting

- `black`
- `pre-commit>=2.11.1`

For building documentation

- `sphinxjp.themes.basicstrap`
- `sphinx>=2.0`
- `sphinx-gallery>=0.10`
- `pillow>=7.1.2`
- `breathe==4.34.0`
- `sphinx_copybutton>=0.3.0`
- `sphinx-tabs>=1.1.13`
- `recommonmark`
- `sphinx-version-warning`

GETTING STARTED

In `mrsimulator`, the user initializes objects from `mrsimulator` classes; The three main classes we will use in this example are: [Spin System](#) (page 51), [Method](#) (page 75), and [Simulator](#) (page 117).

`SpinSystem` defines the spin system and its tensor parameters used to generate a particular subspectrum, and `Method` defines the behavior and parameters for the particular NMR measurement to be simulated. A list of `Method` and `SpinSystem` objects are used to initialize a `Simulator` object, which is then used to generate the corresponding NMR spectra—returned as a CSDM object in each `Method` object. For more information on the CSDM (Core Scientific Dataset Model), see the [csdmpy documentation](#). There is an additional class, [Signal Processor](#) (page 127), for applying various post-simulation signal processing operations to CSDM dataset objects.

All objects in `mrsimulator` can be serialized. We adopt the [Javascript Object Notation \(JSON\)](#) as the file-serialization format for the model because it is human-readable if properly organized and easily integrable with numerous programming languages and related software packages. It is also the preferred serialization for data exchange in web-based applications.

Here, we have put together a tutorial which introduces the key objects in a typical `mrsimulator` workflow. See the User Documentation section for more detailed documentation on the usage of `mrsimulator` classes. Also, check out our [Simulation Gallery](#) (page 139) and [Fitting \(Least Squares\) Gallery](#) (page 233).

2.1 SpinSystem

An NMR spin system is an isolated system of sites (spins) and couplings. Spin systems can include as many sites and couplings as necessary to model a sample. For this introductory example, you will create a coupled ^1H - ^{13}C spin system. Use the code below to construct two [Site](#) (page 52) objects for the ^1H and ^{13}C sites.

```
# Import the Site and SymmetricTensor classes
from mrsimulator import Site
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor

# Create the Site objects
H_site = Site(isotope="1H")
C_site = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=100.0, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=70.0, # in ppm
        eta=0.5,
    ),
)
my_sites = [H_site, C_site]
```

Note that isotopes in **mrsimulator** are specified with a string that starts with the isotope's mass number followed by its element symbol.

In the code above, you created two Site objects in the variables `H_site` and `C_site`. The `H_site` variable represents a proton site with a (default) chemical shift of zero. The `C_site` variable represents a carbon-13 site with a chemical shift of 100 ppm and a shielding component represented by a [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) object. We parametrize tensors using the Haeberlen convention. All spin interaction parameters, e.g., isotropic chemical shift and other coupling parameters, are initialized to zero by default. Additionally, the default Site isotope is `1H`.

At the end of the code above, you placed `H_site` and `C_site` into a Python list named `my_sites`. The order of Sites in this list is important, as the indexes of Sites in this list are used when specifying couplings between sites. Note that indexes in Python start at zero.

Using the code below, define a dipolar coupling between `H_site` and `C_site` by creating a [Coupling](#) (page 53) object.

```
# Import the Coupling class
from mrsimulator import Coupling

# Create the Coupling object
coupling = Coupling(
    site_index=[0, 1],
    dipolar=SymmetricTensor(D=-2e4), # in Hz
)
```

The two sites involved in the Coupling are identified by their indexes in the list variable `site_index`.

Now you have all the pieces needed to create the spin system using the code below.

```
# Import the SpinSystem class
from mrsimulator import SpinSystem

# Create the SpinSystem object
spin_system = SpinSystem(
    sites = my_sites,
    couplings=[coupling],
)
```

That's it! You have created a spin system whose spectrum is ready to be simulated. If you had wanted to create an uncoupled spin system, simply omit the `couplings` attribute.

2.2 Method

A Method object in **mrsimulator** describes an NMR method. For this introduction, you can use the pre-defined method [BlochDecaySpectrum](#) (page 374). This method simulates the spectrum obtained from the Fourier transform of a Bloch decay signal, i.e., one-pulse and acquire. You can use the code below to create the Method object initialized with attributes whose names should be relatively familiar to an NMR spectroscopist.

```
# Import the BlochDecaySpectrum class
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

# Create a BlochDecaySpectrum object
method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
```

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```

magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad (magic angle)
rotor_frequency=3000, # in Hz
spectral_dimensions=[
    SpectralDimension(
        count=2048,
        spectral_width=80e3, # in Hz
        reference_offset=6e3, # in Hz
        label=r"${13}$C resonances",
    )
],
)

```

The `channel` attribute holds a list of isotope strings. In the `BlochDecaySpectrum` method, however, only the first isotope in the list, i.e., ^{13}C , is used to simulate the spectrum. The `BlochDecaySpectrum` method has one spectral dimension. In this example, that spectral dimension has 2048 points, spanning 80 kHz with a reference offset of 6 kHz.

Next, you will bring the `SpinSystem` and `Method` objects together and create a `Simulator` object that will simulate the spectrum.

2.3 Simulator

At the heart of **mrsimulator** is the `Simulator` object, which calculates the NMR spectrum. **Mrsimulator** performs all calculations in the frequency domain, and all resonance frequencies are calculated in the weakly-coupled (Zeeman) basis for the spin system.

In the code below, you create a `Simulator` object, initialized with your previously defined spin system and method, and then call `run()` (page 338) on your `Simulator` object.

```

# Import the Simulator class
from mrsimulator import Simulator

# Create a Simulator object
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[spin_system], methods=[method])
sim.run()

```

The simulated spectrum is stored as a `CSDM` object in the `Method` object at `sim.methods[0].simulation`. To match an experimental MAS spectrum, however, you still need to add some line broadening to the simulated spectrum. For this, you can use the [Signal Processor](#) (page 127) object described in the next section.

2.4 SignalProcessor

A [Signal Processor](#) (page 439) object holds a list of operations applied sequentially to a dataset. For a comprehensive list of operations and further details on using the `SignalProcessor` object, consult the [Signal Processor](#) (page 127) documentation.

Use the code below to create a `SignalProcessor` object that performs a convolution of the simulated spectrum with a Lorentzian distribution having a full-width-half-maximum of 200 Hz. This is done with three operations: the first operation applies an inverse fast Fourier transform of the spectrum into the time domain, the second operation applies a time-domain apodization with an exponential decay, and the third operation applies a fast Fourier transform back into the frequency domain.

```
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp

# Create the SignalProcessor object
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="200 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)

# Apply the processor to the simulation dataset
processed_simulation = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

2.5 PyPlot

You can use Matplotlib's [PyPlot module](#) to plot your simulations. To aid in plotting CSDM objects with PyPlot, csdmpy provides a custom CSDM dataset plot axes. To use it, simply pass `projection="csdm"` when instantiating an Axes instance. Below is code using the PyPlot module which will generate a plot and a pdf file of the simulated spectrum:

Note: To use the custom CSDM axes with `projection="csdm"`, the csdmpy library needs imported.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.rcParams['pdf.fonttype'] = 42 # For using plots in Illustrator
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processed_simulation.real)
ax.invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("spectrum.pdf")
plt.show()
```

The `plt.savefig("spectrum.pdf")` line creates a pdf file that can be edited in a vector graphics editor such as Adobe Illustrator. We encourage you to work through the [PyPlot basic usage tutorial](#) to understand its methods and learn how to further customize your plots.

2.6 CSDM

Mrsimulator is designed to be part of a larger data workflow involving other software packages. For this larger context, **mrsimulator** uses the Core Scientific Dataset Model (CSDM) for importing and exporting your datasets. CSDM is a lightweight, portable, human-readable, and versatile standard for intra- and interdisciplinary exchange of scientific datasets. The model supports multi-dimensional datasets with a multi-component dependent variable discretely sampled at unique points in a multi-dimensional independent variable space. It can also hold correlated datasets assuming the different physical quantities (dependent variables) are sampled on the same orthogonal grid of independent variables. It can even handle datasets with non-uniform sampling on a grid. The CSDM can also serve as a re-usable building block in developing more sophisticated portable scientific dataset file standards.

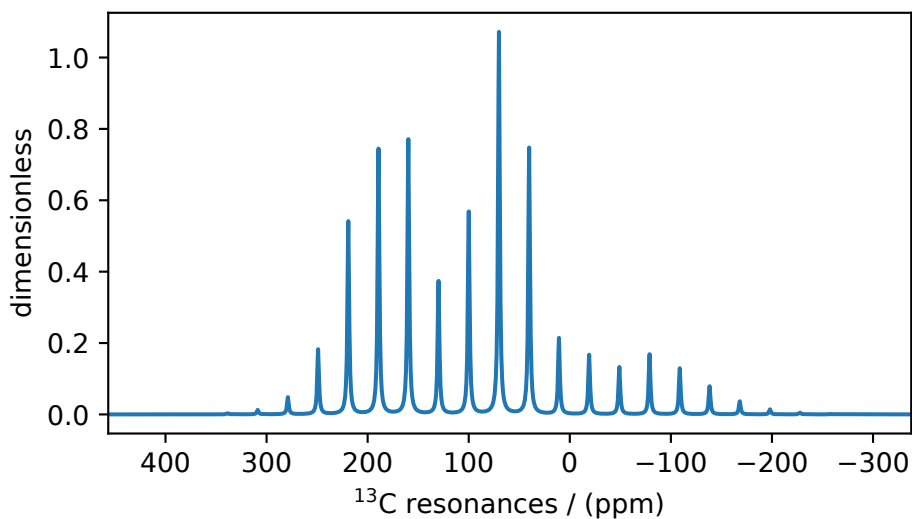


Figure 2.1: A simulated ^{13}C MAS spectrum.

Mrsimulator also uses CSDM internally as its object model for simulated and experimental datasets. Any CSDM object in **mrsimulator** can be serialized as a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) file using its `save()` method. For example, the simulation after the signal processing step above is saved as a csdf file as shown below.

```
processed_simulation.save("processed_simulation.csdf")
```

For more information on the CSDM file formats, see the [csdmpy documentation](#).

ISOTOPOMERS EXAMPLE

Here you will work through an example that should be familiar to nearly all practitioners of NMR spectroscopy, i.e., the simulation of the ^1H and ^{13}C liquid-state NMR spectra of ethanol with its various isotopomers. The ^1H spectrum will include the characteristic ^{13}C **satellite peaks** which arise from couplings between ^1H and ^{13}C in low-abundance isotopomers.

3.1 Spin Systems

The molecules in a sample of ethanol, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, can be formed with any of the naturally abundant isotopes of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen present. Of the most abundant isotopes, ^1H (99.985%), ^{12}C (98.93%), and ^{16}O (99.762%), only ^1H is NMR active. The most abundant NMR active isotopes of carbon and oxygen are ^{13}C (1.11%) and ^{17}O (0.038%). Additionally, the ^2H (0.015%) isotope will be present. For our purposes, we will ignore the effects of the lower abundant ^{17}O and ^2H isotopes, and focus solely on the spectra of the isotopomers formed from ^1H , ^{12}C , and ^{13}C . This leaves us with the three most abundant isotopomers of ethanol shown below.

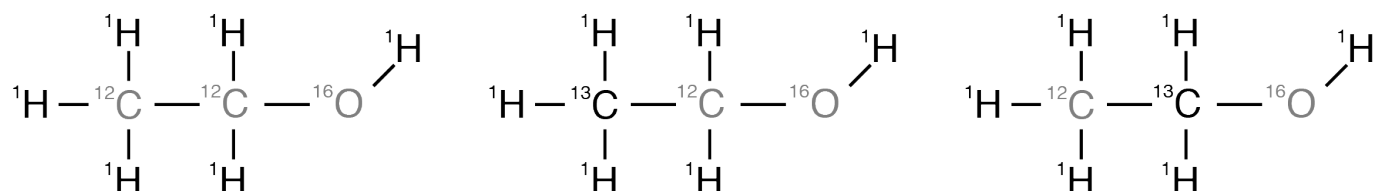


Figure 3.1: The three most abundant isotopomers of ethanol.

The most abundant isotopomer, on the left, has a probability of $(0.99985)^6 \times (0.9893)^2 \times (0.99762) = 0.9625$, while the last two have identical probabilities of $(0.99985)^6 \times (0.0111)(0.9893) \times (0.99762) = 0.0108$.

Before you can construct spin systems for each of these isotopomers, you'll need to create sites for each of the three magnetically inequivalent ^1H and two magnetically inequivalent ^{13}C sites, as shown in the code below.

```
from mrsimulator import Simulator, Site, SpinSystem, Coupling

# All shifts in ppm
# methyl proton site
H_CH3 = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=1.226)
# methylene proton site
H_CH2 = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=2.61)
# hydroxyl proton site
H_OH = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=3.687)
```

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```
# methyl carbon site
C_CH3 = Site(isotope="13C", isotropic_chemical_shift=18)
# methylene carbon site
C_CH2 = Site(isotope="13C", isotropic_chemical_shift=58)
```

These sites will be used, along with [Coupling](#) (page 53) objects described below, to create each of the isotopomers.

3.1.1 Isotopomer 1

To create the SpinSystem object for the most abundant isotopomer, start by creating a list of sites present in this isotopomer.

```
# Put sites into list
iso1_sites = [H_CH3, H_CH3, H_CH3, H_CH2, H_CH2, H_OH]
```

Each site in the isotopomer is identified by its index in the `iso1_sites` ordered list, which are numbered from 0 to 5. Remember that the two Sites involved in a Coupling are identified by their indexes in this list.

Next, create the [Coupling](#) (page 53) objects between the sites and place the Coupling objects in a list.

```
# All isotropic_j coupling in Hz
HH_coupling_1 = Coupling(site_index=[0, 3], isotropic_j=7)
HH_coupling_2 = Coupling(site_index=[0, 4], isotropic_j=7)
HH_coupling_3 = Coupling(site_index=[1, 3], isotropic_j=7)
HH_coupling_4 = Coupling(site_index=[1, 4], isotropic_j=7)
HH_coupling_5 = Coupling(site_index=[2, 3], isotropic_j=7)
HH_coupling_6 = Coupling(site_index=[2, 4], isotropic_j=7)

# Put couplings into list
iso1_couplings = [
    HH_coupling_1,
    HH_coupling_2,
    HH_coupling_3,
    HH_coupling_4,
    HH_coupling_5,
    HH_coupling_6,
]
```

Finally, create the SpinSystem object for this isotopomer along with its abundance.

```
isotopomer1 = SpinSystem(sites=iso1_sites, couplings=iso1_couplings, abundance=96.25)
```

3.1.2 Isotopomer 2

Replacing the methyl carbon with a ^{13}C isotope gives the second isotopomer. To create its SpinSystem object, follow the code below, where (1) you create the list of sites to include the `C_CH3` site, (2) you create three Coupling objects for its J coupling to the three attached protons, (3) you create the list of couplings, and, finally, (4) you create the SpinSystem object for the isotopomer using the lists of sites and couplings along with the isotopomer's abundance of 1.08%.

```
# Put sites into list
iso2_sites = [H_CH3, H_CH3, H_CH3, H_CH2, H_CH2, H_OH, C_CH3]

# Define methyl 13C - 1H couplings
CH3_coupling_1 = Coupling(site_index=[0, 6], isotropic_j=125)
CH3_coupling_2 = Coupling(site_index=[1, 6], isotropic_j=125)
CH3_coupling_3 = Coupling(site_index=[2, 6], isotropic_j=125)

# Add new couplings to existing 1H - 1H couplings
iso2_couplings = iso1_couplings + [CH3_coupling_1, CH3_coupling_2, CH3_coupling_3]

isotopomer2 = SpinSystem(sites=iso2_sites, couplings=iso2_couplings, abundance=1.08)
```

3.1.3 Isotopomer 3

Lastly, build the sites, couplings, and spin system for the isotopomer with the methylene carbon replaced with a ^{13}C isotope.

```
# Put sites into list
iso3_sites = [H_CH3, H_CH3, H_CH3, H_CH2, H_CH2, H_OH, C_CH2]

# Define methylene 13C - 1H couplings
CH2_coupling_1 = Coupling(site_index=[3, 6], isotropic_j=141)
CH2_coupling_2 = Coupling(site_index=[4, 6], isotropic_j=141)

# Add new couplings to existing 1H - 1H couplings
iso3_couplings = iso1_couplings + [CH2_coupling_1, CH2_coupling_2]

isotopomer3 = SpinSystem(sites=iso3_sites, couplings=iso3_couplings, abundance=1.08)
```

3.2 Methods

For this example, create two BlochDecaySpectrum methods for ^1H and ^{13}C . Recall that this method simulates the spectrum for the first isotope in the channels attribute list.

```
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

method_H = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16000,
            spectral_width=1.5e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=950, # in Hz
            label="$~{1}$H frequency",
        )
    ],
```

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```
)

method_C = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=32000,
            spectral_width=8e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=4e3, # in Hz
            label="$~{13}$C frequency",
        )
    ],
)
)
```

3.3 Simulations

Next, create an instance of the simulator object with the list of your three spin systems and the list of your two methods, and run the simulations.

```
sim = Simulator(
    spin_systems = [isotopomer1, isotopomer2, isotopomer3],
    methods=[method_H, method_C]
)
sim.run()
```

Note that the Simulator object runs six simulations in this example, i.e., three `method_H` simulations are run for each of the three isotopomers before being added together to create the final `method_H` simulation. Similarly three simulations are run to create the final `method_C` simulation.

3.4 Signal Processors

Before plotting the spectra, add some line broadening to the resonances. For this, create SignalProcessor objects initialized with a list of operations that give a convolution with a Lorentzian line shape. For the ^1H spectrum, create a SignalProcessor object with an exponential apodization that gives a full-width-half-maximum (FWHM) of 1 Hz, while for the ^{13}C spectrum, create an otherwise identical SignalProcessor object that gives an FWHM of 20 Hz.

```
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp

# Get the simulation datasets
H_spectrum = sim.methods[0].simulation
C_spectrum = sim.methods[1].simulation

# Create the signal processors
processor_1H = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="1 Hz"),
```

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```

        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)

processor_13C = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="20 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)

# apply the signal processors
processed_H_spectrum=processor_1H.apply_operations(dataset=H_spectrum)
processed_C_spectrum=processor_13C.apply_operations(dataset=C_spectrum)

```

3.4.1 Plotting the Dataset

Finally, after applying the convolution with a Lorentzian line shape, you can plot the two spectra using the code below. Additionally, you can save the plot as a pdf file in this example.

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    nrows=1, ncols=2, subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}, figsize=[9, 4]
)

ax[0].plot(processed_H_spectrum.real)
ax[0].invert_xaxis()
ax[0].set_title("$^{1}$H")

ax[1].plot(processed_C_spectrum.real)
ax[1].invert_xaxis()
ax[1].set_title("$^{13}$C")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("spectra.pdf")
plt.show()

```

3.4.2 Saving your Work

Saving the Spectra

You can save the spectra in csdf format using the code below.

```

processed_H_spectrum.save("processed_H_spectrum.csdf")
processed_C_spectrum.save("processed_C_spectrum.csdf")

```

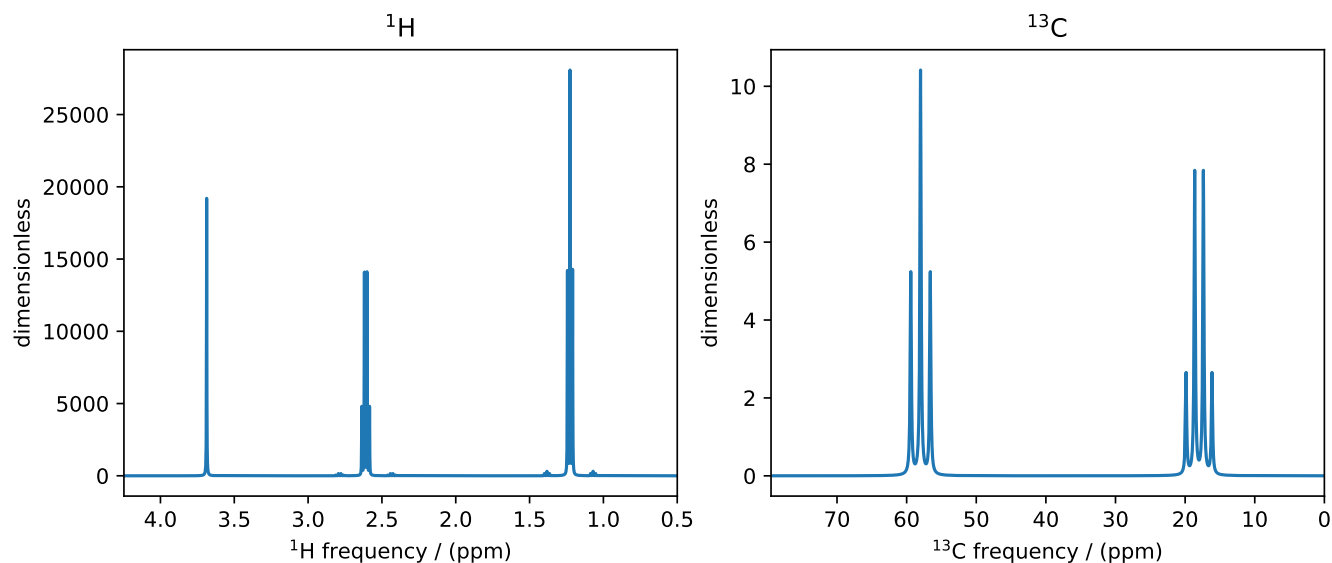


Figure 3.2: ^1H and ^{13}C spectrum of ethanol. Note, the ^{13}C satellites seen on either side of the peaks near 1.2 ppm and 2.6 ppm in the ^1H spectrum.

Saving the SpinSystems

If you want to save the spin systems for use in a different project, you can ask the Simulator object to export the list of SpinSystem objects to a JSON file with the code below.

```
sim.export_spin_systems("ethanol.mrsys")
```

The file `ethanol.mrsys` holds a JSON representation of the SpinSystem objects. We encourage the convention of using `.mrsys` extension for this JSON file.

The list of SpinSystem objects can be reloaded back into a Simulator object by calling `load_spin_systems()` with the file name of the saved SpinSystem objects, as shown below.

```
new_sim = Simulator()
new_sim.load_spin_systems("ethanol.mrsys")
```

Saving the Methods

Similarly, if you want to save the methods for use in a another project, you can ask the Simulator object to export the list of Method objects to a JSON file.

```
sim.export_methods("H1C13Methods.mrmttd")
```

As before, the file `H1C13Methods.mrmttd` holds a JSON representation of the method objects. We encourage the convention of using `.mrmttd` extension for this JSON file.

The list of Method objects can also be reloaded back into a Simulator object by calling `load_methods()` with the file name of the saved Method objects, as shown below.

```
new_sim = Simulator()
new_sim.load_methods("H1C13Methods.mrmttd")
```


Saving the full Simulation

The Simulation and SignalProcessor objects can also be serialized into JSON files. At some point, however, saving the Python script or Jupyter notebook with your code will be just as convenient. Nonetheless, you can find additional details on JSON serialization of **mrsimulator** objects in the [*mrsimulator I/O*](#) (page 131) section.

LEAST-SQUARES FITTING EXAMPLE

Mrsimulator can interact with various Python data science packages. One such package, **LMFIT**, can be used to perform non-linear least-squares analysis of experimental NMR spectra.

Here, we illustrate the use of the **mrsimulator** objects to

- import and prepare an experimental dataset for the least-squares analysis,
- create a fitting model using Simulator and SignalProcessor objects,
- use the fitting model to perform a least-squares analysis,
- extract the model parameters with uncertainties, and
- plot the experimental spectrum along with the best-fit simulation and residuals.

4.1 Import Experimental Dataset

In this example, you will apply the least-squares fitting procedure to a ^{27}Al magic-angle spinning spectrum of $\text{Al}(\text{acac})_3$ measured with whole echo acquisition.

You will begin by importing an experimental dataset measured on a 9.4 T Bruker AVANCE III HD NMR spectrometer into the script. Bruker datasets are saved in folders with a number as the folder name. In this case, that folder has been transferred from the spectrometer and renamed “Al_acac”.

4.1.1 Download experimental dataset

For our purposes, the folder was also compressed into a zip archive and uploaded to an internet-accessible server. You can use the code block below to download the zip archive from the server and unzip it into the originally named folder.

```
import requests
import zipfile
from io import BytesIO

file_ = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/Al_acac3_0.zip"
request = requests.get(file_)
z = zipfile.ZipFile(BytesIO(request.content))
z.extractall("Al_acac")
```

4.1.2 Convert experimental dataset to CSDM

Now that the Bruker dataset folder is accessible to your Python code, you can use the Python package `nmrglue` to convert the dataset into a `CSDM` object.

```
import nmrglue as ng

# initialize nmrglue converter object
converter = ng.convert.converter()

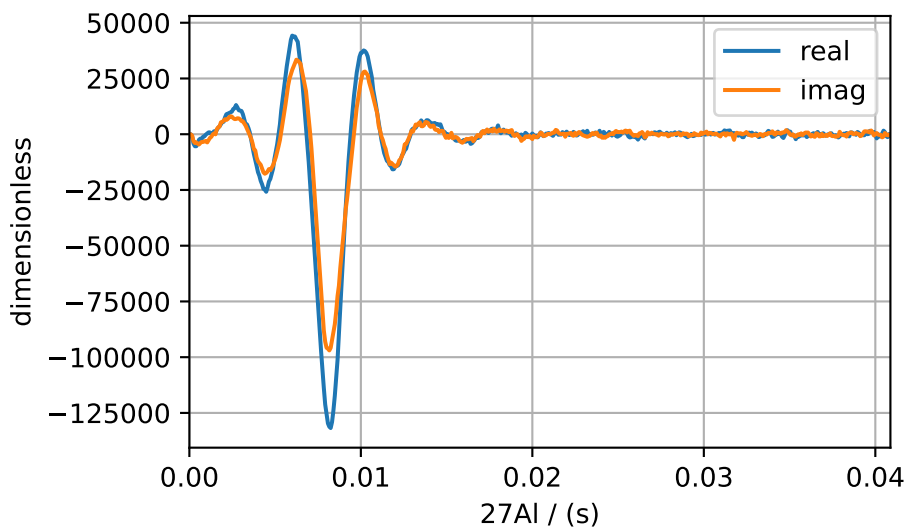
# read in the bruker dataset file
dic, data = ng.bruker.read("A1_acac")
converter.from_bruker(dic, data)

# convert to CSDM format
csdm_ds = converter.to_csdm()
```

With the dataset converted into a `CSDM` object, plot the dataset to make sure that you imported it correctly.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(csdm_ds.real, label="real")
ax.plot(csdm_ds.imag, label="imag")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



This is the raw time-domain dataset, acquired using whole-echo acquisition. The blue and orange lines are the real and imaginary parts of the complex time-domain signal. If you're working with your own experimental dataset and have already processed it into the frequency domain, then you can skip the next few steps and proceed to the [Measure Noise](#) (page 40) section.

4.2 Process Experimental Dataset

Proceeding from here, you'll need to transform this dataset into the frequency domain for the least-squares analysis. Before applying the Fourier transform, however, two things need to be adjusted.

First, you need to adjust the `coordinates_offset` to place the time origin at the top of the echo. You can find this time offset among the pulse sequence parameters. If you acquired the signal with a simple Hahn-echo sequence, i.e., $\pi/2 - \tau - \pi - t$, then the `coordinates_offset` should be the time between the centers of the two pulses. However, there are often some additional receiver delays before the signal acquisition begins, and those times need to be subtracted from the interpulse spacing. In this measurement, we determined the echo top position to be 0.00816 s. The `coordinates_offset`, the time associated with the first point in the signal, will need to be set to -0.00816 s. When correctly set, the time origin should coincide with the maximum magnitude of the complex signal.

Second, you need to phase correct the time domain so that the maximum echo amplitude is in the real part of the signal. For this operation, you can use numpy `abs()` to take the absolute value of each complex signal amplitude, and numpy `argmax()` to find the time index where the absolute value of the signal is at a maximum. Then use the signal phase at that time index to place the maximum amplitude into the real part of the time domain signal.

Both these steps are performed by the code below.

```
import numpy as np

# set time origin to echo top
csdm_ds.dimensions[0].coordinates_offset = "-0.00816 s"

# Phase echo top, putting maximum amplitude into real part
index = np.argmax(np.abs(csdm_ds.dependent_variables[0].components[0]))
angle = np.angle(csdm_ds.dependent_variables[0].components[0][index])
phased_ds = csdm_ds * np.exp(-1j * angle)

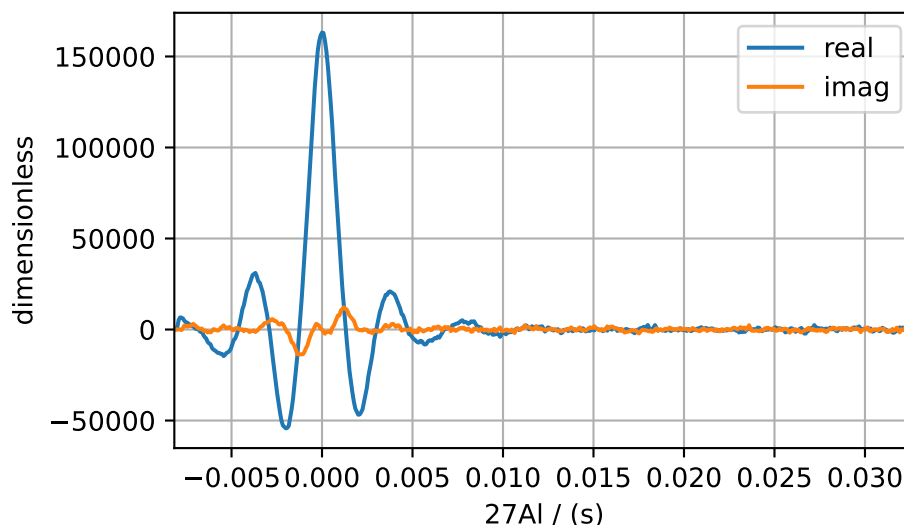
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(phased_ds.real, label="real")
ax.plot(phased_ds.imag, label="imag")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

Here, you see that the echo top has been phased so that the maximum amplitude is in the real (blue) part and that the echo top occurs at the time origin. Notice that the echo has a slight asymmetry about the time origin after it has been phased. The first half of the echo has a slightly stronger amplitude than the last half. This asymmetry is due to an additional dephasing caused by homonuclear dipolar couplings among the ^{27}Al nuclei. It may have been possible to remove or minimize the effects of these dipolar couplings using a higher MAS rate. Nonetheless, you can still proceed in this analysis and, as you will see later, can model this additional decay with an ad-hoc Gaussian convolution of the spectrum.

Next, create a `SignalProcessor` object to apply the Fourier transform operation to the CSDM object `exp_spectrum`. Note that with a correctly set time origin, the `FFT()` operation automatically applies the appropriate first-order phase correction to the spectrum after performing the fast Fourier transform. After performing the Fourier transform, convert the coordinate units of the CSDM dimension from frequency to a frequency ratio using the `to()` method of the `Dimension` object.

```
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

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```
ft = sp.SignalProcessor(operations=[sp.FFT()])
exp_spectrum = ft.apply_operations(dataset=phased_ds)
exp_spectrum.dimensions[0].to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio")

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(9, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(exp_spectrum.real)
ax[0].plot(exp_spectrum.imag)
ax[0].set_title("Full Spectrum")
ax[0].grid()
ax[1].plot(exp_spectrum.real, label="real")
ax[1].plot(exp_spectrum.imag, label="imag")
ax[1].set_title("Zoomed Spectrum")
ax[1].set_xlim(-15, 15)
ax[1].grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

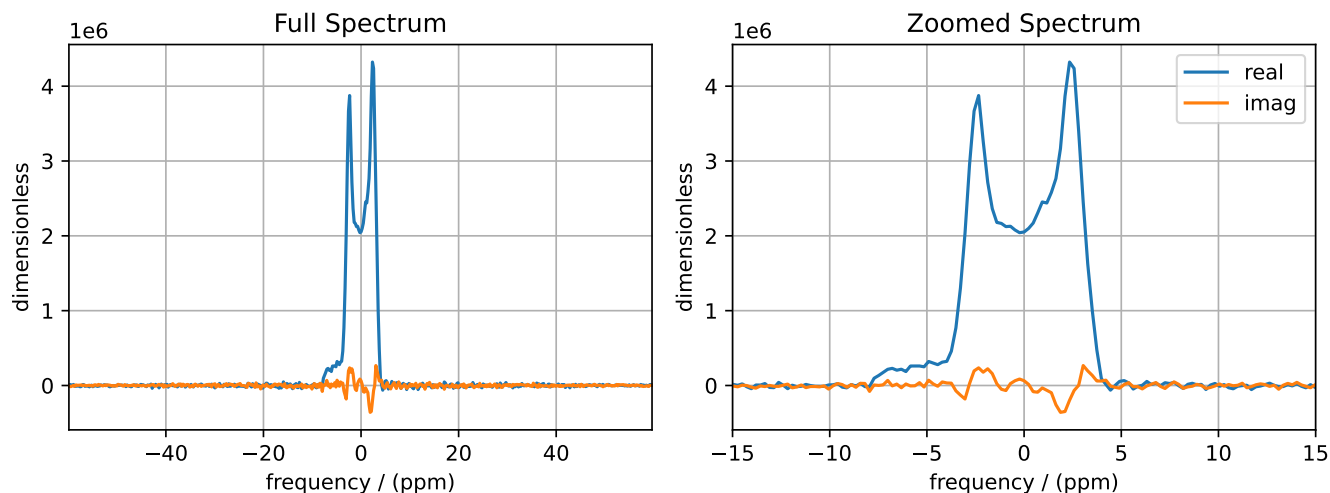
4.3 Measure Noise

Now that you have an adequately phased frequency domain dataset, you'll need to take the real part of the spectrum for the rest of the analysis, i.e., remove the imaginary part.

The least-squares analysis also needs the standard deviation of the noise in the spectrum. We can obtain that from the spectrum regions below -20 ppm or above 20 ppm, where there is no signal amplitude. To accomplish this, you can use numpy `where()`. It evaluates a condition for each item in the list and returns the indexes for those items where the condition is true. With the indexes returned by `where()`, you can calculate the standard deviation of the noise region with numpy `std()`.

```
# Use only the real part of the spectrum
exp_spectrum = exp_spectrum.real
```

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```
# Use region below -20 ppm to calculate the noise standard deviation
loc = np.where(exp_spectrum.dimensions[0].coordinates < -20e-6)
sigma = exp_spectrum[loc].std()
```

You can now move to the next step and create the fitting model.

4.4 Create Fitting Model

To create a proper fitting model, you'll need more information about the nuclei being observed, the material's phase, and some idea about the local structure around the atoms holding the observed nuclei. In this example, you know that you are working with ^{27}Al , a quadrupolar nucleus with a half-integer spin of $5/2$, and that the material, $\text{Al}(\text{acac})_3$, is a solid polycrystalline sample. The symmetry of the first-coordination sphere around aluminum is likely low enough to generate a large electric field gradient, and hence a sizeable quadrupolar coupling constant for ^{27}Al . These details are usually sorted out before the NMR measurement and used to choose the appropriate NMR methods for the sample. In this example, the measurement was performed under magic-angle spinning at a rotation rate of 12.5 kHz. Due to the expected large quadrupolar coupling, relatively low power rf pulses were used to excite only the central $m = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$ transition of ^{27}Al . The central transition is much narrower and more easily detected than the other transitions. Armed with this understanding of the sample and method, you can proceed to create the fitting model.

Start by creating the Method object to model the experimental method used to acquire the spectrum. Choose the `BlochDecayCTSpectrum()` (page 380) method since the measurement is designed to excite only the central transition of the ^{27}Al nuclei. From the CSDM object holding the experimental spectrum, i.e., `exp_spectrum`, you can extract the relevant parameters for the `spectral_dimensions` attribute of the `BlochDecayCTSpectrum` method using the fitting utility function `get_spectral_dimensions()` (page 435). The experimental measurement parameters associated with the method attributes `magnetic_flux_density` and `rotor_frequency` are also used in creating this `BlochDecayCTSpectrum` method. Finally, every Method object has the `experiment` attribute used to hold the experimental spectrum that is to be modeled with the Method object.

```
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(exp_spectrum)
MAS = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["27Al"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    rotor_frequency=12500, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=exp_spectrum, # add the measurement to the method.
)
```

To build a spin system, you need to know how many magnetically inequivalent nuclei are in the sample and if there are couplings between them. Inspection of the spectrum reveals an anisotropic lineshape that appears to be characteristic of the second-order MAS lineshape of a single site. Knowing this requires that you are already familiar with such lineshapes (**mrsimulator** can help with that!). One might also hypothesize that there may be other sites with lower intensity present in the spectrum, or perhaps the spectrum, as noted earlier, is from a distribution of ^{27}Al sites with very similar efg tensor parameters and dipolar couplings among them. These are all valid hypotheses and could be used to create more elaborate and perhaps even more realistic spin system models. For now, you can choose the simplest spin system model with a single ^{27}Al site, as shown in the code below.

```
from mrsimulator import Site, SpinSystem, Simulator

site = Site(
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=5,
    quadrupolar={"Cq": 3e6, "eta": 0.0},
)
sys = SpinSystem(sites=[site])
```

The tensor parameters above are an educated guess for the tensor parameters, which can be iteratively refined using the code that follows.

Create the simulator object initialized with the SpinSystem and Method objects and run.

```
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[sys], methods=[MAS])
sim.run()
```

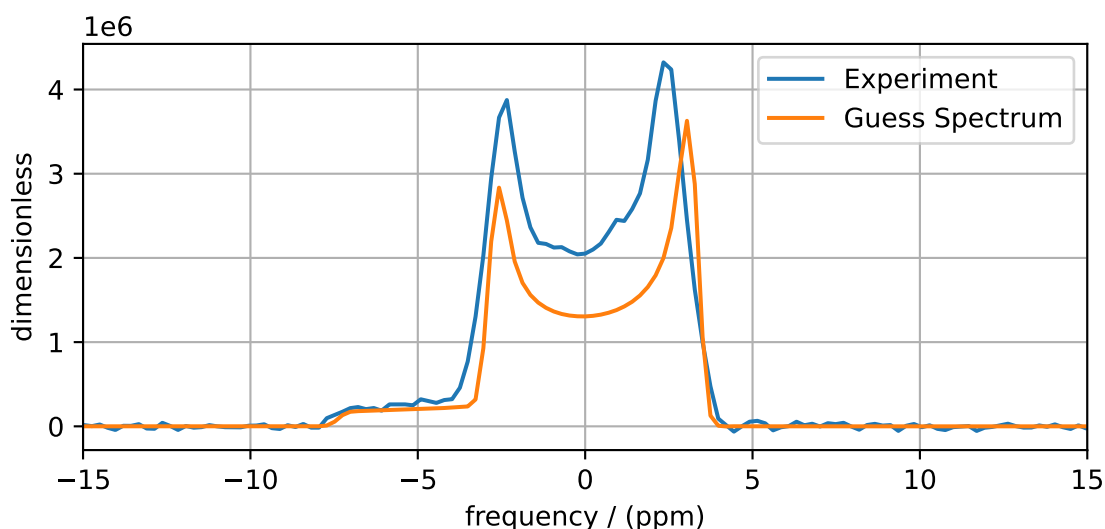
Before comparing the simulation to the experimental spectrum, you need to add the Gaussian line broadening to the simulation. Setup a SignalProcessor object to do a Gaussian lineshape convolution with an FWHM of 50 Hz.

Additionally, you must scale the simulation in intensity to match the experimental spectrum. You may have noticed in earlier plots that the vertical axis of the experimental spectrum plot was on the order of $1e6$. Use numpy `max()` to get the highest amplitude, set that as the factor as a Scale operation in the SignalProcessor.

```
# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
relative_intensity_factor = exp_spectrum.max() / sim.methods[0].simulation.max()
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="50 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=relative_intensity_factor)
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real
```


You now have set up and simulated the first guess in modeling the experimental spectrum. Plot it and see how it compares to the experimental spectrum.

```
# Plot of the guess spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(exp_spectrum, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, label="Guess Spectrum")
ax.set_xlim(-15, 15)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



The fit parameters are the spin system tensor and signal processor parameters. If your initial guess is not so good, you could iteratively change the fit parameters until your simulation is closer to the experimental spectrum. This will ensure faster convergence to the best-fit parameters and could prevent the least-squares analysis from falling into false minima on the chi-squared surface. For this example, however, the above initial guess should be good enough.

4.5 Perform Least-Squares Analysis

Up to this point in the discussion, you've done little more than what you've learned earlier in setting up a simulation with `mrsmulator`. Except now, you're ready to leverage the power of `LMFIT` to obtain the best-fit parameters.

4.5.1 Define the fit parameters

Begin by using an **mrsimulator** utility function `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) to extract a list of LMFIT parameters from the Simulator and SignalProcessor objects.

```
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
fit_parameters = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
print(fit_parameters.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	50	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	4.322e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	100	0	100	False	100
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	5	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	3e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0	0	1	True	None
None					

The output of the `print()` statement, shown above, gives the table of the LMFIT parameters created by `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447). The returned `fit_parameters` is a dictionary with each fit parameter object identified by a string. LMFIT does not allow special characters such as `[`, `]` or `.` in the parameter string identifiers. Therefore, when the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) function creates the LMFIT parameters dictionary, it flattens the variable namespace into a string with these special characters replaced by a `_`. For example,

“`sim.spin_systems[0].sites[1].quadrupolar.Cq`” → “`sys_0_site_1_quadrupolar_Cq`”

or

“`sp[0].operation[3].factor`” → “`SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor`”.

Using these parameter string names, you can access and change any of its LMFIT parameter attributes, i.e., `value`, `min`, `max`, `vary`, `expr`. For example, using the code below, you can set the quadrupolar asymmetry parameter value to be zero and request that it be held constant during the fit.

```
fit_parameters["sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta"].value = 0
fit_parameters["sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta"].vary = False
```

Warning: First-principles DFT calculations based on structural hypotheses can sometimes help determine the initial guess for some parameters; however, they are rarely accurate enough, even when using the correct structure, to be used as fixed parameters in a least-squares analysis of an experimental spectrum.

4.5.2 Define and minimize the chi-squared function

To perform a least-squares analysis, **LMFIT** needs a chi-squared function. LMFIT expects this function to return a list of residuals (difference between model and data) divided by the experimental noise standard deviation. Mrsimulator comes with a pre-built chi-squared function `LMFIT_min_function()` (page 447) which takes the Simulator, SignalProcessor, and the experimental noise standard deviation as function arguments.

4.5.3 Perform the chi-squared minimization

The least-squares analysis is performed by creating an `LMFIT Minimizer` object initialized with a chi-squared function and the fit parameters (`fit_parameters`). Any additional objects needed to evaluate the chi-squared function are placed in `fcn_args`. For `LMFIT_min_function()` (page 447), `fcn_args` needs to hold the Simulator, SignalProcessor, and the experimental noise standard deviation.

After the `minimize()` function of the `Minimizer` object exits, the parameters in the Simulator and SignalProcessor are updated with the best-fit parameters and the results of the least-squares analysis is returned as an `MinimizerResult` object containing the optimized parameters and several goodness-of-fit statistics.

Use the code below to create and initialize the `Minimizer` object, run the minimization, and print the `MinimizerResult`.

```
from lmfit import Minimizer
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, fit_parameters, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

Fit Statistics

fitting method	leastsq
# function evals	41
# data points	512
# variables	4
chi-square	7354.91136
reduced chi-square	14.4781720
Akaike info crit.	1372.37707
Bayesian info crit.	1389.33036

Variables

	name	value	standard error	relative error	initial value	min	max	vary	expression
	sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	4.50079234	0.00853716	(0.19%)	5.0	-inf	inf	True	
	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	2915460.30	2739.93180	(0.09%)	3000000.0	-inf	inf	True	
	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.00000000	0.00000000		0	0.00000000	1.00000000	False	
	sys_0_abundance	100.000000	0.00000000	(0.00%)	100	0.00000000	100.000000	False	100
	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	105.693397	1.13517327	(1.07%)	50.0	-inf	inf	True	
	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	2180272.12	7279.97788	(0.33%)	4322355.161244868	-inf	inf	True	

Correlations (unreported correlations are < 0.100)

sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	0.8123
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	0.3462
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	0.2189
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	0.2063
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	0.1901
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	0.1484

From the printout of the `MinimizerResult` above, you can find the best-fit parameters and their associated uncertainties from least-squares analysis.

Warning: A word of caution about best-fit parameter uncertainties: If the model is accurate, then you expect the residuals to be pure noise, i.e., a histogram of the residuals should arise from a Gaussian parent distribution with a mean of zero. Therefore, at the very least, you should inspect a plot of the residuals and, even better, check that a histogram of the residuals is consistent with a Gaussian parent distribution.

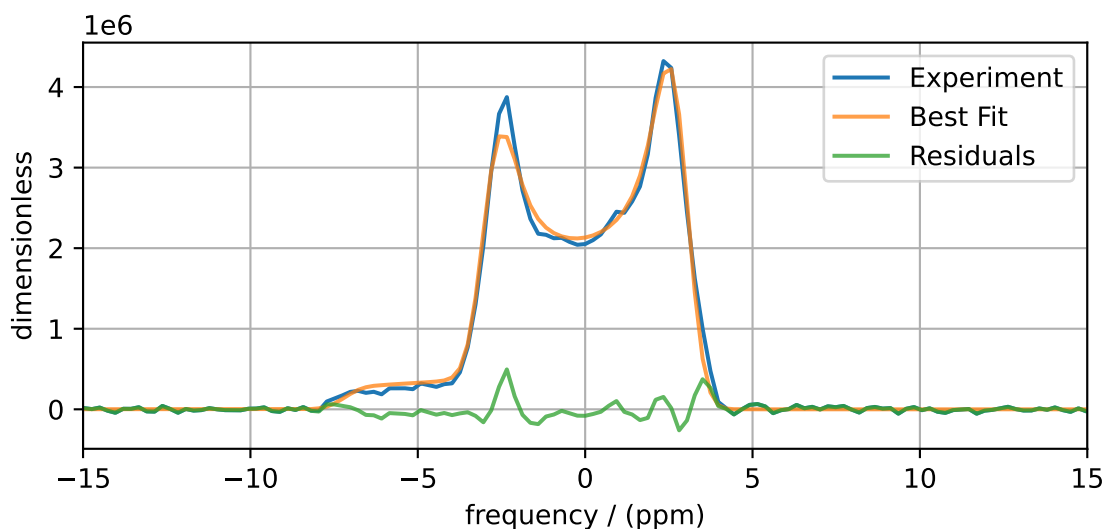
If this is not true, then the parameter uncertainties from the least-squares analysis will be underestimated. Such discrepancies between the experimental and simulated spectra can often arise from measurement artifacts, e.g., receiver deadtimes, non-uniform excitation, etc. They can also arise from an inadequate model (spin systems and method) for the spectrum.

4.5.4 Compare experimental and best-fit spectra with residuals

You can now plot the experimental and best-fit simulated spectra along with the residuals. Use the **mrsimulator** utility function `bestfit()` (page 448) and `residuals()` (page 448) to extract the best-fit simulation and the residuals as CSDM objects.

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(exp_spectrum, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(best_fit, alpha=0.75, label="Best Fit")
ax.plot(residuals, alpha=0.75, label="Residuals")
ax.set_xlim(-15, 15)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

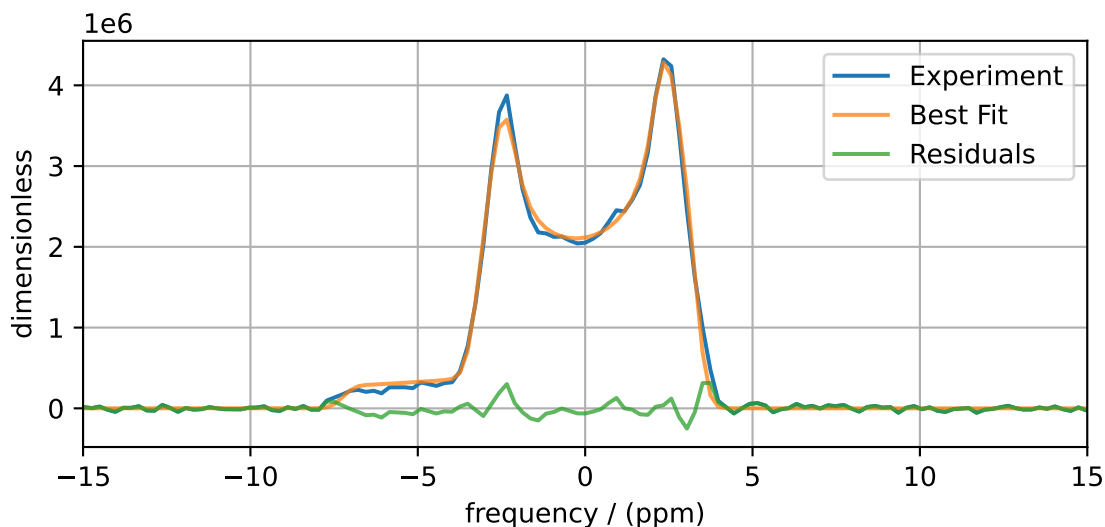


The Minimizer will improve the fit parameters even if the initial parameters are far from the best-fit values. However, if the initial parameters are too far away, the Minimizer may not reach the best-fit parameters in a single run. If you think that may be the case, you can re-extract a new initial guess from the Simulator and SignalProcessor objects using `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447), create and initialize a new Minimizer object as before, and run again, i.e., rerun the code starting at the beginning of this section. You may see that the fit improves and gives a lower chi-squared value.

In the least-square analysis above, you had locked the quadrupolar asymmetry parameter to a value of zero, which is reasonably close to the true value. At such low values, the quadrupolar asymmetry parameter is correlated to the Gaussian line broadening FWHM in the fit. Set the quadrupolar asymmetry parameter to be a fit parameter, and rerun the analysis.

```
fit_parameters["sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta"].value = 0
fit_parameters["sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta"].vary = True
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, fit_parameters, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(exp_spectrum, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(best_fit, alpha=0.75, label="Best Fit")
ax.plot(residuals, alpha=0.75, label="Residuals")
ax.set_xlim(-15, 15)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



You see a slight improvement in the fit, with the asymmetry parameter increasing from 0 to 0.136, and the Gaussian FWHM decreased from 106 to 63 Hz. The `MinimizerResult` printout also shows a correlation of -0.74 between these two parameters.

We close this section by noting that a compelling feature of `mrsimulator` and `LMFit` is that you can perform a simultaneous spectra fit from different methods for a single set of spin system parameters. Check out all the examples in the [Fitting \(Least Squares\) Gallery](#) (page 233), notably the *¹³C MAS NMR of Glycine (CSA) multi-spectra fit* (page 247) example for fitting one set of spin systems to multiple spectra.

Fit Statistics

fitting method	leastsq
# function evals	75
# data points	512
# variables	5
chi-square	4906.49854
reduced chi-square	9.67751191
Akaike info crit.	1167.11550
Bayesian info crit.	1188.30712

Variables

	name	value	standard error	relative error	initial value	min	max	vary	expression
	sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	4.57005915	0.00584454	(0.13%)	5.0	-inf	inf	True	
	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	2924359.61	1585.45848	(0.05%)	3000000.0	-inf	inf	True	
	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.13633994	0.00217406	(1.59%)	0	0.00000000	1.00000000	True	
	sys_0_abundance	100.000000	0.00000000	(0.00%)	100	0.00000000	100.000000	False	100
	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	63.6511732	2.09254749	(3.29%)	50.0	-inf	inf	True	
	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	2175046.98	5906.38217	(0.27%)	4322355.161244868	-inf	inf	True	

Correlations (unreported correlations are < 0.100)

sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	0.8650
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	-0.7394
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.2895
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	-0.2542
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	-0.1781
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.1756
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	0.1746
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	0.1639
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	0.1303

Part III

User Guide

SPIN SYSTEM

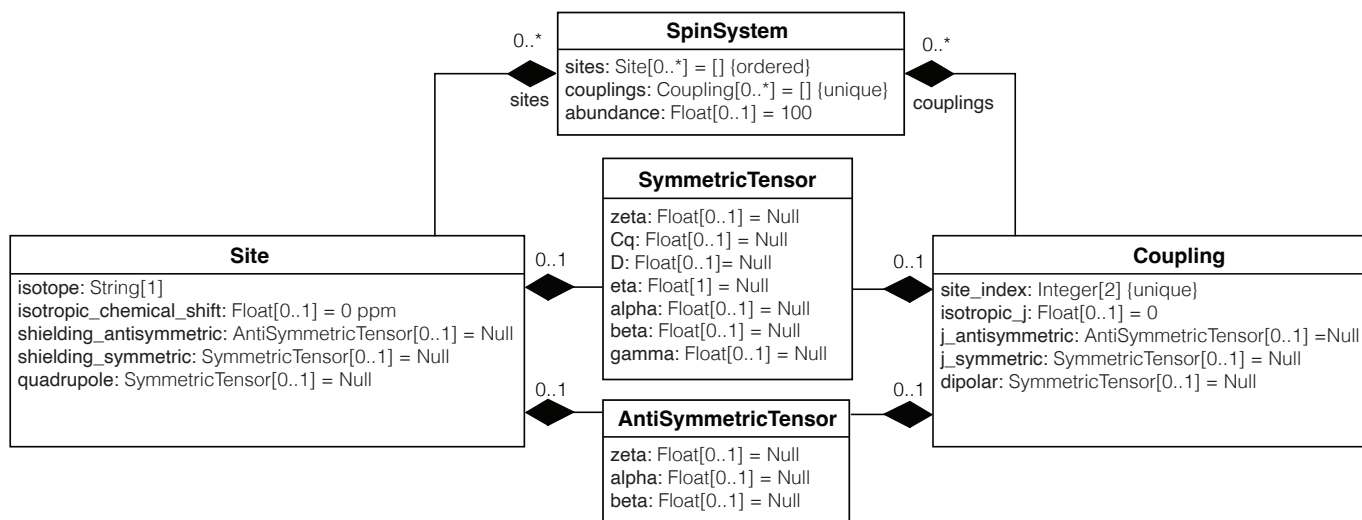
5.1 Overview

At the heart of any **mrsimulator** calculation is the definition of a *SpinSystem* (page 341) object describing the sites and couplings within a spin system. Each *Simulator* (page 333) object holds a list of *SpinSystem* (page 341) objects which are used to calculate frequency contributions.

mrsimulator faces the same limitation faced by all other NMR simulation codes: the computational cost increases exponentially with the number of couplings between sites in a spin system. In liquids, where isotropic molecular motion averages away intermolecular anisotropic couplings, the situation is more tractable as only the intramolecular isotropic J couplings remain.

In solids, where no such isotropic motion exists, the situation is more problematic. In solids that are dilute in NMR-active nuclei is often possible to build a set of *SpinSystem* objects that can accurately model a spectrum. In solids that are not dilute in NMR-active nuclei, there are still situations where one can build approximately accurate spin systems models. One such case is when the individual anisotropic spin interactions, such as the shielding (shift) anisotropy or the quadrupolar couplings, dominant the spectrum, i.e., they are significantly larger than any dipolar couplings. This can happen for spin 1/2 nuclei in static samples or samples spinning away from the magic-angle. In the case of half-integer quadrupolar nuclei, this can also happen for a central transition spectrum that is significantly broadened by second-order quadrupolar effects. Another case is when an experimental method can successfully decouple the effects of dipolar couplings from the spectrum, rendering it similar to that of a dilute spin system. This can be achieved through rapid sample rotation, a pulse sequence, or some clever combination of the two. In all such cases, any effects of residual dipolar couplings on the spectrum are usually modeled as an ad-hoc Gaussian lineshape convolution.

A *SpinSystem* (page 341) object is organized according to the UML diagram below.



Note: In UML (Unified Modeling Language) diagrams, each class is represented with a box that contains two compartments. The top compartment contains the name of the class, and the bottom compartment contains the attributes of the class. Default attribute values are shown as assignments. A composition is depicted as a binary association decorated with a filled black diamond. Inheritance is shown as a line with a hollow triangle as an arrowhead.

5.2 Site

A site object holds single-site NMR interaction parameters, which include the nuclear shielding and quadrupolar interaction parameters. Consider the example below of a [Site](#) (page 347) object for a deuterium nucleus created in Python.

```
# Import objects for the Site
from mrsimulator import Site
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor

# Create the site object
H2_site = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=4.1, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=12.12, # in ppm
        eta=0.82,
        alpha=5.45, # in radians
        beta=4.82, # in radians
        gamma=0.5, # in radians
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(
        Cq=1.47e6, # in Hz
        eta=0.27,
        alpha=0.212, # in radians
        beta=1.231, # in radians
        gamma=3.1415, # in radians
    ),
)
```

The `isotope` key holds the spin isotope, here given a value of "2H". The `isotropic_chemical_shift` is the isotropic chemical shift of the site isotope, ^2H , here given as 4.1 ppm . We have additionally defined an optional `shielding_symmetric` key, whose value is a second-rank traceless symmetric nuclear shielding tensor represented by a [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) object.

Note: We parameterize a `SymmetricTensor` using the Haeblerlen convention with parameters `zeta` and `eta`, defined as the shielding anisotropy and asymmetry, respectively. The Euler angle orientations, `alpha`, `beta`, and `gamma` are the relative orientation of the nuclear shielding tensor from a common reference frame.

Since deuterium is a quadrupolar nucleus, $I > 1/2$, there also can be a quadrupolar coupling interaction between the nuclear quadrupole moment and the surrounding electric field gradient (EFG) tensor, defined in the optional `quadrupolar` key. An EFG tensor is a second-rank traceless symmetric tensor, and we describe its coupling to a quadrupolar nucleus with `Cq` and `eta`, i.e., the quadrupolar coupling constant and asymmetry parameter, respectively. Additionally, we use the Euler angle orientations, `alpha`, `beta`, and `gamma`, which are the relative orientation of the EFG tensor from a common reference frame.

See [Table 5.2](#) and [Table 5.4](#) for further information on the [Site](#) (page 347) and [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) objects and their attributes, respectively.

Also, all objects in **mrsimulator** have the attribute `property_units` which provides the units for all class properties.

```
print(Site().property_units)
# {'isotropic_chemical_shift': 'ppm'}

print(SymmetricTensor().property_units)
# {'zeta': 'ppm', 'Cq': 'Hz', 'D': 'Hz', 'alpha': 'rad', 'beta': 'rad', 'gamma': 'rad'}
```

5.3 Coupling

A coupling object holds two site NMR interaction parameters, which can include the J -coupling and the dipolar coupling interaction parameters. Consider the example below of a [Coupling](#) (page 351) object between two sites

```
# Import the Coupling object
from mrsimulator import Coupling

coupling = Coupling(
    site_index=[0, 1],
    isotropic_j=15, # in Hz
    j_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=12.12, # in Hz
        eta=0.82,
        alpha=2.45, # in radians
        beta=1.75, # in radians
        gamma=0.15, # in radians
    ),
    dipolar=SymmetricTensor(
        D=1.7e3, # in Hz
        alpha=0.12, # in radians
        beta=0.231, # in radians
        gamma=1.1415, # in radians
    ),
)
```

The `site_index` key holds a list of two integers corresponding to the index of the two coupled sites in the ordered list `sites` within the `SpinSystem` object. The ordering of the integers in `site_index` is irrelevant.

The value of the `isotropic_j` is the isotropic J -coupling, here given as 15 Hz. We have additionally defined an optional `j_symmetric` key, whose value holds a `SymmetricTensor` object representing the traceless 2nd-rank symmetric J -coupling tensor.

Additionally, the dipolar coupling interaction between the coupled nuclei is defined with an optional `dipolar` key. A dipolar tensor is a second-rank traceless symmetric tensor, and we describe the dipolar coupling constant with the parameter `D`. The Euler angle orientations, `alpha`, `beta`, and `gamma` are the relative orientation of the dipolar tensor from a common reference frame.

Note: All frequency contributions from spin-spin couplings are calculated in the weak-coupling limit.

See [Table 5.3](#) and [Table 5.4](#) for further information on the [Site](#) (page 347) and [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) objects and their attributes, respectively.

5.4 SpinSystem

The [SpinSystem](#) (page 341) object is a collection of sites and couplings. Below are examples of different spin systems along with discussion on each attribute.

5.4.1 Single Site Spin System

Here we create a relatively unexciting single site proton spin system

```
# Import the SpinSystem object
from mrsimulator import SpinSystem

H1_site = Site(isotope="1H")

single_site_sys = SpinSystem(
    name="1H spin system",
    description="A single site proton spin system",
    sites=[H1_site],
    abundance=80, # percentage
)
```

We find four keywords at the root level of our SpinSystem object definition: `name`, `description`, `sites`, and `abundance`. The value of the `name` key is the optional name of the spin system. Likewise, the value of the `description` key is an optional string describing the spin system.

The value of the `sites` key is a list of [Site](#) (page 347) objects. Here, this list is simply the single object, `H1_site`. The value of the `abundance` key is the abundance of the spin system, here given a value of 80%. If the `abundance` key is omitted, the abundance defaults to 100%.

See [Table 5.1](#) for further description of the [SpinSystem](#) (page 341) class and its attributes.

5.4.2 Multi Site Spin System

To create a spin system with more than one site, we simply add more site objects to the `sites` list. Here we create a ^{13}C site and add it along with the previous proton site to a new spin system.

```
# Create the new Site object
C13_site = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-53.2, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=90.5, # in ppm
        eta=0.64,
    ),
)

# Create a new SpinSystem object with both Sites
multi_site_sys = SpinSystem(
    name="Multi site spin system",
    description="A spin system with multiple sites",
    sites=[H1_site, C13_site],
    abundance=0.148, # percentage
)
```

Again we see the optional `name` and `description` attributes. The `sites` attribute is now a list of two [Site](#) (page 347) objects, the previous ^1H site and the new ^{13}C site. We have also set the `abundance` of this spin system to *0.148%*. By leveraging the abundance attribute, multiple spin systems with varying abundances can be simulated together. See our [Isotopomers Example](#) (page 29) where isotopomers of varying abundance are simulated in tandem.

5.4.3 Coupled Spin System

To create couplings between sites, we simply need to add a list of [Coupling](#) (page 351) objects to a spin system. Below we create a ^2H and ^{13}C site as well as a coupling between them.

```
# Create site objects
H2_site = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=4.1, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=12.12, # in ppm
        eta=0.82,
        alpha=5.45, # in radians
        beta=4.82, # in radians
        gamma=0.5, # in radians
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(
        Cq=1.47e6, # in Hz
        eta=0.27,
        alpha=0.212, # in radians
        beta=1.231, # in radians
        gamma=3.1415, # in radians
    ),
)
C13_site = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-53.2, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=90.5, # in ppm
        eta=0.64,
    ),
)

# Create coupling object
H2_C13_coupling = Coupling(
    site_index=[0, 1],
    isotropic_j=15, # in Hz
    j_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=12.12, # in Hz
        eta=0.82,
        alpha=2.45, # in radians
        beta=1.75, # in radians
        gamma=0.15, # in radians
    ),
    dipolar=SymmetricTensor(
        D=1.7e3, # in Hz
        alpha=0.12, # in radians
    )
)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    beta=0.231, # in radians
    gamma=1.1415, # in radians
),
)

```

We now have the site objects and the coupling object to make a coupled spin system. We now construct such a spin system.

```
coupled_spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[H2_site, C13_site], couplings=[H2_C13_coupling])
```

In contrast to the previous examples, we have omitted the optional `name`, `description`, and `abundance` keywords. The name and description for `coupled_spin_system` will both be `None` and the abundance will be `100%`.

A list of [Coupling](#) (page 351) objects passed to the `couplings` keywords. The `site_index` attribute of `H2_C13_coupling` correspond to the index of `H2_site` and `C13_site` in the sites list. If we were to add more sites, `site_index` might need to be updated to reflect the index `H2_site` and `C13_site` in the sites list. Again, our [Isotopomers Example](#) (page 29) has good usage cases for multiple couplings in a spin system.

5.5 Attribute Summaries

Table 5.1: The attributes of a `SpinSystem` object.

Attributes	Type	Description
<code>name</code>	String	An <i>optional</i> attribute with a name for the spin system. Naming is a good practice as it improves the readability, especially when multiple spin systems are present. The default value is an empty string.
<code>label</code>	String	An <i>optional</i> attribute giving a label to the spin system. Like <code>name</code> , it has no effect on a simulation and is purely for readability.
<code>description</code>	String	An <i>optional</i> attribute describing the spin system. The default value is an empty string.
<code>sites</code>	List	An <i>optional</i> list of Site (page 347) objects. The default value is an empty list.
<code>couplings</code>	List	An <i>optional</i> list of coupling objects. The default value is an empty list.
<code>abundance</code>	String	An <i>optional</i> quantity representing the abundance of the spin system. The abundance is given as percentage, for example, 25.4 for 25.4%. This value is useful when multiple spin systems are present. The default value is 100.

Table 5.2: The attributes of a `Site` object.

Attribute name	Type	Description
name, label, and description	String	All three are <i>optional</i> attributes giving context to a Site object. The default value for all three is an empty string.
isotope	String	A <i>required</i> isotope string given as the atomic number followed by the isotope symbol, for example, ^{13}C , ^{29}Si , ^{27}Al , and so on.
isotropic_chemical_shift	ScalarQuantity	An <i>optional</i> physical quantity describing the isotropic chemical shift of the site. The value is given in ppm, for example, 10 for 10 ppm. The default value is 0.
shielding_symmetric	<i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424)	An <i>optional</i> object describing the second-rank traceless symmetric nuclear shielding tensor following the Haeberlen convention. The default is <code>None</code> . See the description for the <i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424) object.
quadrupolar	<i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424)	An <i>optional</i> object describing the second-rank traceless electric quadrupole tensor. The default is <code>None</code> . See the description for the <i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424) object.

Table 5.3: The attributes of a Coupling object.

Attribute name	Type	Description
site_index	List of two integers	A <i>required</i> list with integers corresponding to the site index of the coupled sites, for example, [0, 1], [2, 1]. The order of the integers is irrelevant.
isotropic_j	ScalarQuantity	An <i>optional</i> physical quantity describing the isotropic J -coupling in Hz. The default value is 0.
j_symmetric	<i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424)	An <i>optional</i> object describing the second-rank traceless symmetric J -coupling tensor following the Haeberlen convention. The default is <code>None</code> . See the description for the <i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424) object.
dipolar	<i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424)	An <i>optional</i> object describing the second-rank traceless dipolar tensor. The default is <code>None</code> . See the description for the <i>SymmetricTensor</i> (page 424) object.

Table 5.4: The attributes of a SymmetricTensor object.

Attribute name	Type	Description
<code>zeta</code> or <code>Cq</code> or <code>D</code>	ScalarQuantity	<p>A <i>required</i> quantity.</p> <p>Nuclear shielding: The shielding anisotropy, <code>zeta</code>, calculated using the Haeberlen convention. The value is a physical quantity given in ppm, for example, 10</p> <p>Electric quadrupole: The quadrupole coupling constant, <code>Cq</code>. The value is a physical quantity given in units of Hz, for example, <code>3.1e6</code> for 3.1 MHz.</p> <p>J-coupling: The <i>J</i>-coupling anisotropy, <code>zeta</code>, calculated using the Haeberlen convention. The value is a physical quantity given in Hz, for example, 10 for 10 Hz.</p> <p>Dipolar-coupling: The dipolar-coupling constant, <code>D</code>. The value is a physical quantity given in Hz, for example, <code>9e6</code> for 9 kHz.</p>
<code>eta</code>	Float	A <i>required</i> asymmetry parameter calculated using the Haeberlen convention, for example, 0.75. The parameter is set to zero for the dipolar tensor.
<code>alpha</code>	ScalarQuantity	An <i>optional</i> Euler angle, α . For example, 2.1 for 2.1 radians. The default value is 0.
<code>beta</code>	ScalarQuantity	An <i>optional</i> Euler angle, β . For example, 1.5708 for 90 degrees. The default value is 0.
<code>gamma</code>	ScalarQuantity	An <i>optional</i> Euler angle, γ . For example, 0.5 for 0.5 radians. The default value is 0.

SPIN SYSTEM DISTRIBUTIONS

6.1 Library distributions

6.1.1 Czjzek distribution

The Czjzek distribution models random variations of a second-rank traceless symmetric tensors about zero, i.e., a tensor with zeta of zero. See [Czjzek distribution](#) (page 327) for a mathematical description of the model as well as references to examples using the Czjzek distribution at the bottom of this page.

Czjzek distribution of symmetric shielding tensors

To generate a Czjzek distribution, use the [CzjzekDistribution](#) (page 443) class as follows.

```
from mrsimulator.models import CzjzekDistribution

cz_model = CzjzekDistribution(sigma=0.8)
```

The **CzjzekDistribution** class accepts a single argument, **sigma**, which is the standard deviation of the second-rank traceless symmetric tensor parameters. In the above example, we create **cz_model** as an instance of the CzjzekDistribution class with $\sigma = 0.8$.

Note, **cz_model** is only a class instance of the Czjzek distribution. You can either draw random points from this distribution or generate a probability distribution function. Let's first draw points from this distribution, using the [rvs\(\)](#) (page 444) method of the instance.

```
zeta_dist, eta_dist = cz_model.rvs(size=50000)
```

In the above example, we draw 50000 random points of the distribution. The output **zeta_dist** and **eta_dist** hold the tensor parameter coordinates of the points, defined in the Haerberlen convention. The scatter plot of these coordinates is shown below.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.scatter(zeta_dist, eta_dist, s=4, alpha=0.02)
plt.xlabel("$\zeta$ / ppm")
plt.ylabel("$\eta$")
plt.xlim(-15, 15)
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

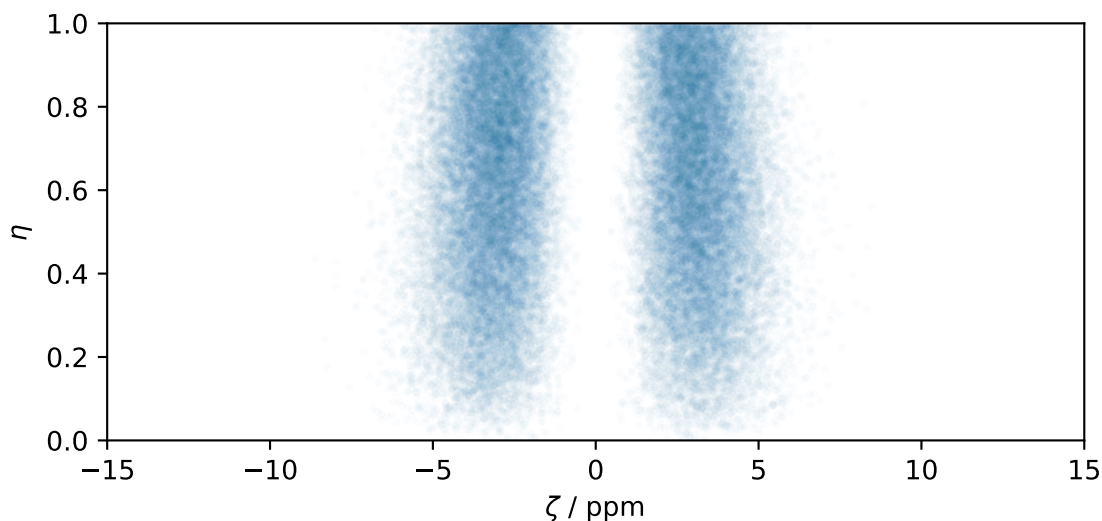


Figure 6.1: Czjzek Distribution of shielding tensors.

Czjzek distribution of symmetric quadrupolar tensors

The Czjzek distribution of symmetric quadrupolar tensors follows a similar setup as the Czjzek distribution of symmetric shielding tensors, except we assign the outputs to C_q and η_q . In the following example, we generate the probability distribution function using the `pdf()` (page 443) method.

```
import numpy as np

Cq_range = np.arange(100) * 0.3 - 15 # pre-defined Cq range in MHz.
eta_range = np.arange(21) / 20 # pre-defined eta range.
Cq, eta, amp = cz_model.pdf(pos=[Cq_range, eta_range])
```

To generate a probability distribution, we need to define a grid system over which the distribution probabilities will be evaluated. We do so by defining the range of coordinates along the two dimensions. In the above example, `Cq_range` and `eta_range` are the range of C_q and η_q coordinates, which is then given as the argument to the `pdf()` (page 443) method. The output `Cq`, `eta`, and `amp` hold the two coordinates and amplitude, respectively.

The plot of the Czjzek probability distribution is shown below.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.contourf(Cq, eta, amp, levels=10)
plt.xlabel("$C_q$ / MHz")
plt.ylabel("$\eta$")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Note: The `pdf` method of the instance generates the probability distribution function by first drawing random points from the distribution and then binning it onto a pre-defined grid.

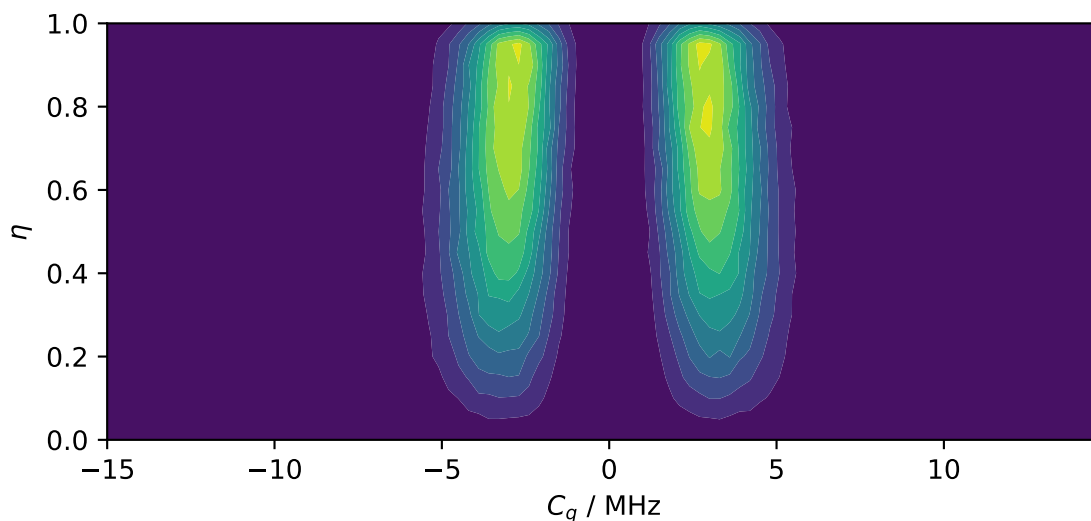


Figure 6.2: Czjzek Distribution of EFG tensors.

Mini-gallery using the Czjzek distributions

- [Czjzek distribution \(Shielding and Quadrupolar\)](#) (page 176)
- [Czjzek distribution, \$^{27}\text{Al}\$ \(\$I=5/2\$ \) 3QMAS](#) (page 228)

6.1.2 Extended Czjzek distribution

The Extended Czjzek distribution models random variations of a second-rank traceless symmetric tensors about a non-zero tensor. See [Extended Czjzek distribution](#) (page 328) and references within for a brief description of the model.

Extended Czjzek distribution of symmetric shielding tensors

To generate an extended Czjzek distribution, use the [ExtCzjzekDistribution](#) (page 444) class as follows.

```
from mrsimulator.models import ExtCzjzekDistribution

shielding_tensor = {"zeta": 80, "eta": 0.4}
shielding_model = ExtCzjzekDistribution(shielding_tensor, eps=0.1)
```

The **ExtCzjzekDistribution** class accepts two arguments. The first argument is the dominant tensor about which the perturbation applies, and the second parameter, **eps**, is the perturbation fraction. The minimum value of the **eps** parameter is 0, which means the distribution is a delta function at the dominant tensor parameters. As the value of **eps** increases, the distribution gets broader; at values greater than 1, the extended Czjzek distribution approaches a Czjzek distribution. In the above example, we create an extended Czjzek distribution about a second-rank traceless symmetric shielding tensor described by anisotropy of 80 ppm and an asymmetry parameter of 0.4. The perturbation fraction is 0.1.

As before, you may either draw random samples from this distribution or generate a probability distribution function. Let's first draw points from this distribution, using the [rvs\(\)](#) (page 445) method of the instance.

```
zeta_dist, eta_dist = shielding_model.rvs(size=50000)
```

In the above example, we draw $size=50000$ random points of the distribution. The output `zeta_dist` and `eta_dist` hold the tensor parameter coordinates of the points, defined in the Haerberlen convention. The scatter plot of these coordinates is shown below.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.scatter(zeta_dist, eta_dist, s=4, alpha=0.01)
plt.xlabel("$\zeta$ / ppm")
plt.ylabel("$\eta$")
plt.xlim(60, 100)
plt.ylim(0, 1)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

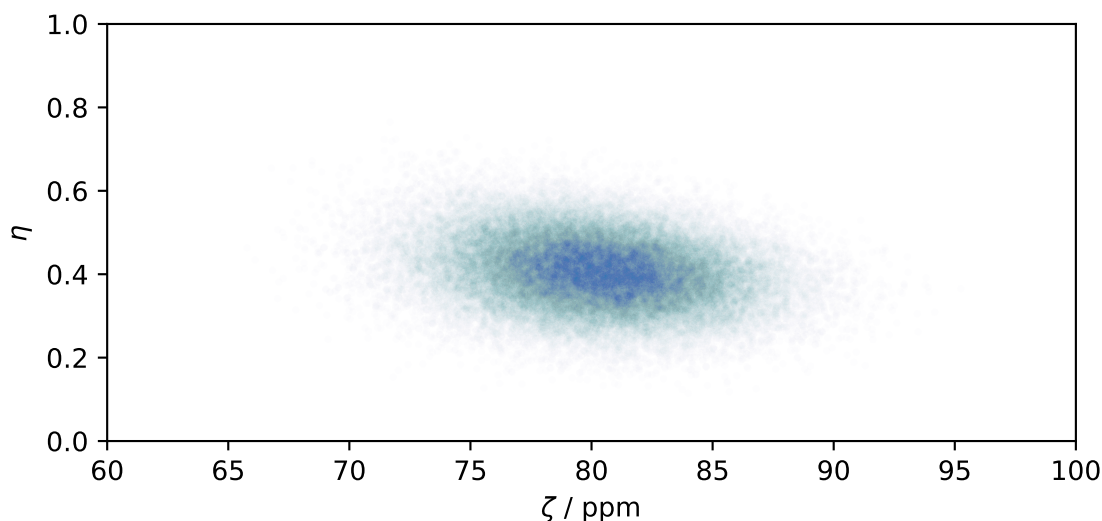


Figure 6.3: Extended Czjzek Distribution of shielding tensors.

Extended Czjzek distribution of symmetric quadrupolar tensors

The extended Czjzek distribution of symmetric quadrupolar tensors follows a similar setup as the extended Czjzek distribution of symmetric shielding tensors, shown above. In the following example, we generate the probability distribution function using the `pdf()` (page 445) method.

```
import numpy as np

Cq_range = np.arange(100) * 0.04 + 2 # pre-defined Cq range in MHz.
eta_range = np.arange(21) / 20 # pre-defined eta range.

quad_tensor = {"Cq": 3.5, "eta": 0.23} # Cq assumed in MHz
model_quad = ExtCzjzekDistribution(quad_tensor, eps=0.2)
Cq, eta, amp = model_quad.pdf(pos=[Cq_range, eta_range])
```

As with the case with Czjzek distribution, to generate a probability distribution of the extended Czjzek distribution, we need to define a grid system over which the distribution probabilities will be evaluated. We do so by defining the range of coordinates along the two dimensions. In the above example, `Cq_range` and `eta_range` are the range of C_q and η_q coordinates, which is then given as the argument to the `pdf()` (page 445) method. The output `Cq`, `eta`, and `amp` hold the two coordinates and amplitude, respectively.

The plot of the extended Czjzek probability distribution is shown below.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.contourf(Cq, eta, amp, levels=10)
plt.xlabel("$C_q$ / MHz")
plt.ylabel("$\eta$")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

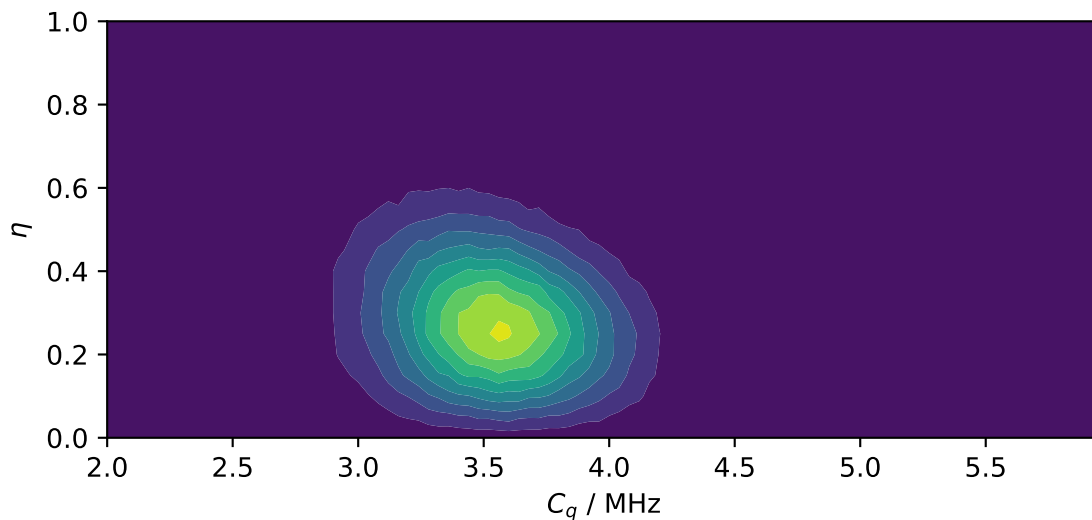


Figure 6.4: Extended Czjzek Distribution of EFG tensors.

Note: The `pdf` method of the instance generates the probability distribution function by first drawing random points from the distribution and then binning it onto a pre-defined grid.

Mini-gallery using the extended Czjzek distributions

- [Extended Czjzek distribution \(Shielding and Quadrupolar\)](#) (page 180)
- [Simulating site disorder \(crystalline\)](#) (page 224)

6.2 User-defined distributions

User-defined distributions of site parameters can be passed to the [single_site_system_generator\(\)](#) (page 433) method to create custom models of materials.

6.2.1 Single Site System Generator

Custom Site and SpinSystem parameters can be passed to the [single_site_system_generator\(\)](#) (page 433) method to create a list of uncoupled spin systems. Each [SpinSystem](#) (page 341) in the returned list holds a single [Site](#) (page 347) object since the backend simulation is more efficient for single site spin systems. Import the method as below

```
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
```

The arguments passed to the function, defined in [Table 6.1](#), can either be a scalar quantity (`float` or `str`, where applicable) or a `list`/`np.array` of those quantities. All lists passed must have the same length, otherwise an error will be thrown. For example,

```
single_site_system_generator(  
    isotope=["1H", "1H", "13C", "17O"],  
    isotropic_chemical_shift=[1.3, 3.7, 65.0],  
)
```

Out:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
...  
ValueError: An array or list was either too short or too long. All arguments must be the  
same size. If one attribute is a type list of length n, then all attributes with list types  
must also be of length n, and all remaining attributes must be scalar (singular float, int,  
or str).
```

The attributes of each returned spin system at a certain index correspond to the attribute passed at that index. For example,

```
single_site_system_generator(  
    isotope=["1H", "1H", "13C"],  
    isotropic_chemical_shift=[1.3, 3.7, 65.0],  
)
```

returns a list of 3 spin systems. The first two spin systems represent proton sites with isotropic chemical shifts of 1.3 ppm and 3.7 ppm, respectively. The third spin system is a ^{13}C site with a chemical shift of 65.0 ppm.

Broadcasting Length of List

Arguments passed as a single value will be broadcast to a list of that value with the same length as other lists passed. For example

```
single_site_system_generator(
    isotope=["1H", "1H", "1H"],
    isotropic_chemical_shift=2.0,
)
```

is equivalent to calling

```
single_site_system_generator(
    isotope=["1H", "1H", "1H"],
    isotropic_chemical_shift=[2.0, 2.0, 2.0],
)
```

Passing lists of Tensor Parameters

Tensor parameters for sites are passed as dictionaries where the keywords represent the tensor attribute and the values are single values or a `list`/`np.array` of values. Again, these lists must have the same length of all other lists passed. Single values will be broadcast to a list of that value with the same length as other lists passed. For example

```
single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="13C",
    shielding_symmetric={
        "zeta": [5, 10, 15, 20, 25],
        "eta": 0.3,
    },
)
```

returns a list of five ^{13}C spin systems with different `shielding_symmetric.zeta` values but the same `shielding_symmetric.eta` value.

If you need to intermix sites with and without tensor parameters, simply put `None` at the index of the site without the tensor parameter.

```
single_site_system_generator(
    isotope=["1H", "17O"],
    quadrupolar={
        "Cq": [None, 3.2e6],
        "eta": [None, 0.5],
    },
)
```

Examples using `single_site_system_generator()`

- *Amorphous material, ^{29}Si ($I=1/2$)* (page 168)
 - *Amorphous material, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$)* (page 173)
 - *Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)* (page 176)
 - *Extended Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)* (page 180)
 - *Simulating site disorder (crystalline)* (page 224)
 - *Czjzek distribution, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS* (page 228)
 - *^{13}C 2D MAT NMR of L-Histidine* (page 280)
 - *^{17}O 2D DAS NMR of Coesite* (page 289)
 - *^{87}Rb 2D 3QMAS NMR of RbNO_3* (page 295)
-

Table 6.1: Arguments for `single_site_system_generator`

Name	Type	Description
isotope	str or list of str	A <i>required</i> string or list of strings representing the label of the <code>isotope</code> attribute of the Site (page 347) (e.g. <code>"1H"</code> or <code>["29Si", "17O"]</code>).
isotropic_chemical_shift	float, list of float, or numpy array	An <i>optional</i> number or list of numbers representing the <code>isotropic_chemical_shift</code> attribute of the Site (page 347) (e.g. <code>17.3</code> or <code>[2.4, 19.5]</code>) in ppm. The default value is 0.
shielding_symmetric	dict	An <i>optional</i> dictionary representing the <code>shielding_symmetric</code> attribute of the Site (page 347) where the keys are valid SymmetricTensor (page 424) attributes and the values are floats or lists/numpy arrays of floats. The default is <code>None</code> .
shielding_antisymmetric	dict	An <i>optional</i> dictionary representing the <code>shielding_antisymmetric</code> attribute of the Site (page 347) where the keys are valid AntisymmetricTensor (page 427) attributes and the values are floats or lists/numpy arrays of floats. The default is <code>None</code> .
quadrupolar	dict	An <i>optional</i> dictionary representing the <code>quadrupolar</code> attribute of the Site (page 347) where the keys are valid SymmetricTensor (page 424) attributes and the values are floats or lists/numpy arrays of floats. The default is <code>None</code> .
abundance	float, list of float, or numpy array	An <i>optional</i> number or list of numbers representing the <code>abundance</code> attribute of the <code>SpinSystem</code> (e.g. <code>0.182</code> or <code>[85, 7.3]</code>). By default, the abundance of each spin system will be set to $1 / n_sys$ where <code>n_sys</code> is the number of spin systems generated.
site_name	str or list of str	An <i>optional</i> string or list of strings representing the <code>name</code> attribute of each Site (page 347). By default, each Site (page 347) will take the default name of <code>None</code>
site_label	str or list of str	An <i>optional</i> string or list of strings representing the <code>label</code> attribute of each Site (page 347). By default, each Site (page 347) will take the default label of <code>None</code>
site_description	str or list of str	An <i>optional</i> string or list of strings representing the <code>description</code> attribute of each Site (page 347). By default, each Site (page 347) will take the default description of <code>None</code>

METHODS LIBRARY

For convenience, **mrsimulator** offers the following pre-built methods -

- *Bloch Decay Spectrum* (page 69)
- *Bloch Decay Central Transition* (page 70)
- *Multi-Quantum VAS* (page 71)
- *Satellite-Transition VAS* (page 72)
- *SSB2D* (page 73)

An example of the syntax that all library methods follows is shown below.

```
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum

lib_method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["29Si"], # list of isotopes
    magnetic_flux_density=4.7, # T
    rotor_angle=57.735 * 3.1415 / 180, # rad
    rotor_frequency=10000, # Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(count=512, spectral_width=5e4, reference_offset=10),
    ],
)
```

where *BlochDecaySpectrum* can be replaced with another library method class. Each method has the `channels` attribute, which is a list of isotopes probed by the method as well as the `magnetic_flux_density`, `rotor_angle`, and `rotor_frequency` attributes which define the global experiment parameters. See [Table 7.1](#) for more details.

The method object also has the `spectral_dimensions` attribute, which contains a list of `SpectralDimension` objects defining the spectral grid. A 2D method will have two spectral dimensions in this list, whereas a 1D method will only have one. See [Table 7.2](#) for the attributes of a `SpectralDimension` object.

7.1 Bloch Decay Spectrum

The *BlochDecaySpectrum* (page 374) class simulates the Bloch decay spectrum.

```
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["1H"],
```

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```

rotor_frequency=12500, # in Hz
rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad
magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in tesla
spectral_dimensions=[
    SpectralDimension(
        count=1024,
        spectral_width=25e3, # in Hz
        reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
    )
],
)

```

Examples

- [Wollastonite, \$^{29}\text{Si}\$ \(\$I=1/2\$ \)](#) (page 139)
- [Coupled spin-1/2 \(Static dipolar spectrum\)](#) (page 156)
- [Coupled spin-1/2 \(CSA + heteronuclear dipolar + J-couplings\)](#) (page 158)
- [Protein GB1, \$^{13}\text{C}\$ and \$^{15}\text{N}\$ \(\$I=1/2\$ \)](#) (page 166)
- [Amorphous material, \$^{29}\text{Si}\$ \(\$I=1/2\$ \)](#) (page 168)
- [Czjzek distribution \(Shielding and Quadrupolar\)](#) (page 176)
- [Extended Czjzek distribution \(Shielding and Quadrupolar\)](#) (page 180)
- [\$^{31}\text{P}\$ MAS NMR of crystalline \$\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4\$ \(CSA\)](#) (page 233)
- [\$^{31}\text{P}\$ static NMR of crystalline \$\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4\$ \(CSA\)](#) (page 238)
- [\$^{13}\text{C}\$ MAS NMR of Glycine \(CSA\) \[960 Hz\]](#) (page 242)
- [\$^{13}\text{C}\$ MAS NMR of Glycine \(CSA\) multi-spectra fit](#) (page 247)
- [1D PASS/MAT sideband order cross-section](#) (page 253)
- [\$^{27}\text{Al}\$ MAS NMR of YAG \(1st and 2nd order Quad\)](#) (page 266)
- [\$^2\text{H}\$ MAS NMR of Methionine](#) (page 271)
- [\$^{119}\text{Sn}\$ MAS NMR of \$\text{SnO}\$](#) (page 275)

7.2 Bloch Decay Central Transition

The [BlochDecayCTSpectrum](#) (page 380) class simulates the Bloch decay central transition selective spectrum.

```

from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

method = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    rotor_frequency=12500, # in Hz
    rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in tesla
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(

```

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```

        count=1024,
        spectral_width=25e3, # in Hz
        reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
    )
],
)

```

Examples

- *Potassium Sulfate, ^{33}S ($I=3/2$)* (page 142)
- *Coesite, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$)* (page 145)
- *Non-coincidental Quad and CSA, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$)* (page 148)
- *Amorphous material, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$)* (page 173)
- *Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)* (page 176)
- *Extended Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)* (page 180)
- *^{17}O MAS NMR of crystalline Na_2SiO_3 (2nd order quad)* (page 257)
- *^{11}B MAS NMR of Lithium orthoborate crystal* (page 262)

7.3 Multi-Quantum VAS

The *ThreeQ_VAS* (page 387), *FiveQ_VAS* (page 393), and *SevenQ_VAS* (page 399) classes all simulate a multiple quantum VAS spectrum. The spinning speed for all three methods is fixed at infinite speed. The spectrum is also sheared such that the correlated dimensions are the isotropic dimension and the VAS dimension.

```

from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

method = ThreeQ_VAS(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=3e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-2e3, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
        ),
    ],
)

```

The other methods, employing five and seven quantum transitions, can be imported as follows:

```
from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
from mrsimulator.method.lib import SevenQ_VAS
```

Examples

- *RbNO₃, ⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) 3QMAS* (page 185)
- *Albite, ²⁷Al (I=5/2) 3QMAS* (page 189)
- *Coesite, ¹⁷O (I=5/2) 3QMAS* (page 201)
- *Simulating site disorder (crystalline)* (page 224)
- *Czjzek distribution, ²⁷Al (I=5/2) 3QMAS* (page 228)
- *⁸⁷Rb 2D 3QMAS NMR of RbNO₃* (page 295)

7.4 Satellite-Transition VAS

The *ST1_VAS* (page 406) and *ST2_VAS* (page 412) classes simulate a sheared and scaled satellite and central transition correlation spectrum. The spinning speed for these methods is fixed at infinite speed.

```
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ST1_VAS
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

method = ST1_VAS(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=1e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-3e3, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
        ),
    ],
)
```

Examples

- *RbNO₃, ⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) STMAS* (page 191)

7.5 SSB2D

The *SSB2D* (page 418) class simulates a sheared 2D finite to infinite speed MAS correlation spectrum. The spinning speed for the second spectral dimension is fixed at infinite spinning speed

```
from mrsimulator.method.lib import SSB2D
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

method = SSB2D(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7, # in T
    rotor_frequency=1500, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16,
            spectral_width=16 * 1500, # in Hz (= count * rotor_frequency)
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
            label="Sideband dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
        ),
    ],
)
```

Examples

- *Itraconazole*, ¹³C (*I*=1/2) *PASS* (page 211)
- *Rb₂SO₄*, ⁸⁷Rb (*I*=3/2) *QMAT* (page 213)
- ¹³C 2D *MAT* NMR of *L-Histidine* (page 280)
- ⁸⁷Rb 2D *QMAT* NMR of *Rb₂SO₄* (page 285)

7.6 Attribute Summaries

Table 7.1: Attribute description for generic library methods.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
channels	list	A <i>required</i> list of isotopes given as strings over which the given method applies. For example, ["1H"].
magnetic_flux_density	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the macroscopic magnetic flux density of the applied external magnetic field in tesla. For example, 18.8 tesla. The default value is 9.4 tesla.
rotor_frequency	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the sample rotation frequency in Hz. For example, 2000 Hz. The default value is 0 Hz.
rotor_angle	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the angle between the sample rotation axis and the external magnetic field in radians. The default value is the magic angle, $54.735 * 3.14159 / 180 = 0.955305$ radians.
spectral_dimensions	list	A list of SpectralDimension (page 362) objects describing the spectral dimensions for the method.
simulation	CSDM object	A CSDM object representing the spectrum simulated by the method. By default, the value is <code>None</code> . A value is assigned to this attribute when you run the simulation using the run() (page 338) method.
experiment	CSDM object	An <i>optional</i> CSDM object holding an experimental measurement of the method. The default value is <code>None</code>

Table 7.2: Spectral dimension attributes for use with library methods.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
count	int	An <i>optional</i> integer representing the number of points, N , along the spectroscopic dimension. For example, 4096. The default value is 1024.
spectral_width	float	An <i>optional</i> float representing the width, Δx , of the spectroscopic dimension in Hz. For example, 10e3 for 10 kHz. The default value is 25000 Hz.
reference_offset	float	An <i>optional</i> float representing the reference offset, x_0 , of the spectroscopic dimension in Hz. For example, -8000 Hz. The default value is 0.
origin_offset	float	An <i>optional</i> float representing the origin offset, or Larmor frequency, along the spectroscopic dimension in units of Hz. The default value is <code>None</code> and the origin offset is set to the Larmor frequency of isotope from the channels (page 355) attribute of the method containing the spectral dimension.

METHOD

While **mrsimulator**'s organization of the *SpinSystem* (page 341) object and its composite objects, *Site* (page 347) and *Coupling* (page 351), are easily understood by anyone familiar with the underlying physical concepts, the organization of the *Method* (page 355) object in **mrsimulator** and its related composite objects require a more detailed explanation of their design. This section assumes that you are already familiar with the topics covered in the Introduction sections *Getting Started* (page 23), *Isotopomers Example* (page 29), and *Least-Squares Fitting Example* (page 37).

Note: Before writing your own custom Method, check if any of our pre-built methods in the *Methods Library* (page 69) can serve your needs.

8.1 Overview

An experimental NMR method involves a sequence of rf pulses, free evolution periods, and sample motion. The Method object in **mrsimulator** models the spectrum from an NMR pulse sequence. The Method object is designed to be versatile in its ability to model spectra from various multi-pulse NMR methods using concepts from the *symmetry pathway approach* where a pulse sequence is understood in terms of a set of desired (and undesired) *transition pathways*. Each transition pathway is associated with a single resonance in a multi-dimensional NMR spectrum. The transition pathway signal encodes information about the spin system interactions in its amplitude and correlated frequencies. Consider the illustration of a 2D pulse sequence shown below, where a desired signal for the method is associated with a particular transition pathway, $\hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{B} \rightarrow \hat{C} \rightarrow \hat{D} \rightarrow \hat{E} \rightarrow \hat{F}$.

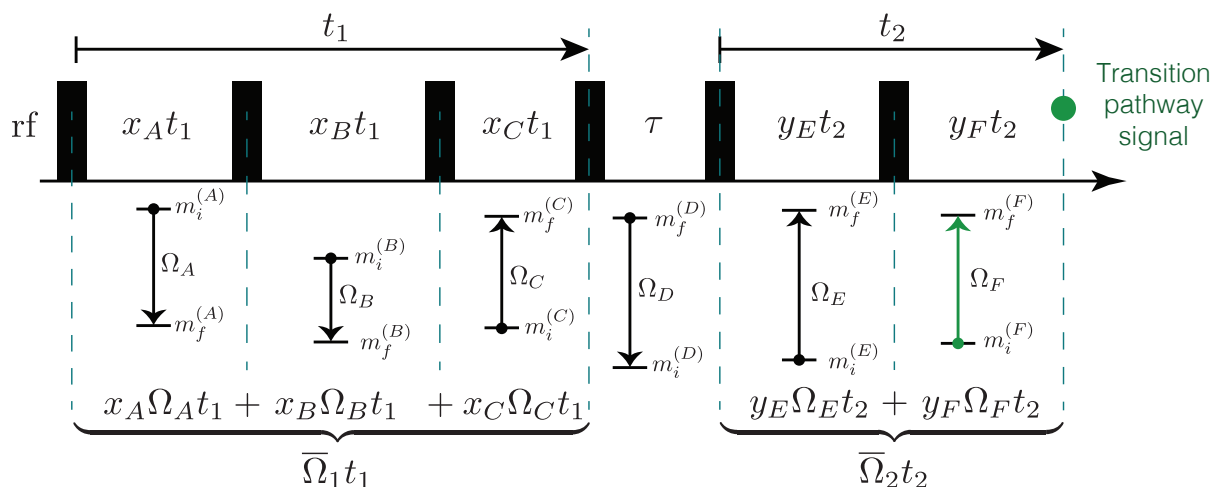


Figure 8.1: A illustration of an two-dimensional NMR pulse sequence leading up to the acquisition of the signal from a transition pathway.

Here, the first spectral dimension, i.e., the Fourier transform of the transition pathway signal as a function of t_1 , derives its *average frequency*, $\bar{\Omega}_1$, from a weighted average of the \hat{A} , \hat{B} , and \hat{C} transition frequencies. The second spectral dimension, i.e., the FT with respect to t_2 , derives its average frequency, $\bar{\Omega}_2$, from a weighted average of the \hat{E} , and \hat{F} transition frequencies. Much of the experimental design and implementation of an NMR method is in identifying the desired transition pathways and finding ways to acquire their signals while eliminating all undesired transition pathway signals.

While NMR measurements occur in the time domain, **mrsimulator** simulates the corresponding multi-dimensional spectra directly in the frequency domain. The Method object in **mrsimulator** needs only a few details of the NMR pulse sequence to generate the spectrum. It mimics the result of the pulse sequence given the desired transition pathways and their complex amplitudes and average frequencies in each spectroscopic dimension of the dataset. To this end, a Method object is organized according to the UML diagram below.

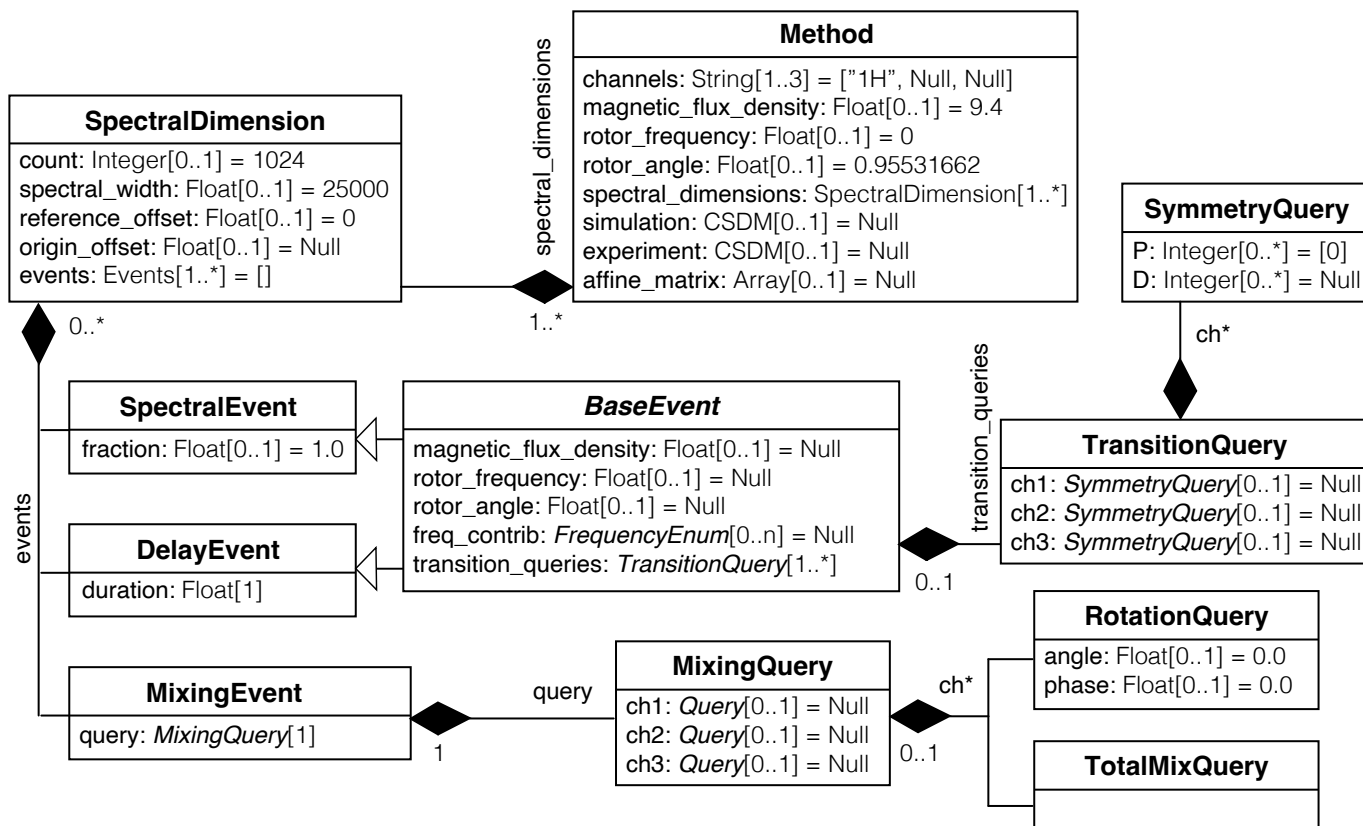


Figure 8.2: Unified Modeling Language class diagram of the Method object in mrsimulator.

Note: In UML (Unified Modeling Language) diagrams, each class is represented with a box that contains two compartments. The top compartment has the class's name, and the bottom compartment contains the class's attributes. Default attribute values are shown as assignments. A composition is depicted as a binary association decorated with a filled black diamond. Inheritance is shown as a line with a hollow triangle as an arrowhead.

At the heart of a Method object, assigned to its attribute `spectral_dimensions`, is an ordered list of [SpectralDimension](#) (page 362) objects in the same order as the time evolution dimensions of the experimental NMR sequence. In each SpectralDimension object is an ordered list of [Events](#) (page 364) objects assigned to the attribute `events`; Event objects are divided into three types: (1) [SpectralEvent\(\)](#) (page 364), (2) [DelayEvent\(\)](#), and (3) [MixingEvent\(\)](#) (page 366). This ordered list of Event objects is used to select the desired transition pathways and determine their average frequency and complex amplitude in the SpectralDimension.

Warning: DelayEvent objects are not available in version 0.7 of **mrsimulator**.

SpectralEvent and DelayEvent objects define which transitions are observed during the event and under which transition-dependent frequency contributions they evolve. No coherence transfer among transitions or populations occurs in a spectral or delay event. The transition-dependent frequency contributions during an Event are selected from a list of [enumeration literals](#) (page 367) and placed in the `freq_contrib` attribute of the event. If `freq_contrib` is left unspecified, i.e., the value of `freq_contrib` is set to `None`, a default list holding the enumeration literals for *all* contributions is generated for the event.

Note: All frequency contributions from direct and indirect spin-spin couplings are calculated in the weak-coupling limit in **mrsimulator**.

Additionally, the user can affect transition frequencies during a spectral or delay event by changing other measurement attributes: `rotor_frequency`, `rotor_angle`, and `magnetic_flux_density`. If left unspecified, these attributes default to the values of the identically named global attributes in the Method object. SpectralEvent objects use the `fraction` attribute to calculate the weighted average frequency during the spectral dimension for each selected transition pathway.

Inside SpectralEvent and DelayEvent objects, is a list of [TransitionQuery\(\)](#) (page 368) objects (*vide infra*) which determine which transitions are observed during the event. Method objects in **mrsimulator** are general-purpose because they are designed for an arbitrary spin system, i.e., a method does not know the spin system in advance. When designing a Method object, you cannot identify and select a transition through its initial and final eigenstate quantum numbers. Transition selection is done through TransitionQuery and [SymmetryQuery\(\)](#) (page 369) objects during individual spectral or delay events. TransitionQuery objects can hold a SymmetryQuery object in the attributes `ch1`, `ch2`, or `ch3`, which act on specific isotopes defined by the `channels` attribute in Method. It is only during a simulation that the Method object uses its TransitionQuery objects to determine the selected transition pathways for a given SpinSystem object by the initial and final eigenstate quantum numbers of each transition.

Between adjacent SpectralEvent or DelayEvent objects, **mrsimulator** defaults to *total mixing*, i.e., connecting all selected transitions in the two adjacent spectral or delay events. This default behavior can be overridden by placing an explicit MixingEvent object between such events. Inside MixingEvent objects is a [MixingQuery\(\)](#) (page 371) object, which determines the coherence transfer amplitude between transitions. A MixingQuery object holds [RotationQuery\(\)](#) (page 372) objects acting on specific isotopes in the spin system. As before, the isotope upon which the RotationQuery objects act is determined by the `channels` attribute in the Method object.

In this guide to designing custom Method objects, we begin with a brief review of the relevant *Symmetry Pathway* concepts employed in **mrsimulator**. This review is necessary for understanding (1) how transitions are selected during spectral and delay events and (2) how average signal frequencies and amplitudes in each spectral dimension are determined. We outline the procedures for designing and creating TransitionQuery and MixingQuery objects for single- and multi-spin transitions and how to use them to select the transition pathways with the desired frequency and amplitudes in each spectral dimension of your custom Method object. In multi-dimensional spectra, we illustrate how the desired frequency correlation can sometimes be achieved by using an appropriate affine transformation. We also examine how changing the frequency contributions in SpectralEvent or DelayEvent objects can be used to obtain the desired frequency and amplitude behavior. The ability to select [frequency contributions](#) (page 367) can often reduce the number of events needed in the design of your custom Method object.

8.2 Theoretical Background

Before giving details on how to create a custom Method object, we review a few key concepts about spin transitions and *transition symmetry functions*.

The number of quantized energy eigenstates for N coupled nuclei is

$$\Upsilon_{\{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_N\}} = \prod_{u=1}^N (2I_u + 1), \quad (8.1)$$

where I_u is the total spin angular momentum quantum number of the u th nucleus. The transition from quantized energy level E_i to E_j is one of

$$\mathcal{N}_{\{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_N\}} = \frac{\Upsilon_{\{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_N\}}!}{(\Upsilon_{\{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_N\}} - 2)!} \quad (8.2)$$

possible transitions between the Υ levels. Here we count $i \rightarrow j$ and $j \rightarrow i$ as different transitions. For example, a single spin with angular momentum quantum number $I = 3/2$ will have $\Upsilon_{\{3/2\}} = 2I + 1 = 4$ energy levels and $\mathcal{N}_{\{3/2\}} = 2I(2I + 1) = 12$ possible NMR transitions. A two spin system, with quantum numbers $I = 1/2$ and $S = 1/2$, will have

$$\Upsilon_{\{1/2, 1/2\}} = (2I + 1) \cdot (2S + 1) = 4 \quad (8.3)$$

energy levels and

$$\mathcal{N}_{\{1/2, 1/2\}} = \frac{[(2I + 1) \cdot (2S + 1)]!}{((2I + 1) \cdot (2S + 1) - 2)!} = \frac{[2 \cdot 2]!}{(2 \cdot 0)!} = 12 \quad (8.4)$$

possible NMR transitions. We write a transition (coherence) from state i to j using the outer product notation $|j\rangle\langle i|$. In **mrsimulator**, all simulations are performed in the high-field limit and further, assume that all spin-spin couplings are in the weak limit.

To write a custom Method in **mrsimulator**, you'll need to determine the desired transition pathways and select the desired transitions during each SpectralEvent or DelayEvent. Keep in mind, however, that Method objects are designed without any details of the spin systems upon which they will act. For example, in the density matrix of a spin system ensemble, one could easily identify a transition by its row and column indexes. However, those indexes depend on the spin system and how the spins and their eigenstates have been assigned to those indexes. Instead, we need a spin-system agnostic approach for selecting transitions.

8.2.1 Spin Transition Symmetry Functions

One way you can select a subset of single-spin transitions if you don't know the energy eigenstate quantum numbers is to request all transitions whose single-spin transition symmetry function, p_I is -1 , i.e.,

$$p_I(m_f, m_i) = m_f - m_i = -1. \quad (8.5)$$

The p_I single-spin transition symmetry function is also known as the single-spin **coherence order of the transition**.

Note: In the high field limit, only single-spin transitions with $p_I = \pm 1$ are directly observed. Since the evolution frequencies of the $|j\rangle\langle i|$ and $|i\rangle\langle j|$ transitions are equal in magnitude but opposite in sign, the convention is to only present the $p_I = -1$ transition resonances in single-quantum spectra.

By selecting only single-spin transitions with $p_I = -1$, you get all the “observed” transitions from the set of all possible

transitions. Similarly, you can use p_I to select any subset of single-spin transitions, such as double-quantum ($p_I = \pm 2$) transitions, triple-quantum ($p_I = \pm 3$) transitions, etc.

While specifying p_I alone is not enough to select an individual single-spin transition, any individual single-spin transition can be identified by a combination of p_I and the single-spin transition symmetry function d_I , given by

$$d_I(m_i, m_j) = m_j^2 - m_i^2. \quad (8.6)$$

You can verify this from the values of p_I and d_I for all single-spin transitions for $I = 1$, $I = 3/2$ and $I = 5/2$ shown below. Note that $d_I = 0$ for all transitions in a $I = 1/2$ nucleus.

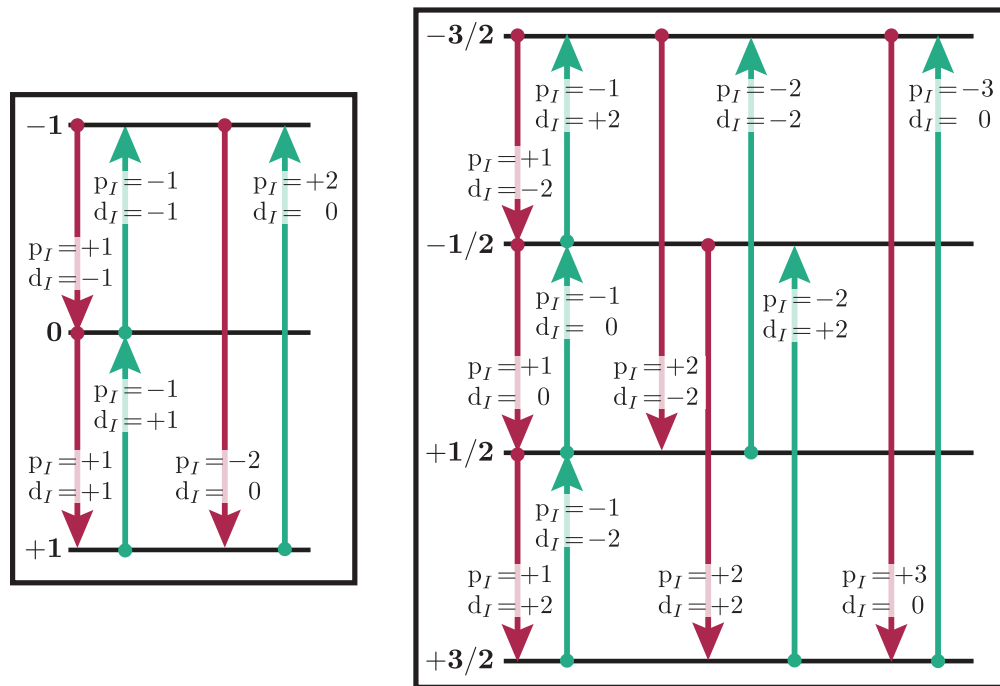


Figure 8.3: Energy level diagrams of a spin $I = 1$ nucleus (left) and spin $I = 3/2$ nucleus (right). Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding p_I and d_I transition symmetry function values.

A summary on spin transition symmetry functions in NMR.

Note: In the [symmetry pathway approach](#), the idea of coherence order is extended to form a complete set of spin transition symmetry functions, $\xi_\ell(i, j)$, given by

$$\xi_\ell(i, j) = \langle j | \hat{T}_{\ell,0} | j \rangle - \langle i | \hat{T}_{\ell,0} | i \rangle, \quad (8.7)$$

where the $\hat{T}_{\ell,0}$ are irreducible tensor operators. The function symbol $\xi_\ell(i, j)$ is replaced with the lower-case symbols $\mathbb{p}(i, j)$, $\mathbb{d}(i, j)$, $\mathbb{f}(i, j)$, \dots , i.e., we follow the spectroscopic sub-shell letter designations:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} \ell = & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & \leftarrow \text{numerical value} \\ \xi_\ell \equiv & s & p & d & f & g & h & i & k & l & m & o & q & r & t & \leftarrow \text{symbol} \end{array} \quad (8.8)$$

To simplify usage in figures and discussions, we scale the transition symmetry functions to integers values according

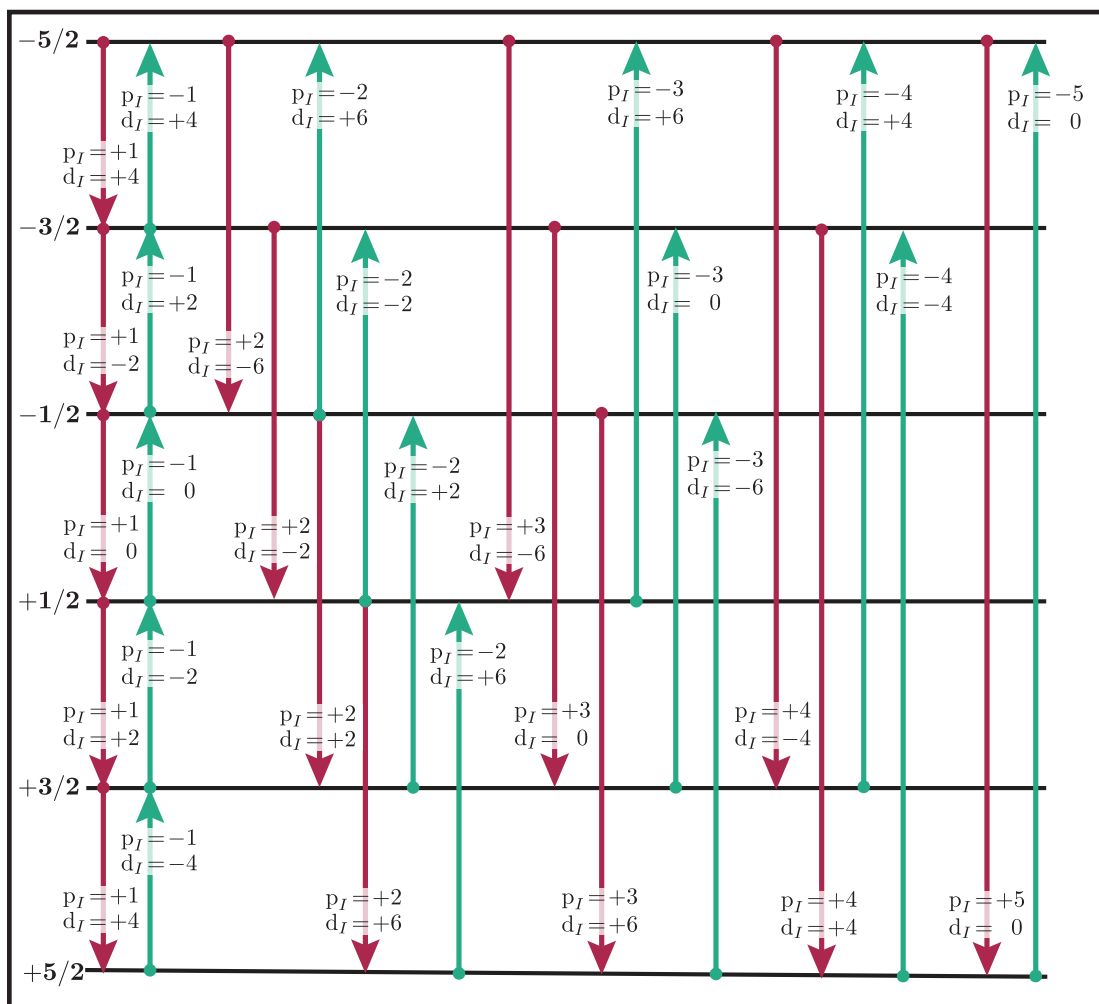


Figure 8.4: Energy level diagram of a spin $I = 5/2$ nucleus. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding p_I and d_I spin transition symmetry function values.

to

$$p(i, j) = \mathbb{P}(i, j), \quad d(i, j) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \mathfrak{d}(i, j), \quad f(i, j) = \sqrt{\frac{10}{9}} \mathbb{f}(i, j), \quad \dots \quad (8.9)$$

The $\ell = 0$ function is dropped as it always evaluates to zero. For a single spin, I , a complete set of functions is defined up to $\ell = 2I$.

For weakly coupled nuclei, we define the transition symmetry functions

$$\xi_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_n}(i, j) = \langle j | \hat{T}_{\ell_1, 0}(\mathbf{I}_1) \hat{T}_{\ell_2, 0}(\mathbf{I}_2) \dots \hat{T}_{\ell_n, 0}(\mathbf{I}_n) | j \rangle - \langle i | \hat{T}_{\ell_1, 0}(\mathbf{I}_1) \hat{T}_{\ell_2, 0}(\mathbf{I}_2) \dots \hat{T}_{\ell_n, 0}(\mathbf{I}_n) | i \rangle \quad (8.10)$$

Replacing the symmetry function symbol using sub-shell letter designations becomes more cumbersome in this case. When the ℓ are zero on all nuclei except one, we identify these functions as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_1 &= \xi_{1, 0, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \mathbb{P}_2 &= \xi_{0, 1, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \dots, & & \mathbb{P}_n &= \xi_{0, 0, \dots, 1}(i, j), \\ \mathfrak{d}_1 &= \xi_{2, 0, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \mathfrak{d}_2 &= \xi_{0, 2, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \dots, & & \mathfrak{d}_n &= \xi_{0, 0, \dots, 2}(i, j), \\ \mathbb{f}_1 &= \xi_{3, 0, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \mathbb{f}_2 &= \xi_{0, 3, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \dots, & & \mathbb{f}_n &= \xi_{0, 0, \dots, 3}(i, j), \\ &\vdots & &\vdots & & & &\vdots \end{aligned} \quad (8.11)$$

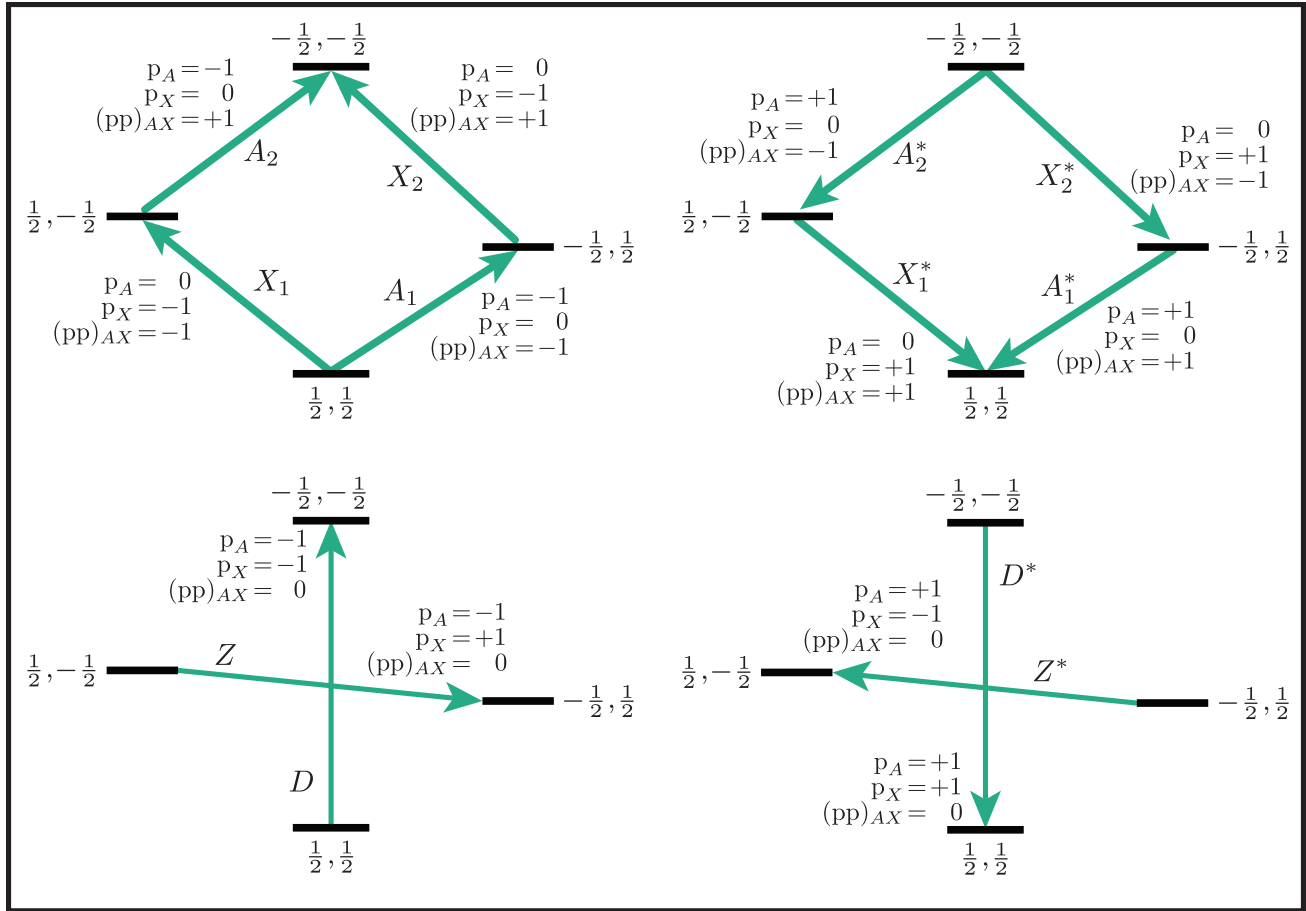
For weakly coupled homonuclear spins it is also convenient to define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_{1, 2, \dots, n} &= \mathbb{P}_1 + \mathbb{P}_2 + \dots + \mathbb{P}_n, \\ \mathfrak{d}_{1, 2, \dots, n} &= \mathfrak{d}_1 + \mathfrak{d}_2 + \dots + \mathfrak{d}_n, \\ \mathbb{f}_{1, 2, \dots, n} &= \mathbb{f}_1 + \mathbb{f}_2 + \dots + \mathbb{f}_n, \\ &\vdots \end{aligned} \quad (8.12)$$

When the ℓ are zero on all nuclei except two, then we identify these functions using a concatenation of sub-shell letter designations, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{1, 2} &= \xi_{1, 1, 0, \dots, 0}(i, j), & (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{1, 3} &= \xi_{1, 0, 1, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \dots, & & (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{1, n} &= \xi_{1, 0, 0, \dots, 1}(i, j), \\ (\mathbb{P}\mathfrak{d})_{1, 2} &= \xi_{1, 2, 0, \dots, 0}(i, j), & (\mathbb{P}\mathfrak{d})_{1, 3} &= \xi_{1, 0, 2, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \dots, & & (\mathbb{P}\mathfrak{d})_{1, n} &= \xi_{1, 0, \dots, 2}(i, j), \\ (\mathfrak{d}\mathbb{P})_{1, 2} &= \xi_{2, 1, 0, \dots, 0}(i, j), & (\mathfrak{d}\mathbb{P})_{1, 3} &= \xi_{2, 0, 1, \dots, 0}(i, j), & \dots, & & (\mathfrak{d}\mathbb{P})_{1, n} &= \xi_{2, 0, \dots, 1}(i, j), \\ &\vdots & &\vdots & & & &\vdots \end{aligned} \quad (8.13)$$

Below is an energy level diagram of two coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei with transition labeled according to their transition symmetry function values. Note that each transition has a unique set of transition symmetry function values.



8.3 Single-Spin Queries

Based on the review above, we now know for the spin $I = 1$, the transition $|-1\rangle\langle 0|$ can be selected with $(p_I, d_I) = (-1, 1)$. In **mrsimulator**, this transition is selected during a SpectralEvent using the SymmetryQuery and TransitionQuery objects, as defined in the code below.

```
from mrsimulator.method.query import SymmetryQuery, TransitionQuery
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralEvent

symm_query = SymmetryQuery(P=[-1], D=[1])
trans_query = TransitionQuery(ch1=symm_query)
spec_event = SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[trans_query])
```

Note: Python dictionaries can also be used to create and initialize **mrsimulator** objects. To do this, the dictionary must use the object's attribute names as the key strings and be passed to a higher level object. Since a SpectralEvent object holds a list of TransitionQuery objects, the above code could have been written as

```
# Both SymmetryQuery and TransitionQuery object as dict
symm_query_dict = {"P": [-1], "D": [1]}
```

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```
trans_query_dict = {"ch1": symm_query_dict}

# Dictionary of TransitionQuery passed to SpectralEvent
spec_event = SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[trans_query_dict])
```

In the example above, the SymmetryQuery object is created and assigned to the TransitionQuery attribute `ch1`, i.e., it acts on the isotope in the “first channel”. Recall that the `channels` attribute of the Method object holds an ordered list of isotope strings. This list’s first, second, and third isotopes are associated with `ch1`, `ch2`, and `ch3`, respectively. Currently, **mrsimulator** only supports up to three channels, although this may be increased in future versions.

The TransitionQuery object goes into a list in the `transition_queries` attribute of a SpectralEvent object. The SpectralEvent object, in turn, is added to an ordered list in the `events` attribute of a SpectralDimension object. All this is illustrated in the code below.

```
from mrsimulator import Site, Coupling, SpinSystem, Simulator
from mrsimulator import Method, SpectralDimension
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Create single Site and Spin System
deuterium = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=10, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric={"zeta": -80, "eta": 0.25}, # zeta in ppm
    quadrupolar={"Cq": 10e3, "eta": 0.0, "alpha": 0, "beta": np.pi / 2, "gamma": 0},
)
deuterium_system = SpinSystem(sites=[deuterium])

# This method selects all observable (p_I = -1) transitions
method_both_transitions = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=40000, # in Hz
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}])]),
        )
    ],
)

# This method selects observable (p_I = -1) transitions with d_I = 1
method_transition1 = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=40000, # in Hz
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [1]}])]),
        )
    ],
)
```

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```

    )
    ],
)

# This method selects observable (p_I = -1) transitions with d_I = -1
method_transition2 = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=40000, # in Hz
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [-1]}]}]),
        )
    ],
)

# Simulate spectra for all three method with spin system
sim = Simulator(
    spin_systems=[deuterium_system],
    methods=[method_both_transitions, method_transition1, method_transition2],
)
sim.run()

# Create SignalProcessor for Gaussian Convolution
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.IFFT(), sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="100 Hz"), sp.FFT()]
)

```

```

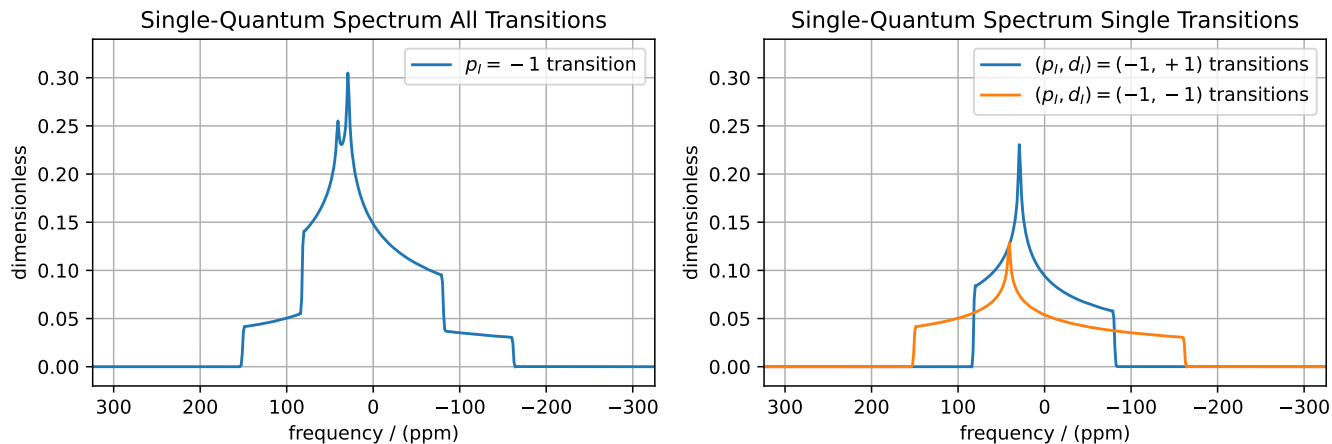
# Plot spectra from all three methods
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(
    processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real,
    label="$p_I = -1$ transition",
)
ax[0].set_title("Single-Quantum Spectrum All Transitions")
ax[0].legend()
ax[0].grid()
ax[0].invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
ax[1].plot(
    processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[1].simulation).real,
    label="$ (p_I, d_I) = (-1, +1)$ transitions",
)
ax[1].plot(
    processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[2].simulation).real,
    label="$ (p_I, d_I) = (-1, -1)$ transitions",
)
ax[1].set_title("Single-Quantum Spectrum Single Transitions")
ax[1].legend()
ax[1].grid()
ax[1].invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
ax[0].set_ylim(-0.02, 0.34) # Set y-limits to be the same

```

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```
ax[1].set_ylim(-0.02, 0.34) # on both plots
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Note: Whenever the D attribute is omitted, the SymmetryQuery allows transitions with all values of d_I . On the other hand, whenever the P attribute is omitted, it defaults to $P=[0]$, i.e., no selected transitions on the assigned channel.

8.3.1 Selecting Symmetric Single-Spin Transitions

A notable case, particularly useful for half-integer quadrupolar nuclei, is that $d_I = 0$ for all symmetric ($m \rightarrow -m$) transitions, as these transitions are unaffected by the first-order quadrupolar coupling frequency contribution. The MQ-MAS experiment involves a 2D correlation of the two symmetric ($d_I = 0$) transitions, $|- \frac{1}{2}\rangle \langle \frac{1}{2}|$, the so-called “central transition,” and $|- \frac{3}{2}\rangle \langle \frac{3}{2}|$, the symmetric triple quantum transition. The code below is an example of a custom 2D method using two SpectralDimension objects, each holding a single SpectralEvent. The TransitionQuery objects select each transition in their respective SpectralDimension objects.

```
my_mqmas = Method(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4,
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz (here, set to infinity)
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-9e3, # in Hz
            label="Symmetric 3Q Frequency",
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-3], "D": [0]}])],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
```

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```

        label="Central Transition Frequency",
        events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}})]),
    ),
],
)

# Create three sites in RbNO3
site1 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-27.4, # ppm
    quadrupolar={"Cq": 1.68e6, "eta": 0.2}, # Cq in Hz
)
site2 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-28.5, # ppm
    quadrupolar={"Cq": 1.94e6, "eta": 1}, # Cq in Hz
)
site3 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-31.3, # ppm
    quadrupolar={"Cq": 1.72e6, "eta": 0.5}, # Cq in Hz
)

# No Couplings, so create a separate SpinSystem for each site.
sites = [site1, site2, site3]
RbNO3_spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in sites]

sim = Simulator(spin_systems=RbNO3_spin_systems, methods=[my_mqmas])
sim.run()

# Apply Gaussian line broadening along both dimensions via convolution
gauss_convolve = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.08 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.22 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
dataset = gauss_convolve.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)

```

In the code below, we use the `imshow()` from the `matplotlib.pyplot` module to return an image of the dataset on a 2D regular raster. We also use `"gist_ncar_r"` from `matplotlib's` included `colormaps` to map the dataset amplitude to colors; the `colorbar()` function provides the visualization of the dataset mapping to color to the right of the plot.

```

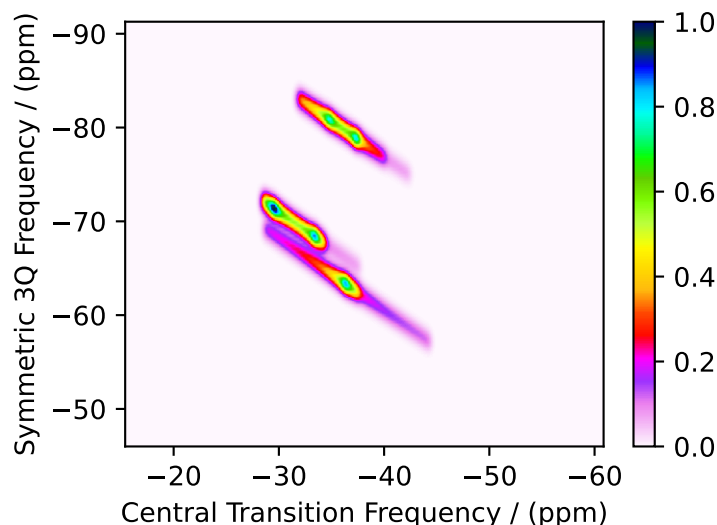
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()

```

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```
plt.show()
```



Warning: This custom method, as well as the built-in Multi-Quantum VAS methods, assumes uniform excitation and mixing of the multiple-quantum transition. In an experimental MQ-MAS measurement, excitation and mixing efficiencies depend on the ratio of the quadrupolar coupling constant to the rf field strength. Therefore, the relative integrated intensities of this simulation may not agree with the experiment.

8.3.2 Inspecting Transition and Symmetry Pathways

You can view the symmetry pathways that will be selected by your custom method in a given spin system using the function `get_symmetry_pathways()` (page 358) as shown below.

```
from pprint import pprint
pprint(my_mqmas.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
pprint(my_mqmas.get_symmetry_pathways("D"))
```

Out:

```
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(87Rb): [-3] → [-1]
  total: -3.0 → -1.0
)]
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(87Rb): [0] → [0]
  total: 0.0 → 0.0
)]
```

Similarly, you can view the transition pathway that will be selected by your custom method in a given spin system using the function `get_transition_pathways()` (page 360) as shown below.

```
from pprint import pprint
pprint(my_mqmas.get_transition_pathways(SpinSystem(sites=[site1])))
```

Out:

```
[|-1.5><1.5| -> |-0.5><0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

8.4 Multi-Spin Queries

When there is more than one site in a spin system, things get a little more complicated with the `SymmetryQuery` objects. Here we review some important concepts associated with transition symmetry functions in coupled spin systems, and see how `SymmetryQuery` objects are designed to work in such cases.

8.4.1 Single-Spin Single-Quantum Transitions

Consider the case of three weakly coupled proton sites. Here, the selection rule for observable transitions is

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} p_A = -1 \text{ while } p_M = 0, p_X = 0 \\ p_M = -1 \text{ while } p_A = 0, p_X = 0 \\ p_X = -1 \text{ while } p_A = 0, p_M = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Detection Selection Rules.} \quad (8.14)$$

These corresponds to the *single-spin single-quantum transitions* labeled $\hat{A}_1, \hat{A}_2, \hat{A}_3, \hat{A}_4, \hat{M}_1, \hat{M}_2, \hat{M}_3, \hat{M}_4, \hat{X}_1, \hat{X}_2, \hat{X}_3,$ and \hat{X}_4 in the energy level diagram below.

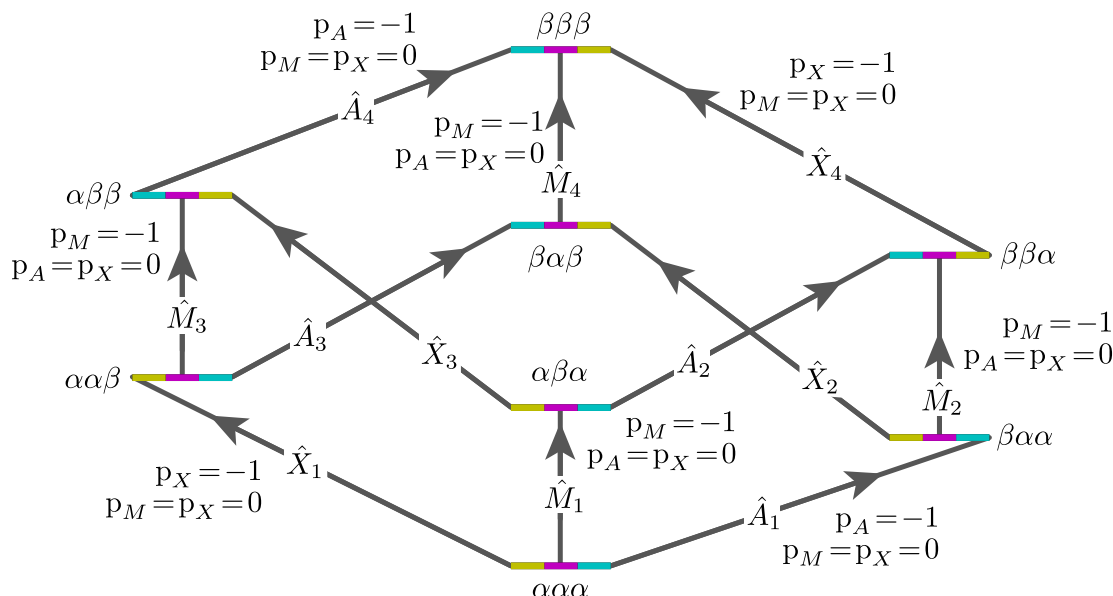


Figure 8.5: Energy level diagram for three coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the single-spin single-quantum transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.

Keep in mind that the `Method` object does not know, in advance, the number of sites in a spin system.

The TransitionQuery for selecting these 12 *single-spin single-quantum* transitions is given in the code below.

```
# Create Site, Coupling and SpinSystem objects
site_A = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=0.5)
site_M = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=2.5)
site_X = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=4.5)
sites = [site_A, site_M, site_X]
coupling_AM = Coupling(site_index=[0, 1], isotropic_j=12)
coupling_AX = Coupling(site_index=[0, 2], isotropic_j=12)
coupling_MX = Coupling(site_index=[1, 2], isotropic_j=12)
couplings = [coupling_AM, coupling_AX, coupling_MX]
proton_system = SpinSystem(sites=sites, couplings=couplings)

# Custom method object emulating a one-pulse acquire experiment
method = Method(
    channels=["1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16000,
            spectral_width=1800, # in Hz
            reference_offset=1000, # in Hz
            label="$~{1}$H frequency",
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}])],
        )
    ],
)

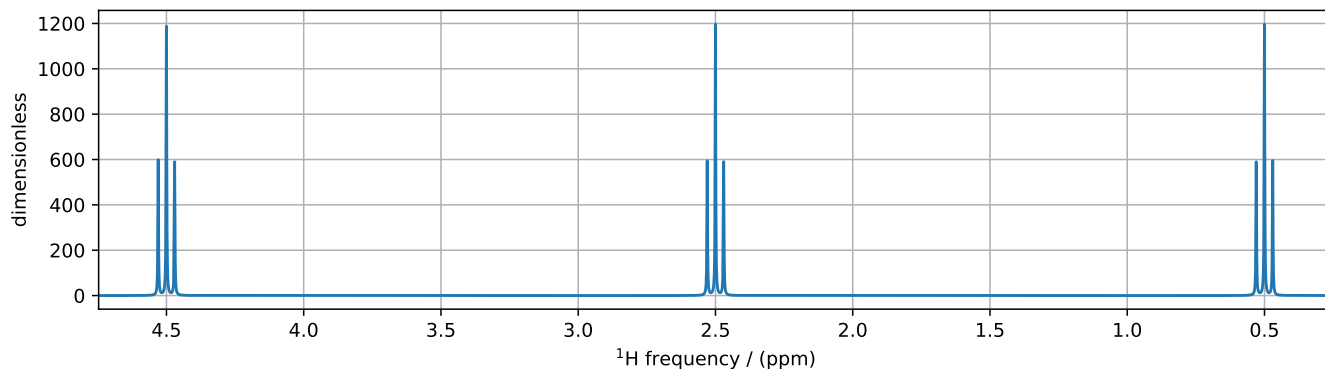
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[proton_system], methods=[method])
sim.run()

# Add line broadening
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.IFFT(), sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="1 Hz"), sp.FFT()]
)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real)
ax.invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```

The assignment of transitions in the spectrum above are, from left to right, are $\hat{X}_4, (\hat{X}_3, \hat{X}_2)$, and \hat{X}_1 centered at 4.5 ppm, $\hat{M}_4, (\hat{M}_3, \hat{M}_2)$, and \hat{M}_1 centered at 2.5 ppm, and $\hat{A}_4, (\hat{A}_3, \hat{A}_2)$, and \hat{A}_1 centered at 0.5 ppm.

It is essential to realize that all sites having the same isotope are “indistinguishable” to a TransitionQuery object. Recall that `ch1` is associated with the first isotope in the list of isotope strings assigned to the Method attribute `channels`. When the TransitionQuery above is combined with the SpinSystem object with three ^1H Sites, it must first expand its SymmetryQuery into an intermediate set of spin-system-specific symmetry queries, illustrated by each row in the table below.



Transitions	p_A	p_M	p_X
$\hat{A}_1, \hat{A}_2, \hat{A}_3, \hat{A}_4$	-1	0	0
$\hat{M}_1, \hat{M}_2, \hat{M}_3, \hat{M}_4$	0	-1	0
$\hat{X}_1, \hat{X}_2, \hat{X}_3, \hat{X}_4$	0	0	-1

The intermediate spin-system-specific symmetry query in each row selects a subset of transitions from the complete set of transitions. The final set of selected transitions is obtained from the union of transition subsets from each spin-system-specific symmetry query.

The `get_transition_pathways()` (page 360) function will allow you to inspect the transitions selected by the Method in terms of the initial and final Zeeman eigenstate quantum numbers.

```
from pprint import pprint
pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(proton_system))
```

Out:

```
[|-0.5, -0.5, -0.5><-0.5, -0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, 0.5><-0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, 0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, 0.5><0.5, -0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|0.5, -0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, 0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|0.5, -0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, 0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|0.5, -0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|0.5, 0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

To further illustrate how the TransitionQuery and SymmetryQuery objects work in a multi-site spin system, let's examine a few more examples in the case of three weakly coupled proton sites.

8.4.2 Two-Spin Double-Quantum Transitions

In this spin system there are six *two-spin double-quantum transitions* where $p_{AMX} = p_A + p_M + p_X = -2$ and another six *two-spin double-quantum transitions* where $p_{AMX} = p_A + p_M + p_X = +2$. The $p_{AMX} = -2$ transitions are illustrated in the energy-level diagram below.

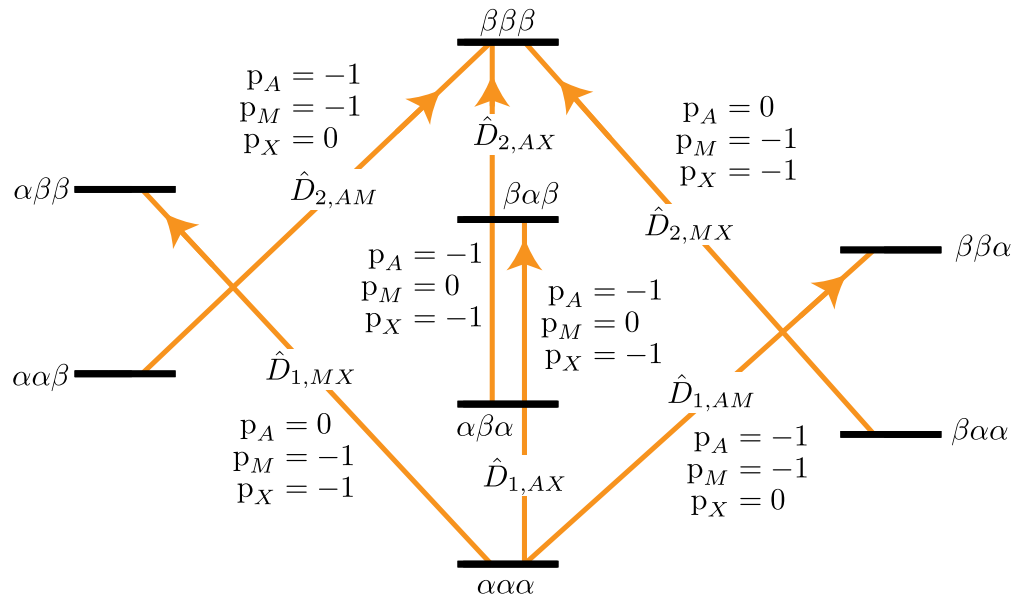


Figure 8.6: Energy level diagram for three coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the two-spin double-quantum transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.

The code below will select the six *two-spin double-quantum transitions* where $p_{AMX} = -2$.

```
method = Method(
    channels=["1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16000,
            spectral_width=2000, # in Hz
            reference_offset=2000, # in Hz
            label="$~{1}$H frequency",
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1, -1]}})]),
    ],
)

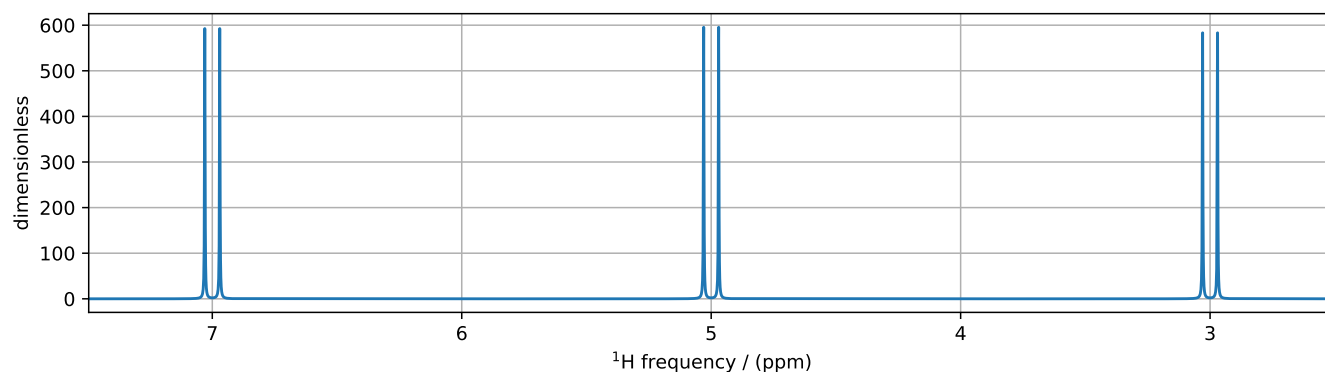
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[proton_system], methods=[method])
sim.run()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real)
ax.invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
plt.tight_layout()
```

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```
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



The assignment of transitions in the spectrum above are, from left to right, are $\hat{D}_{2,MX}$, $\hat{D}_{1,MX}$, $\hat{D}_{2,AX}$, $\hat{D}_{1,AX}$, $\hat{D}_{2,AM}$, and $\hat{D}_{1,AM}$,

As before, when this generic TransitionQuery is combined with the three-site SpinSystem object, the SymmetryQuery is expanded into an intermediate set of spin-system-specific symmetry queries illustrated in the table below.

Transitions	p_A	p_M	p_X
$\hat{D}_{1,AM}, \hat{D}_{2,AM}$	-1	-1	0
$\hat{D}_{1,MX}, \hat{D}_{2,MX}$	0	-1	-1
$\hat{D}_{1,AX}, \hat{D}_{2,AX}$	-1	0	-1

Again, each row's intermediate spin-system-specific symmetry query is used to select a subset of transitions from the complete set of transitions. The final set of selected transitions is obtained from the union of transition subsets from each spin-system-specific symmetry query.

```
from pprint import pprint
pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(proton_system))
```

Out:

```
[|-0.5, -0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, 0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|0.5, -0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

8.4.3 Three-Spin Single-Quantum Transitions

Another interesting example in this spin system with three weakly coupled proton sites are the three *three-spin single-quantum transitions* having $p_{AMX} = p_A + p_M + p_X = -1$ and the three *three-spin single-quantum transitions* having $p_{AMX} = p_A + p_M + p_X = +1$

The three *three-spin single-quantum transitions* having $p_{AMX} = -1$ are illustrated in the energy level diagram below.

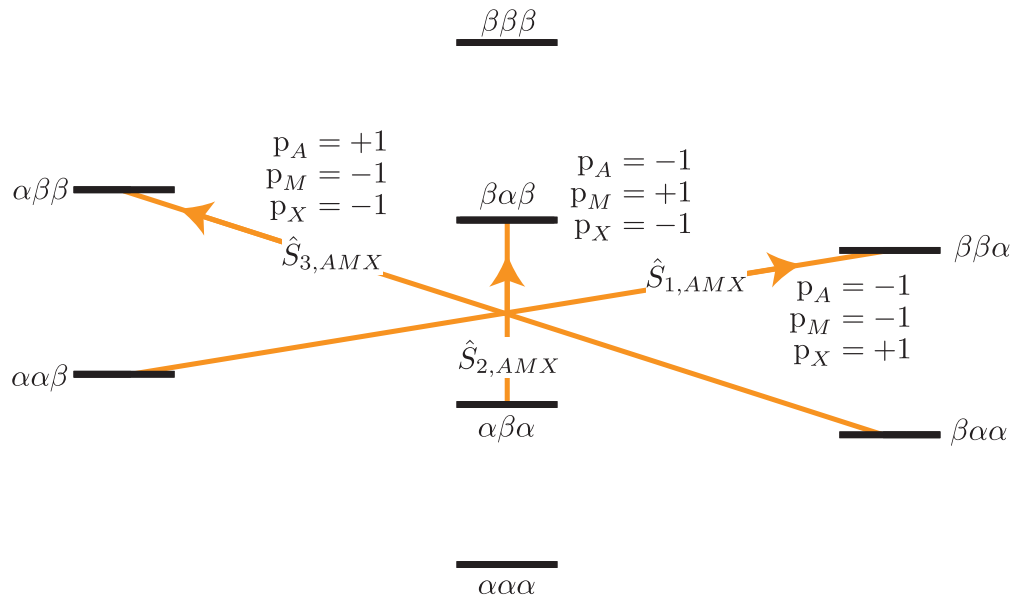


Figure 8.7: Energy level diagram for three coupled spin $I = 1/2$ nuclei. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the three spin single-quantum transitions. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding spin- p_i transition symmetry function values.

The code below will select these *three-spin single-quantum transitions*.

```
method = Method(
    channels=["1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16000,
            spectral_width=4000, # in Hz
            reference_offset=1000, # in Hz
            label="$~{1}$H frequency",
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1, -1, +1]}])])
    ],
)

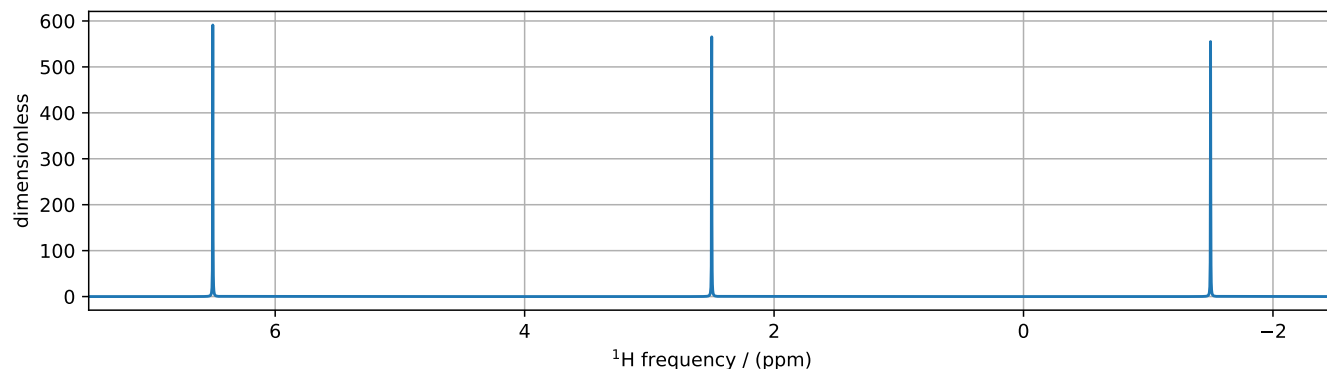
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[proton_system], methods=[method])
sim.run()
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real)
```

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```
ax.invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



The assignment of transitions in the spectrum above are, from left to right, are $\hat{S}_{3,AMX}$, $\hat{S}_{2,AMX}$, and $\hat{S}_{1,AMX}$

Again, combined with the three-site SpinSystem object, the SymmetryQuery is expanded into the set of spin-system-specific symmetry queries illustrated in the table below.

Transitions	p_A	p_M	p_X
$\hat{S}_{1,AMX}$	-1	+1	-1
$\hat{S}_{2,AMX}$	-1	-1	+1
$\hat{S}_{3,AMX}$	+1	-1	-1

```
from pprint import pprint
pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(proton_system))
```

Out:

```
[|0.5, -0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, 0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
|-0.5, -0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

As you can surmise from the examples, the attributes of SymmetryQuery, P and D, hold a list of single-spin transition symmetry function values, and the length of the list is the desired number of spins that are involved in the transition.

8.4.4 Heteronuclear multiple-spin transitions

How does D fit into the multi-site SymmetryQuery story? Consider the case of two coupled hydrogens, except we replace one of the ^1H with ^2H . Let's focus on the single-spin single-quantum transitions, shown below as $\hat{A}_{1\pm}$ and $\hat{A}_{2\pm}$ on the left, and the two-spin triple-quantum transition, shown below as \hat{T}_{AX} on the right.

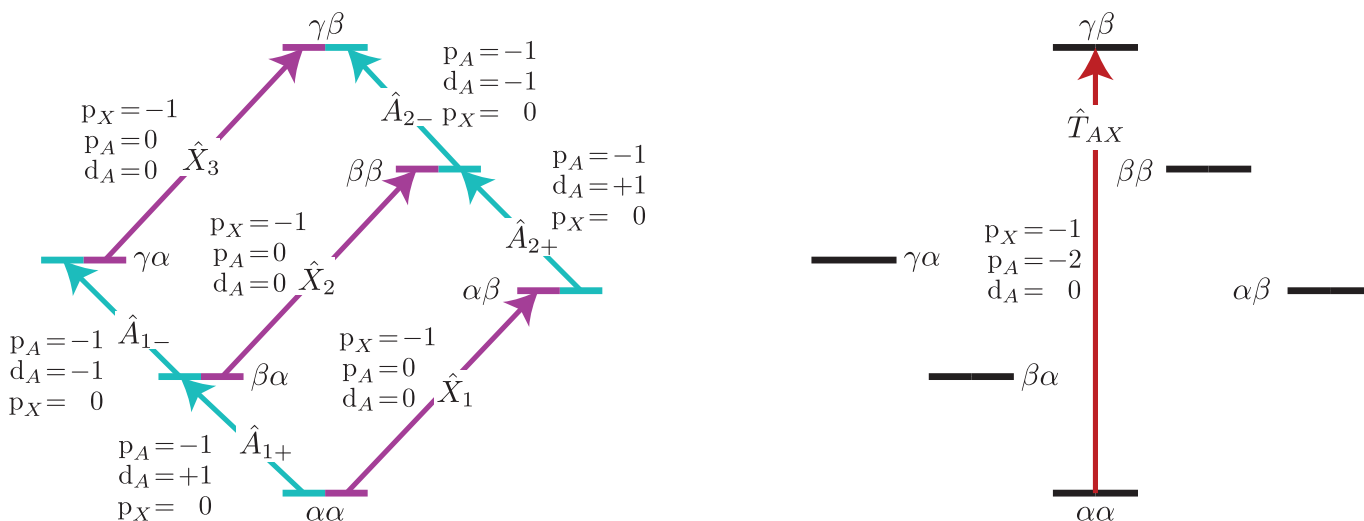


Figure 8.8: Energy level diagram for two coupled nuclei with spins $I = 1/2$ and $I = 1$. Arrows beginning at the initial state and end at the final state represent the single spin single-quantum transitions (left) and the three-spin triple-quantum transition. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding single-spin p_i transition symmetry function values.

```
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
import numpy as np

site_A = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=0.5,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(
        Cq=100000, # in Hz
        eta=0.2,
        alpha=5 * np.pi / 180,
        beta=np.pi / 2,
        gamma=70 * np.pi / 180,
    ),
)
site_X = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=4.5)
sites = [site_A, site_X]
coupling_AX = Coupling(site_index=[0, 1], dipolar={"D": -20000})
couplings = [coupling_AX]
system_AX = SpinSystem(sites=sites, couplings=couplings)

methodAll1Q = Method(
    channels=["2H", "1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
```

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```

        count=16000,
        spectral_width=200000, # in Hz
        reference_offset=0, # in Hz
        label="$~{2}$H frequency",
        events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}])),
    )
],
)

methodHalf1Q = Method(
    channels=["2H", "1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16000,
            spectral_width=200000, # in Hz
            reference_offset=0, # in Hz
            label="$~{2}$H frequency",
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "D": [-1]}}])),
    ],
)

method3Q = Method(
    channels=["2H", "1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=16000,
            spectral_width=10000, # in Hz
            reference_offset=5000, # in Hz
            label="$~{2}$H frequency",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-2]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}}]
                )
            ],
        ),
    ],
)

processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.IFFT(), sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="100 Hz"), sp.FFT()]
)

sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[system_AX], methods=[methodAll1Q, methodHalf1Q, method3Q])
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"
sim.run()

```

```

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(10, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real)
ax[0].set_title("Full Single-Quantum Spectrum")

```

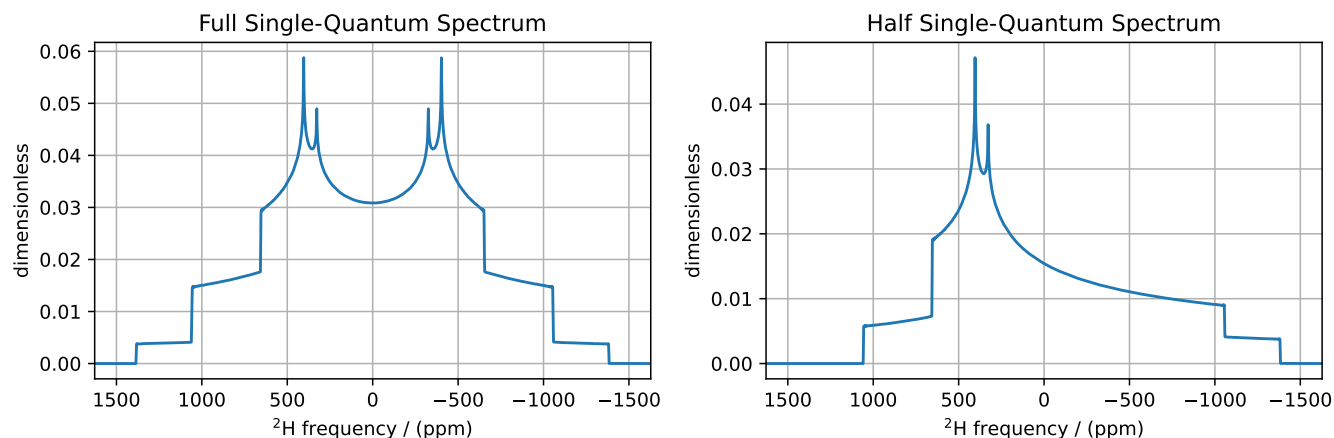
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```

ax[0].grid()
ax[0].invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
ax[1].plot(processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[1].simulation).real)
ax[1].set_title("Half Single-Quantum Spectrum")
ax[1].grid()
ax[1].invert_xaxis() # reverse x-axis
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

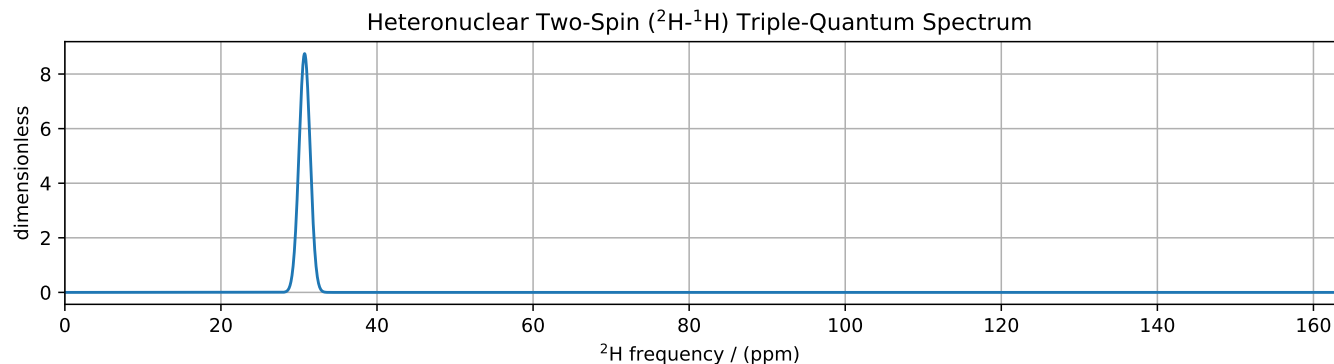


The deuterium spectrum of a static-polycrystalline sample is shown on the left for all single-spin single-quantum transitions on deuterium, $\hat{A}_{1\pm}$ and $\hat{A}_{2\pm}$. The spectrum on the right is for half of the single-spin single-quantum transitions on deuterium: \hat{A}_{1-} and \hat{A}_{2-} .

```

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 3)) # set the figure size
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.set_title("Heteronuclear Two-Spin ( $^2\text{H}$ - $^1\text{H}$ ) Triple-Quantum Spectrum")
ax.plot(processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[2].simulation).real)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.grid()
plt.show()

```



Transitions	p_A	d_A	p_X
\hat{T}_{AX}	-2	0	-1

The single transition in the heteronuclear two-spin (^2H - ^1H) triple-quantum spectrum is unaffected by the dipolar and quadrupolar frequency anisotropies.

8.5 Frequency Contributions

The NMR frequency, $\Omega(\Theta, i, j)$, of an $i \rightarrow j$ transition between the eigenstates of the stationary-state semi-classical Hamiltonian in a sample with a lattice spatial orientation, Θ , can be written as a sum of components,

$$\Omega(\Theta, i, j) = \sum_k \Omega_k(\Theta, i, j) \quad (8.15)$$

with each component, $\Omega_k(\Theta, i, j)$, separated into three parts:

$$\Omega_k(\Theta, i, j) = \omega_k \Xi_L^{(k)}(\Theta) \xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j), \quad (8.16)$$

where $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$ are the spin transition symmetry functions described earlier, $\Xi_L^{(k)}(\Theta)$ are the spatial symmetry functions, and ω_k gives the size of the k th frequency component. The experimentalist indirectly influences a frequency component Ω_k by direct manipulation of the quantum transition, $i \rightarrow j$, and the spatial orientation, Θ , of the sample.

The function symbol $\Xi_\ell(\Theta)$ is replaced with the upper-case symbols \mathbb{S} , $\mathbb{P}(\Theta)$, $\mathbb{D}(\Theta)$, $\mathbb{F}(\Theta)$, $\mathbb{G}(\Theta)$, \dots , i.e., following the spectroscopic sub-shell letter designations for L . Consult the [Symmetry Pathways paper](#) for more details on the form of the spatial symmetry functions. In short, the \mathbb{S} function is independent of sample orientation, i.e., it will appear in all isotropic frequency contributions. The $\mathbb{D}(\Theta)$ function has a second-rank dependence on sample orientation, and can be averaged away with fast magic-angle spinning, i.e., spinning about an angle, θ_R , that is the root of the second-rank Legendre polynomial $P_2(\cos \theta_R)$. The other spatial symmetry functions are removed by spinning the sample about the corresponding root of the L^{th} -rank Legendre polynomial $P_L(\cos \theta_R)$

Note: For 2nd-order quadrupolar coupling contributions, it is convenient to define “hybrid” spin transition functions as linear combinations of the spin transition functions

$$\mathbb{C}_0 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{125}} [I(I+1) - 3/4] \mathbb{P}_I + \sqrt{\frac{18}{25}} \mathbb{F}_I \quad (8.17)$$

$$\mathbb{C}_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{175}} [I(I+1) - 3/4] \mathbb{P}_I - \frac{6}{\sqrt{35}} \mathbb{F}_I \quad (8.18)$$

$$\mathbb{C}_4 = -\frac{184}{\sqrt{875}} [I(I+1) - 3/4] \mathbb{P}_I - \frac{17}{\sqrt{175}} \mathbb{F}_I \quad (8.19)$$

These transition symmetry functions play an essential role in evaluating the individual frequency contributions to the overall transition frequency, given in the table below and in [FrequencyEnum\(\)](#) (page 367). They also aid in pulse sequence design by identifying how different frequency contributions refocus through the transition pathways.

A summary on echo symmetry classification in NMR.

Note: The well-known Hahn-echo can occur whenever the p_I values of transitions in a transition pathway change sign. This is because the changing sign of p_I leads to a sign change for every p_I -dependent transition frequency

contribution. Thus, a Hahn echo forms whenever

$$\overline{p_I} = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t p_I(t') dt' = 0, \quad (8.20)$$

assuming a frequency contribution's spatial symmetry function, Ξ , remains constant during this period. As seen in the table in the [Frequency Contributions](#) (page 100) table, sign changes in other symmetry functions can also lead to corresponding sign changes for dependent frequency contributions. Thus, a problem with showing only the p_I symmetry pathway for an NMR method is that it does not explain the formation of other classes of echoes that result when other symmetry functions change sign in a transition pathway. To fully understand when and which frequency contributions refocus into echoes, we must follow *all* relevant spatial, transition, or spatial-transition product symmetries through an NMR experiment. Thus, we generally classify echoes that refocus during a time interval as a *transition symmetry echo* (at constant Ξ_k) when

$$\overline{\xi_k} = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \xi_k(t') dt' = 0, \quad (8.21)$$

and as a *spatial symmetry echo* (at constant ξ_k) when

$$\overline{\Xi_k} = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \Xi_k(t') dt' = 0, \quad (8.22)$$

and as a *spatial-transition symmetry product echo* when

$$\overline{\Xi_k \xi_k} = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \Xi_k(t') \xi_k(t') dt' = 0. \quad (8.23)$$

Within the class of transition echoes we find subclasses such as p echoes, which include the Hahn echo and the stimulated echo; d echoes, which include the solid echo and Solomon echoes, c₄ echoes, used in MQ-MAS and Satellite-Transition Magic-Angle Spinning (ST-MAS); c₂ echoes, used in Correlation Of Anisotropies Separated Through Echo Refocusing (COASTER); and c₀ echoes, used in Multiple-Quantum DObble Rotation (MQ-DOR).

Within the class of spatial echoes we find subclasses such as \mathbb{D} rotary echoes, which occur during sample rotation, and \mathbb{D}_0 and \mathbb{G}_0 echoes, which are designed to occur simultaneously during the Dynamic-Angle Spinning (DAS) experiment.

Table 8.1: Frequency Contributions

Interactions	perturbation	anisotropy	freq_contrib	Expression
	order	rank		
shielding	1st	0th	Shielding1_0	$-\omega_0 \sigma_{\text{iso}} \cdot \mathbb{P}_I$
shielding	1st	2nd	Shielding1_2	$-\omega_0 \zeta_\sigma \cdot \mathbb{D}^{\{\sigma\}} \cdot \mathbb{P}_I$
weak J	1st	0th	J1_0	$2\pi J_{\text{iso}} (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}$
weak J	1st	2nd	J1_2	$2\pi \zeta_J \cdot \mathbb{D}^{\{d_{IS}\}} \cdot (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}$
weak dipolar	1st	2nd	D1_2	$\omega_d \cdot \mathbb{D}^{\{d_{IS}\}} \cdot (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}$
quadrupolar	1st	2nd	Quad1_2	$\omega_q \cdot \mathbb{D}^{\{q\}} \cdot \mathbb{D}_I$
quadrupolar	2nd	0th	Quad2_0	$\frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \cdot \mathbb{S}^{\{qq\}} \cdot \mathbb{C}_0$
quadrupolar	2nd	2nd	Quad2_2	$\frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \cdot \mathbb{D}^{\{qq\}} \cdot \mathbb{C}_2$
quadrupolar	2nd	4th	Quad2_4	$\frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \cdot \mathbb{G}^{\{qq\}} \cdot \mathbb{C}_4$

8.6 Affine Transformations

The ability to refocus different spatial and transition symmetries into echoes with different paths in time-resolved NMR experiments creates opportunities for generating multi-dimensional spectra that correlate different interactions. These spectra can be made easier to interpret through similarity transformations. Most similarity transformations in NMR are affine transformations, as they preserve the colinearity of points and ratios of distances. Essential in any similarity transformation is whether to implement the transformation actively or passively. Active transformations change the appearance of the signal while leaving the coordinate system unchanged, whereas passive transformations leave the appearance of the signal unchanged while changing the coordinate system. Both active and passive transformations are used extensively in NMR.

The general form of the affine transformation of a n-dimensional spectrum is

$$\Omega' = \mathcal{A}\Omega \quad (8.24)$$

In the two-dimensional case, this is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Omega'^{[1]} \\ \Omega'^{[2]} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathcal{A}} \begin{bmatrix} \Omega^{[1]} \\ \Omega^{[2]} \end{bmatrix} \quad (8.25)$$

Note: For the multiple-quantum MAS experiment, a shear and scale transformation is often applied to the spectrum to create a 2D spectrum correlating the MQ-MAS isotropic frequency to the anisotropic central transition frequency. This correlation can be achieved by adding an affine matrix to the method.

For 3Q-MAS on a spin $I = 3/2$ nucleus, where the shear factor is $\kappa^{(\omega_2)} = 21/27$, the affine matrix giving the appropriate

shear and scale transformation is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_2)}|} & \frac{\kappa^{(\omega_2)}}{1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_2)}|} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9/16 & 7/16 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8.26)$$

After the affine transformation, the position of the resonance in the isotropic projection is a weighted average of the multiple quantum and central transition isotropic frequencies given by

$$\langle \Omega_{\text{iso}} \rangle_{\text{MQ-MAS}} = \frac{1}{1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_1)}|} \Omega_{\text{iso}}(m, -m) + \frac{\kappa^{(\omega_1)}}{1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_1)}|} \Omega_{\text{iso}}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right). \quad (8.27)$$

If the spectrum is to be referenced to a frequency other than the rf carrier frequency (i.e. zero is not defined in the middle of the spectrum), then the reference offset used in the single-quantum dimension must be multiplied by a factor of $(p_I^{[1]}/p_I^{[2]} + |\kappa^{(\omega_1)}|)/(1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_1)}|)$ when used in the isotropic dimension.

See the “[Symmetry Pathways in Solid-State NMR](#)” paper for a more detailed discussion on affine transformations in NMR.

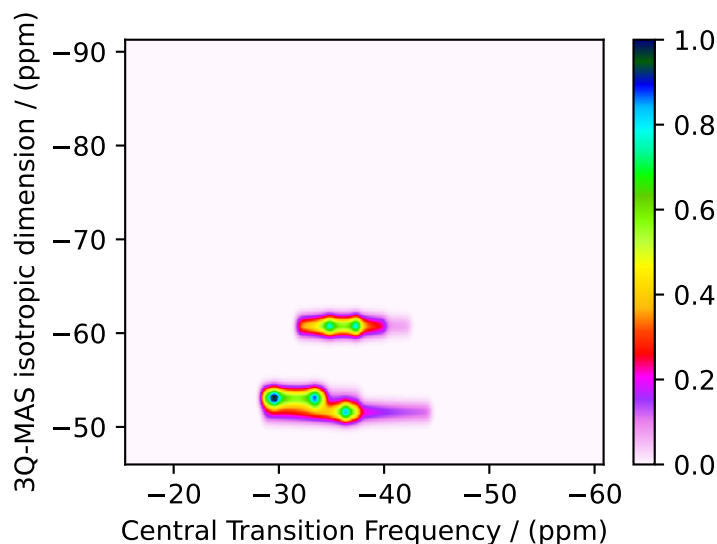
In the code below, the 3Q-MAS method described earlier is modified to include an affine matrix to perform this shear transformation.

```
my_sheared_mqmas = Method(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4,
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz (here, set to infinity)
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-9e3, # in Hz
            label="3Q-MAS isotropic dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-3], "D": [0]}]))
            ],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
            label="Central Transition Frequency",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}]))
            ],
        ),
    ],
    affine_matrix=[[9 / 16, 7 / 16], [0, 1]],
)

sim = Simulator(spin_systems=RbNO3_spin_systems, methods=[my_sheared_mqmas])
sim.run()

dataset = gauss_convolve.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Note: For MQ-MAS, a second shear and scale can be applied to remove isotropic chemical shift component along the $\Omega^{[2]}$ axis. For a spin $I = 3/2$ nucleus, with a second shear factor of $\kappa^{(\omega_1)} = -8/17$, the affine matrix is given by

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\kappa^{(\omega_1)}}{1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_1)}|} & \frac{1}{1 + |\kappa^{(\omega_1)}|} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8/25 & 17/25 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (8.28)$$

and the product of the two affine transformations is

$$\mathcal{A}_T = \mathcal{A}_1 \mathcal{A}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -8/25 & 17/25 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 9/16 & 7/16 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9/16 & 7/16 \\ -9/50 & 27/50 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (8.29)$$

Below is the code for simulating a 3Q-MAS spectrum with a double shear transformation.

```
my_twice_sheared_mqmas = Method(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4,
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz (here, set to infinity)
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
```

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```

        spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
        reference_offset=-9e3, # in Hz
        label="3Q-MAS isotropic dimension",
        events=[
            SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-3], "D": [0]}}])
        ],
    ),
    SpectralDimension(
        count=256,
        spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
        reference_offset=0, # in Hz
        label="CT Quad-Only Frequency",
        events=[
            SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}])
        ],
    ),
],
affine_matrix=[[9 / 16, 7 / 16], [-9 / 50, 27 / 50]],
)

sim = Simulator(spin_systems=RbNO3_spin_systems, methods=[my_twice_sheared_mqmas])
sim.run()

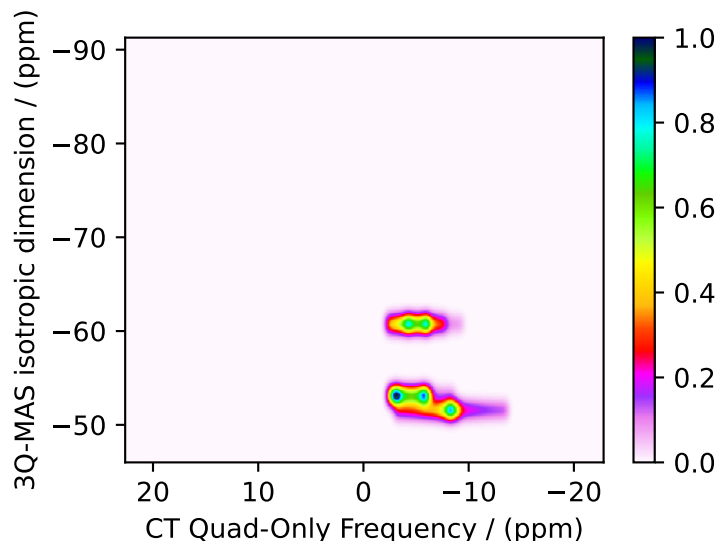
dataset = gauss_convolve.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)

```

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



8.7 Average Frequency & Multiple Events

To illustrate the versatility of the Method object, we can also design an MQ-MAS method that correlates the isotropic MQ-MAS frequency to the central transition without the need for an affine transformation. Recall that the 3Q-MAS isotropic frequency on spin $I = 3/2$ is given by

$$\Omega_{\text{iso}} = \frac{9}{16}\Omega_{3Q} + \frac{7}{16}\Omega_{\text{CT}}. \quad (8.30)$$

As we saw at the beginning of this section, the first spectral dimension derives its *average frequency*, $\bar{\Omega}_1$, from a weighted average of multiple transition frequencies. Thus, this weighted average frequency can be obtained through the use of multiple SpectralEvent objects in the SpectralDimension associated with the isotropic dimension, as shown in the code below.

```
my_three_event_mqmas = Method(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4,
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz (here, set to infinity)
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-9e3, # in Hz
            label="3Q-MAS isotropic dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=9 / 16, transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-3], "D": [0]}}]
                ),
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=7 / 16, transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}]
                ),
            ],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=6e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
            label="Central Transition Frequency",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}])
            ],
        ),
    ],
)

sim = Simulator(spin_systems=RbNO3_spin_systems, methods=[my_three_event_mqmas])
sim.run()

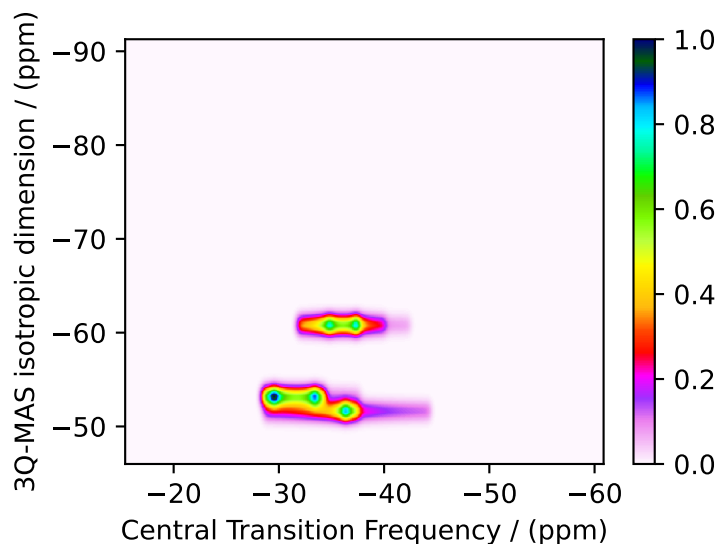
dataset = gauss_convolve.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 3))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
```

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```
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



We could apply an affine transformation to remove the isotropic chemical shift from the central transition (horizontal) dimension. If you go back to the previous discussion, you will find that the required value for the `affine_matrix` in the Method object to do this shear is given by

```
affine_matrix=[[1,0],[-8/25, 17/25]]
```

8.8 Mixing Queries

The amplitude of a transition pathway signal derives from the product of mixing amplitudes associated with each transfer between transitions in a transition pathway, e.g.,

$$(a_{0A})\hat{t}_A \rightarrow (a_{0A}a_{AB})\hat{t}_B \rightarrow (a_{0A}a_{AB}a_{BC})\hat{t}_C \rightarrow \dots \quad (8.31)$$

Here, a_{0A} is the amplitude of the initial \hat{t}_A transition, a_{AB} is the mixing amplitude for the transfer from \hat{t}_A to \hat{t}_B , a_{BC} is the mixing amplitude for the transfer from \hat{t}_B to \hat{t}_C , and so on. The growing product $(a_{0A}a_{AB}a_{BC}\dots)$ is the transition pathway amplitude. Eliminating a transition with a TransitionQuery in a spectral or delay event sets the eliminated transition's pathway amplitude to zero, i.e., it prunes that transition pathway branch.

8.8.1 Default Total Mixing between Adjacent Spectral or Delay Events

In previous discussions, we did not mention the efficiency of transfer between selected transitions in adjacent SpectralEvent objects. This is because, as default behavior, **mrsimulator** does a *total mixing*, i.e., connects all selected transitions in the two adjacent spectral or delay events. In other words, if the first of two adjacent SpectralEvent objects has three selected transitions, and the second has two selected transitions, then **mrsimulator** will make $3 \times 2 = 6$ connections, i.e., six transition pathways passing from the first to second SpectralEvent objects.

Additionally, this *total mixing* assumes that every connection has a mixing amplitude of 1. This is unrealistic, but if used correctly gives a significant speed-up in the simulation by avoiding the need to calculate mixing amplitudes.

Warning: The use of total mixing, i.e., the default mixing, can complicate the comparison of integrated intensities between different methods, depending on the selected transition pathways.

If this default mixing behavior had been explicitly shown in the previous example, the events list in the first SpectralDimension would have looked like the code below.

```
from mrsimulator.method import MixingEvent

events = [
    SpectralEvent(fraction=9 / 16, transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-3], "D": [0]}]}),
    MixingEvent(query="TotalMixing"),
    SpectralEvent(fraction=7 / 16, transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}]}),
    MixingEvent(query="TotalMixing"),
]
```

Since only one transition was selected in each SpectralEvent, the expected (and default) behavior is that there is a mixing (transfer) of coherence between the symmetric triple-quantum and central transitions, forming the desired transition pathway.

However, when multiple transition pathways are present in a method, you may need more accurate mixing amplitudes when connecting selected transitions of adjacent events. You may also need to prevent the undesired mixing of specific transitions between two adjacent events. As described below, you can avoid a "TotalMixing" event by inserting MixingEvent object with a certain rotation query.

8.8.2 Rotation Query

A rotation of θ about an axis defined by ϕ in the x - y plane on a selected transition, $|I, m_f\rangle \langle I, m_i|$, in a spectral or delay event transfers it to all selected transitions, $|I, m'_f\rangle \langle I, m'_i|$ in the next spectral or delay event, according to

$$|I, m_f\rangle \langle I, m_i| \xrightarrow{\theta_\phi} \sum_{m'_f} \sum_{m'_i} d_{m'_f, m_f}^{(I)}(\theta) d_{m'_i, m_i}^{(I)}(\theta) e^{-i\Delta p \phi} (i)^{\Delta p} |I, m'_f\rangle \langle I, m'_i|, \quad (8.32)$$

where $\Delta p_I = p'_I - p_I$. From this expression, we obtain the complex mixing amplitude from $|I, m_f\rangle \langle I, m_i|$ to $|I, m'_f\rangle \langle I, m'_i|$ due to a rotation to be

$$a(\theta, \phi) = d_{m'_f, m_f}^{(I)}(\theta) d_{m'_i, m_i}^{(I)}(\theta) e^{-i\Delta p \phi} (i)^{\Delta p}. \quad (8.33)$$

From this expression, we note a few interesting and useful cases. One is the coherence transfer under a π rotation, given by

$$|I, m_f\rangle \langle I, m_i| \xrightarrow{\pi_\phi} |I, -m_f\rangle \langle I, -m_i| e^{-i\Delta p \phi} (i)^{\Delta p}. \quad (8.34)$$

That is, a π rotation can make only one connection between transitions in adjacent events. It is also a special connection because the p_I transition symmetry value for the two transitions are equal but opposite in sign. Additionally, the d_I transition symmetry remains unchanged ($\Delta d_I = 0$) for the two transitions. (In fact, this behavior under a π rotation is generally true for odd (p_I, f_I, \dots) and even (d_I, g_I, \dots) rank spin transition symmetry functions.)

Another interesting result is that, while a rotation can transfer a transition into many other transitions, the d_I transition symmetry value cannot remain unchanged ($\Delta d_I \neq 0$) between two connected transitions under a $\pi/2$ rotation.

Finally, another useful result is

$$|I, m_f\rangle \langle I, m_i| \xrightarrow{(0)\phi} |I, m_f\rangle \langle I, m_i|. \quad (8.35)$$

While it's not surprising that a rotation through an angle of zero does nothing to the transition, this turns out to help act as the opposite of a total mixing event, i.e., a "NoMixing" event. As a convenience, this is defined as a "NoMixing" query and can be implemented with the code below.

```
MixingEvent(query="NoMixing")
```

The MixingEvent object holds the rotation details in a MixingQuery object as a RotationQuery object associated with a `channels` attribute. This is illustrated in the sample code below.

```
import numpy as np
from mrsimulator.method.query import RotationQuery
rot_query_90 = RotationQuery(angle=np.pi/2, phase=0)
rot_query_180 = RotationQuery(angle=np.pi, phase=0)
rot_mixing = MixingEvent(query={
    "ch1": rot_query_90,
    "ch2": rot_query_180
})
```

8.8.3 p and d Echoes on Deuterium

Here, we examine two examples in a deuterium spin system that illustrate the importance of echo classification in understanding how transition-frequency contributions can be eliminated or separated based on their dependence on different transition symmetry functions.

First, we implement two Method objects that follow the design of two experimental pulse sequences. In this effort, we use RotationQuery objects to select the desired transition pathways and obtain spectra with the desired average frequencies. Then, we implement two simpler Method objects that produce identical spectra and illustrate how [frequency contributions](#) (page 367) can be used to reduce the number of events needed in a custom method.

Consider the Hahn and Solid Echo pulse sequences on the left and right, respectively.

The Hahn Echo sequence, with $\pi/2 - \tau - \pi - t \rightarrow$, leads to the formation of a p_I echo at $t = \tau$. The two transition pathways created by this experiment on a deuterium nucleus are illustrated beneath the sequence. Remember that a π rotation is a special because it connects transitions with equal but opposite signs of p_I while d_I remains invariant.

The Solid Echo sequence, with $\pi/2 - \tau - \pi/2 - t \rightarrow$, leads to the formation of a d_I echo at $t = \tau$. The two transition pathways created by this experiment on a deuterium nucleus are illustrated beneath the sequence. Here, also recall that the d_I transition symmetry value cannot remain unchanged ($\Delta d_I \neq 0$) between two connected transitions under a $\pi/2$ rotation.

Below are two custom Method objects for simulating the Hahn and Solid Echo experiments. There is only one SpectralDimension object in each method, and the average frequency during each spectral dimension is derived from equal fractions of two SpectralEvent objects. Between these two SpectralEvent objects is a MixingEvent with a

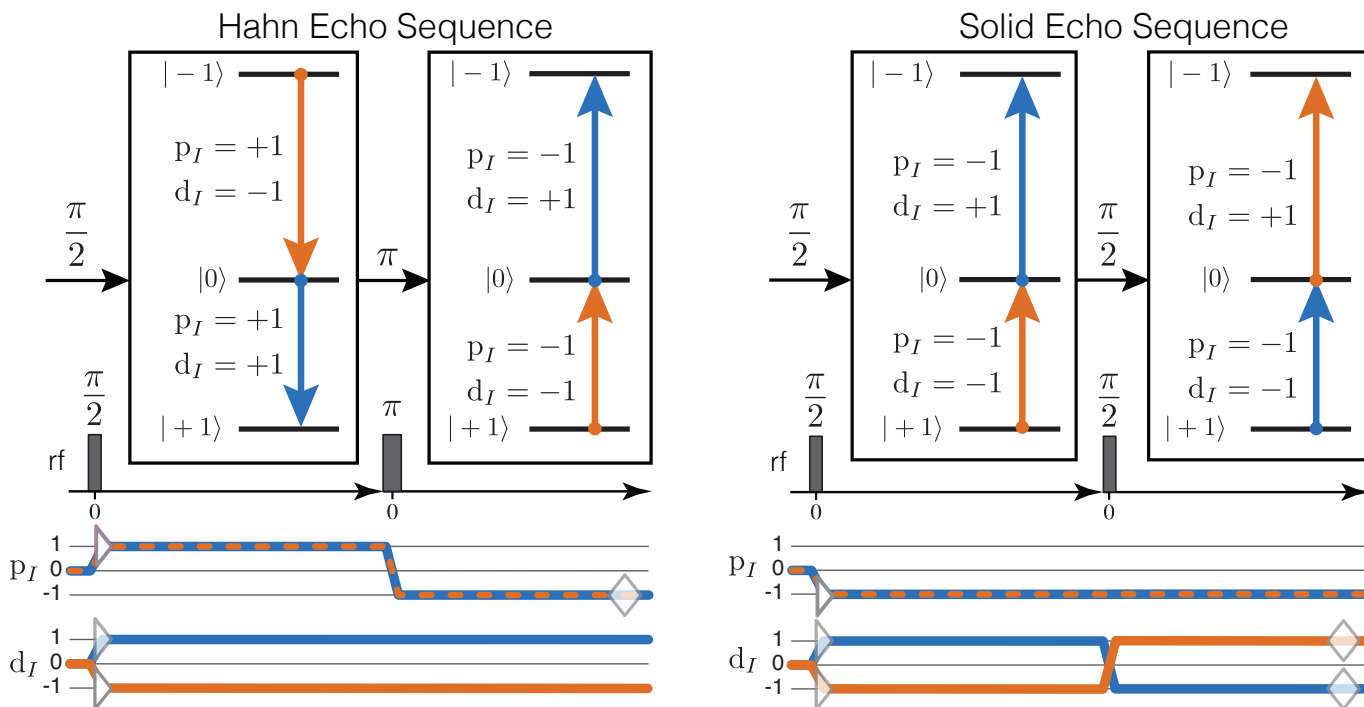


Figure 8.9: Hahn Echo (left) and Solid-Echo (right) pulse sequences. Above each sequence, on the energy level diagram, are the corresponding two transition pathways indicated with blue and orange arrows. Transitions are labeled with their corresponding p_I and d_I transition symmetry function values. Below each sequence are the corresponding transition symmetry pathways, also in blue and orange.

RotationQuery object. The RotationQuery object is created with a π rotation in the Hahn Echo method, and a $\pi/2$ rotation in the Solid Echo method.

Note: The `transition_queries` attribute of `SpectralEvent` holds a list of `TransitionQuery` objects. Each `TransitionQuery` in the list applies to the full set of transitions in the spin system. The union of these transition subsets becomes the final set of selected transitions during the `SpectralEvent`.

We use the deuterium Site defined earlier in this document.

```
from mrsimulator.method import MixingEvent

deuterium = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=10, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric={"zeta": -80, "eta": 0.25}, # zeta in ppm
    quadrupolar={"Cq": 10e3, "eta": 0.0, "alpha": 0, "beta": np.pi / 2, "gamma": 0},
)
deuterium_system = SpinSystem(sites=[deuterium])

hahn_echo = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
```

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```

count=512,
spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
events=[
    SpectralEvent(
        fraction=0.5,
        transition_queries=[
            {"ch1": {"P": [1], "D": [1]}},
            {"ch1": {"P": [1], "D": [-1]}},
        ],
    ),
    MixingEvent(query={"ch1": {"angle": 3.141592, "phase": 0}}),
    SpectralEvent(
        fraction=0.5,
        transition_queries=[
            {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [1]}},
            {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [-1]}},
        ],
    ),
],
)
],
)

solid_echo = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    transition_queries=[
                        {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [1]}},
                        {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [-1]}},
                    ],
                ),
                MixingEvent(query={"ch1": {"angle": 3.141592 / 2, "phase": 0}}),
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    transition_queries=[
                        {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [1]}},
                        {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [-1]}},
                    ],
                ),
            ],
        ),
    ],
)

```

We can check the resulting transition pathways using these TransitionQuery objects with the code below for the `hahn_echo` method,

```
from pprint import pprint
pprint(hahn_echo.get_transition_pathways(deuterium_system))
```

Out:

```
[|1.0><0.0| → |-1.0><0.0|, weight=(1+0j)
 |0.0><-1.0| → |0.0><1.0|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

and for the `solid_echo` method with the code below.

```
pprint(solid_echo.get_transition_pathways(deuterium_system))
```

Out:

```
[|-1.0><0.0| → |0.0><1.0|, weight=(0.5+0j)
 |0.0><1.0| → |-1.0><0.0|, weight=(0.5+0j)]
```

Notice that the weights of the transition pathways in the solid-echo method are half of those in the Hahn-echo method. This is because the π pulse in the Hahn-echo method gives perfect transfer between the two transitions in the adjacent spectral events. In contrast, while the $\pi/2$ pulse in the solid-echo method prevents the undesired transition pathways with $\Delta d_I = 0$, it also connects the selected transitions during the first spectral event to undesired transitions in the second spectral event, which are eliminated by its symmetry query.

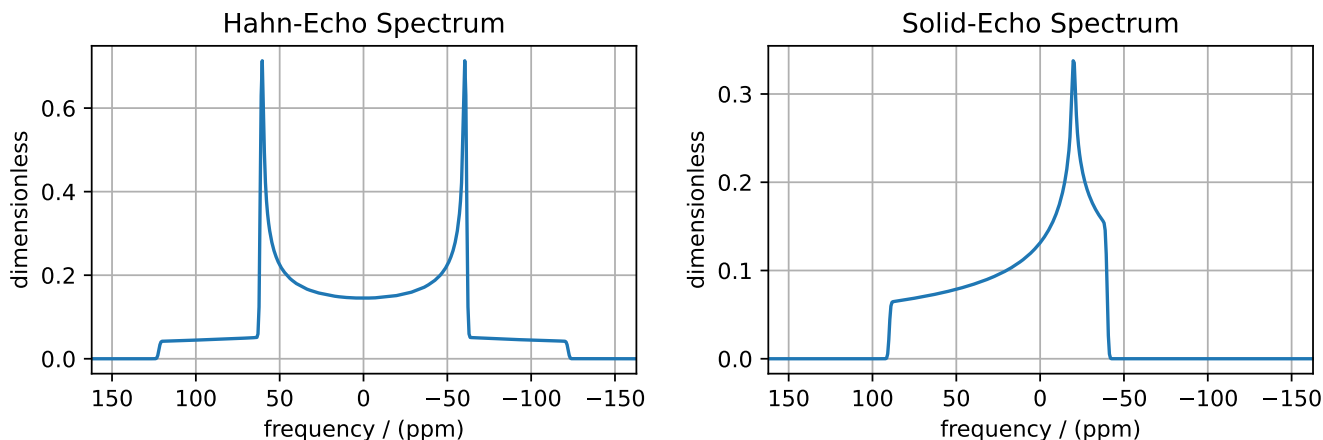
Next, we simulate both methods, and perform a Gaussian line shape convolution on each output spectrum, and plot the datasets.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [deuterium_system]
sim.methods = [hahn_echo, solid_echo]
sim.run()

processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="100 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
hahn_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
solid_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[1].simulation)
```

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}, figsize=[8.5, 3])
ax[0].set_title("Hahn-Echo Spectrum")
ax[0].plot(hahn_dataset.real)
ax[0].invert_xaxis()
ax[0].grid()
ax[1].set_title("Solid-Echo Spectrum")
ax[1].plot(solid_dataset.real)
ax[1].invert_xaxis()
ax[1].grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

In the Hahn-echo spectrum, the p_I -dependent frequency contributions (i.e., the shielding contributions) were averaged to zero, leaving only the d_I -dependent frequency contributions (i.e., the first-order quadrupolar contribution).



Conversely, in the solid-echo spectrum, the d_I -dependent frequency contributions (i.e., the first-order quadrupolar contribution) were averaged to zero, leaving only the p_I -dependent frequency contributions (i.e., the shielding contributions).

While these two examples nicely illustrate numerous important concepts for building custom methods, it should also be noted that identical spectra could have been obtained with a simpler custom method that used the `freq_contrib` to remove the undesired frequency contributions. The code for these two methods is illustrated below.

```
quad_only = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
                    freq_contrib=["Quad1_2"]
                )
            ],
        )
    ],
)

shielding_only = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
                    freq_contrib=["Shielding1_0", "Shielding1_2"],
                )
            ],
        )
    ],
)
```

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```

        ],
    )
],
)

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[deuterium])]
sim.methods = [quad_only, shielding_only]
sim.run()

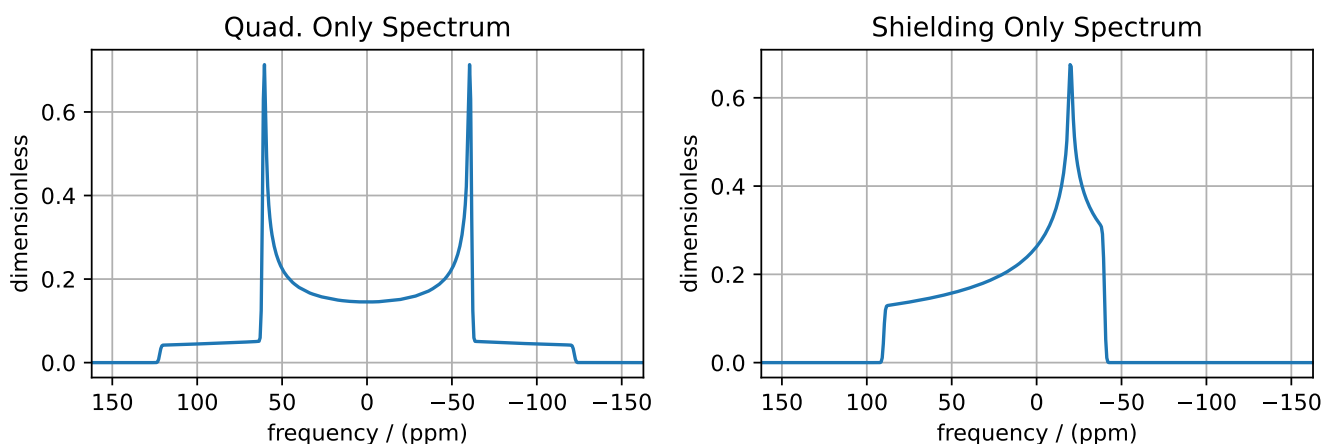
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="100 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
quad_only_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
shielding_only_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[1].simulation)

```

```

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}, figsize=[8.5, 3])
ax[0].set_title("Quad. Only Spectrum")
ax[0].plot(quad_only_dataset.real)
ax[0].invert_xaxis()
ax[0].grid()
ax[1].set_title("Shielding Only Spectrum")
ax[1].plot(shielding_only_dataset.real)
ax[1].invert_xaxis()
ax[1].grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



8.9 Origin and Reference Offset

`SpectralDimension()` (page 362) has additional attributes that have already been discussed in earlier sections of the documentation. Notably, `origin_offset` and `reference_offset` are important for converting the frequency coordinate into a dimensionless frequency ratio coordinate. For spectra where all the spectral dimensions are associated with single-quantum transitions on a single isotope, the convention for defining `origin_offset` and `reference_offset` is well established; the `origin_offset`, o_k , is interpreted as the NMR spectrometer frequency and the `reference_offset`, b_k , as the reference frequency. Given the frequency coordinate, X , the corresponding dimensionless-frequency ratio follows,

$$X^{\text{ratio}} = \frac{X}{o_k - b_k}. \quad (8.36)$$

In the case of multiple quantum dimensions, however, there appear to be no formal conventions for defining `origin_offset` and `reference_offset`.

8.10 Attribute Summaries

Table 8.2: The attributes of a Method object

Attribute Name	Type	Description
channels	list	A <i>required</i> list of isotopes given as strings over which the given method applies. For example, <code>["1H"]</code> .
magnetic_flux_density	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the macroscopic magnetic flux density of the applied external magnetic field in tesla. For example, 18.8 tesla. The default value is 9.4 tesla.
rotor_frequency	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the sample rotation frequency in Hz. For example, 2000 Hz. The default value is 0 Hz.
rotor_angle	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the angle between the sample rotation axis and the external magnetic field in radians. The default value is the magic angle, $54.735 * 3.14159 / 180 = 0.955305$ radians.
spectral_dimensions	list	A list of SpectralDimension (page 362) objects describing the spectral dimensions for the method.
affine_matrix	list or np.ndarray	An <i>optional</i> ($n \times n$) affine transformation matrix represented by a numpy array where n is the number of spectral dimensions. If provided, the transformation is applied after running a simulation. The default value is <code>None</code> and no transformation is applied.
simulation	CSDM object	A CSDM object representing the spectrum simulated by the method. By default, the value is <code>None</code> . A value is assigned to this attribute when you run the simulation using the run() (page 338) method.
experiment	CSDM object	An <i>optional</i> CSDM object holding an experimental measurement of the method. The default value is <code>None</code>

Table 8.3: The attributes of a SpectralDimension object

Attribute Name	Type	Description
count	int	An <i>optional</i> integer representing the number of points, N , along the spectroscopic dimension. For example, 4096. The default value is 1024.
spectral_width	float	An <i>optional</i> float representing the width, Δx , of the spectroscopic dimension in Hz. For example, 10e3 for 10 kHz. The default value is 25000 Hz.
reference_offset	float	An <i>optional</i> float representing the reference offset, x_0 , of the spectroscopic dimension in Hz. For example, -8000 Hz. The default value is 0.
origin_offset	float	An <i>optional</i> float representing the origin offset, or Larmor frequency, along the spectroscopic dimension in units of Hz. The default value is <code>None</code> and the origin offset is set to the Larmor frequency of isotope from the channels (page 355) attribute of the method containing the spectral dimension.
events	List	An <i>optional</i> list of Events (page 364) used to emulate an experiment. The default value is an empty list.

Table 8.4: The attributes of a SpectralEvent object

Attribute Name	Type	Description
magnetic_flux_density	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the macroscopic magnetic flux density of the applied external magnetic field in tesla. For example, 18.8 tesla. The default value is <code>None</code> and takes the global magnetic flux density defined by the method's <code>magnetic_flux_density</code> attribute.
rotor_angle	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the angle between the sample rotation axis and the external magnetic field in radians. The default is <code>None</code> and takes the global rotor angle defined by the method's <code>rotor_angle</code> attribute.
rotor_frequency	float	An <i>optional</i> float describing the sample rotation frequency in Hz. For example, 2000 Hz. The default value is <code>None</code> and takes the global rotor frequency defined by the method's <code>rotor_frequency</code> attribute.
freq_contrib	List	An <i>optional</i> list of FrequencyEnum (page 367) (list of allowed strings) selecting which contributions to include when calculating a transition frequency. For example, ["Shielding1_0", "Shielding1_2"]. By default, the list is all frequency enumerations and all frequency contributions are calculated.
transition_queries	list	An <i>optional</i> list of Query objects (page 368) objects, or their dict representations selecting transitions active during the event. Only these selected transitions will contribute to the net frequency. The default is one TransitionQuery with $P= 0\rangle$ on ch1 and <code>None</code> on all other channels

Table 8.5: The attributes of a MixingEvent object

Attribute Name	Type	Description
query	dict or MixingQuery	A <code>MixingQuery</code> object, or its <code>dict</code> representation, determines the complex amplitude of mixing between transitions in adjacent spectral or delay events.

SIMULATOR

9.1 Overview

The *Simulator* (page 333) is the top-level object in **mrsimulator**. The two main attributes of a Simulator object are *spin_systems* and *methods*, which hold a list of *SpinSystem* (page 341) and *Method* (page 355) objects, respectively. In addition, a simulator object also contains a *config* attribute, which holds a *ConfigSimulator* (page 339) object. The ConfigSimulator object configures the simulation properties, which may be useful in optimizing simulations.

In this section, you will learn about the ConfigSimulator attributes. For simplicity, the following code pre-defines the plot function to use further in this document.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# function to render figures.
def plot(csdm_object):
    plt.figure(figsize=(5, 3))
    ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
    ax.plot(csdm_object.real, linewidth=1.5)
    ax.invert_xaxis()
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

9.2 ConfigSimulator

In mrsimulator, the default configuration settings apply to a wide range of simulations, including static, magic angle spinning (MAS), and variable angle spinning (VAS) spectra. In certain situations, however, the default settings are insufficient to represent the spectrum accurately. In this section, we use the simulator setup code below to illustrate some of these issues.

```
from mrsimulator import Site, Simulator, SpinSystem
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum

# Setup the spin system and method objects
Si29_site = Site(
    isotope="29Si",
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=100, # in ppm
```

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```
        eta=0.2,
        alpha=1.563, # in rads
        beta=1.2131, # in rads
        gamma=2.132, # in rads
    )
)
system = SpinSystem(sites=[Si29_site])

method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["29Si"],
    rotor_frequency=0, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=1024, spectral_width=25000)]
)

# Create the Simulator object
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[system], methods=[method])
```

Here, `sim` is a [Simulator](#) (page 333) object which holds one spin system and one method. See [Spin System](#) (page 51) and [Method](#) (page 75) documentation for more information on the respective classes.

9.2.1 Integration Volume

The attribute [integration_volume](#) (page 340) is an enumeration with two string literals, `octant` and `hemisphere`. The integration volume refers to the volume of a unit sphere over which the integrated NMR frequencies are evaluated. The default value is `octant`, i.e., the spectrum comprises of integrated frequencies from the positive octant of a unit sphere. **mrsimulator** can exploit the problem's orientational symmetry, thus optimizing the simulation by performing a partial integration.

To learn more about the orientational symmetries, refer to Eden et al.¹

Consider the ²⁹Si site, `Si29_site`, from the above setup. This site has a symmetric shielding tensor with `zeta` and `eta` as 100 ppm and 0.2, respectively. With only `zeta` and `eta` (and zero Euler angles), we could exploit the symmetry of the problem and evaluate the frequency integral over the octant, equivalent to integration over a sphere. The non-zero Euler angles for this tensor break the symmetry, and integration over the octant will no longer be accurate.

```
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

To fix this inaccuracy, set the integration volume to `hemisphere` and re-simulate.

```
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

¹ Edén, M. and Levitt, M. H. Computation of orientational averages in solid-state nmr by gaussian spherical quadrature. J. Mag. Res., **132**, 2, 220-239, 1998. doi:10.1006/jmre.1998.1427.

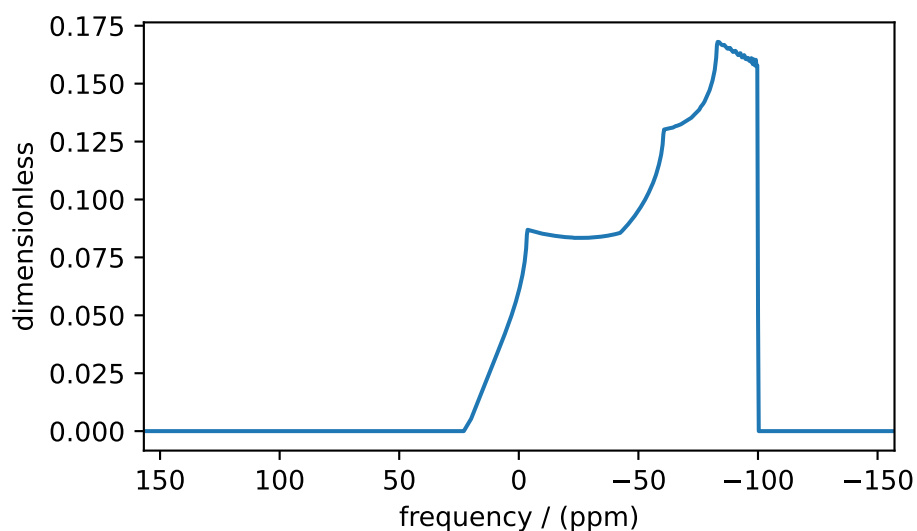


Figure 9.1: Inaccurate simulation resulting from integrating over an octant when the spin system contains non-zero Euler angles.

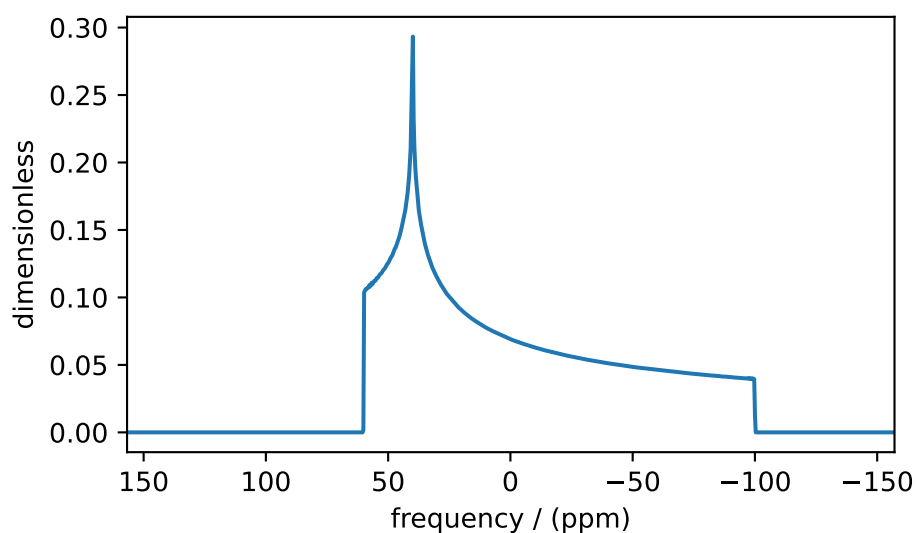


Figure 9.2: Accurate CSA spectrum resulting from the frequency contributions evaluated over the top hemisphere.

9.2.2 Integration Density

The attribute `integration_density` (page 340) controls the number of orientations sampled over the given volume. The resulting spectrum is the integrated NMR resonance frequency evaluated over these orientations. The total number of orientations, Θ_{count} , is

$$\Theta_{\text{count}} = M(n+1)(n+2)/2 \quad (9.1)$$

where M is the number of octants and n is value of this attribute. The number of octants is the value from the `integration_volume` attribute. The default value of this attribute, 70, produces 2556 orientations at which the NMR frequency contributions are evaluated.

```
sim.config.integration_density = 10
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

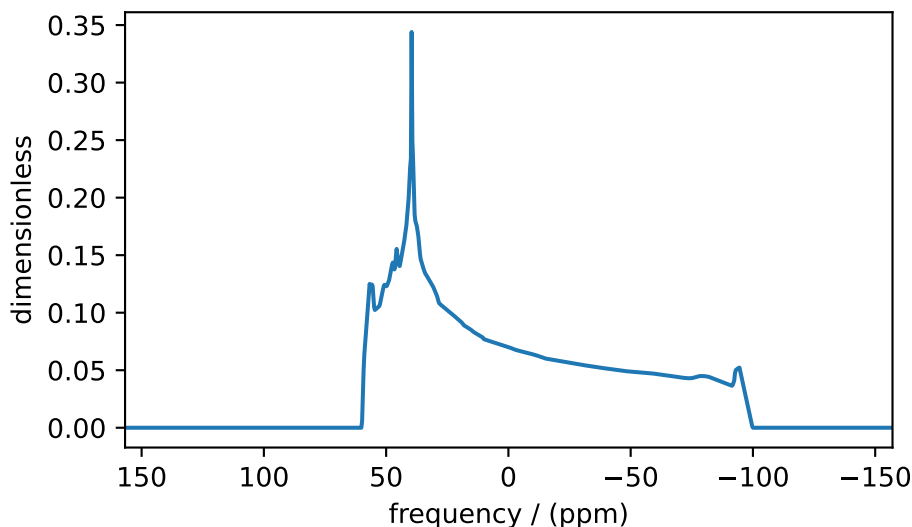


Figure 9.3: Low quality simulation from reduced integration density (=10).

```
sim.config.integration_density = 100
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

Decreasing the integration density may decrease the simulation time for computationally intensive simulations but at the cost of spectrum quality. Generally, use a higher integration density for a high-resolution spectrum (*i.e.*, a high-resolution sampling grid). For a low-resolution sampling grid, the spectrum may converge with a lower integration density.

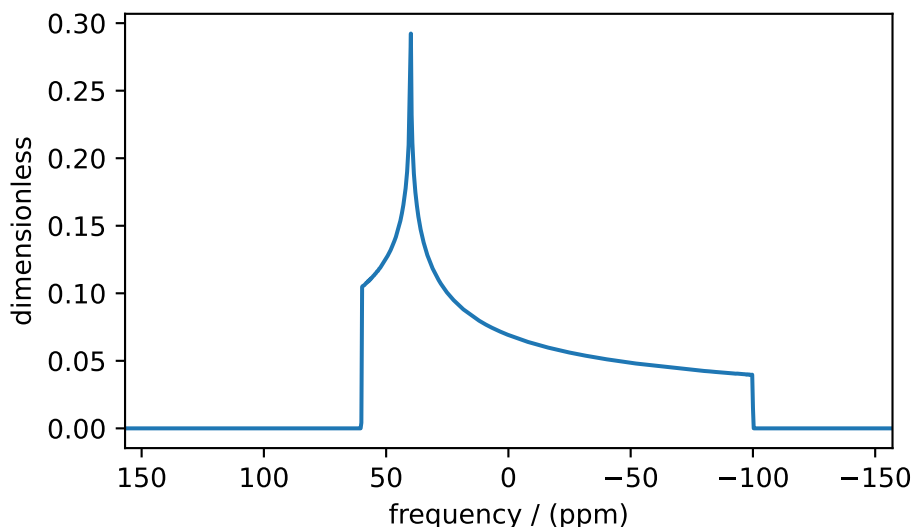


Figure 9.4: High quality simulation from increased integration density (=100).

9.2.3 Number of Sidebands

The `number_of_sidebands` (page 339) attribute determines the number of sidebands evaluated in the simulation. The default value is 64 and is sufficient for most cases.

In certain circumstances, especially when the anisotropy is large or the rotor spin frequency is low, 64 sidebands might not be sufficient.

```
sim.methods[0] = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["29Si"],
    rotor_frequency=200,
    spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=1024, spectral_width=25000)],
)
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

Looking at the spinning sideband patterns, you see an abrupt termination of the sideband amplitudes at the edges. This inaccuracy arises from evaluating a small number of sidebands relative to the size of anisotropy. Increasing the number of sidebands will resolve this issue.

```
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 90
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

Conversely, 64 sidebands might be excessive, in which case reducing the number of sidebands may significantly improve simulation performance, especially in iterative algorithms, such as the least-squares minimization.

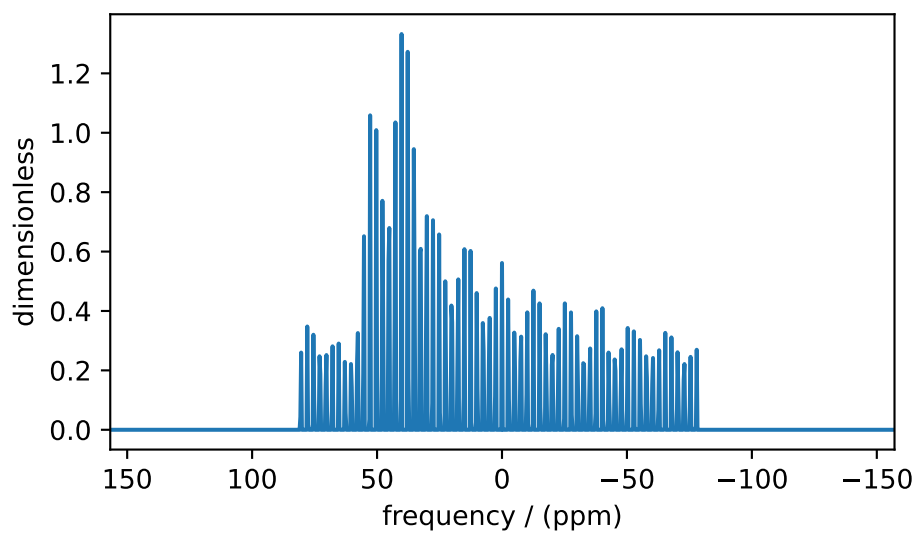


Figure 9.5: Inaccurate sideband simulation resulting from computing low number of sidebands.

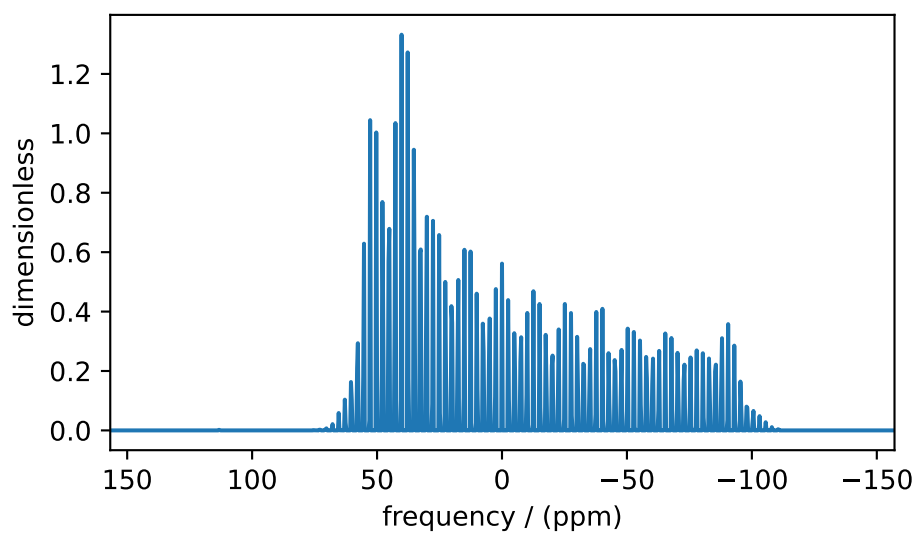


Figure 9.6: Accurate sideband simulation after increasing the number of sidebands.

9.2.4 Decompose Spectrum

The attribute `decompose_spectrum` (page 340) is an enumeration with two string literals, `None` and `spin_system`. The default value is `None`.

If the value is `None` (default), the resulting simulation is a single spectrum where the frequency contributions from all the spin systems are co-added. Consider the following example.

```
# Create two distinct sites
site_A = Site(
    isotope="1H",
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=5, eta=0.1),
)
site_B = Site(
    isotope="1H",
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=-2, eta=0.83),
)

# Create two single site spin systems
sys_A = SpinSystem(sites=[site_A], name="System A")
sys_B = SpinSystem(sites=[site_B], name="System B")

# Create a method representing a simple 1-pulse acquire experiment
method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["1H"], spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=1024, spectral_width=10000)]
)

# Create simulator object, simulate, and plot
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[sys_A, sys_B], methods=[method])
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

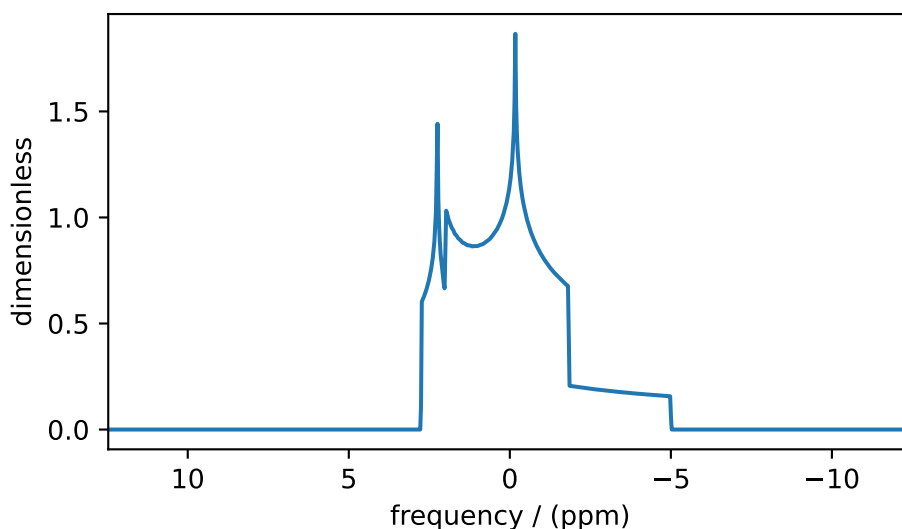


Figure 9.7: The frequency contributions from each individual spin systems are combined into one spectrum.

When the value of `decompose_spectrum` (page 340) is `spin_system`, the resulting simulation is a series of subspectra

corresponding to individual spin systems. The number of subspectra equals the number of spin systems within the simulator object. Consider the same system as above, now run with `decompose_spectrum` as `spin_system`.

```
# sim already has the two spin systems and method; no need to reconstruct
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"
sim.run()
plot(sim.methods[0].simulation)
```

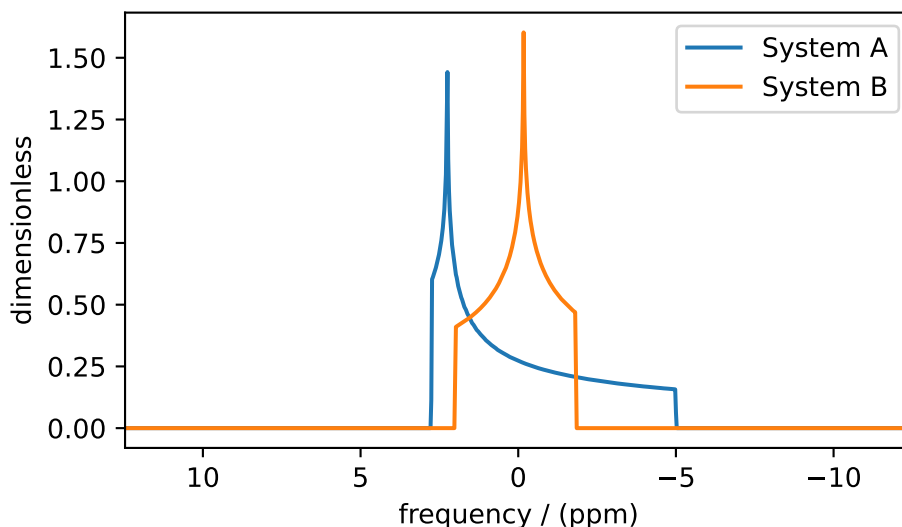


Figure 9.8: Each spin system’s frequency contributions are held in separate spectra.

9.2.5 Isotropic interpolation

The attribute `isotropic_interpolation` (page 340) is an enumeration with two string literals, `linear` and `gaussian`. The default value is `linear`.

The value specifies the interpolation scheme used in binning purely isotropic spectrum.

9.3 Attribute Summaries

Table 9.1: The attributes of a Simulator object

Attribute Name	Type	Description
<code>spin_systems</code>	<code>list</code>	An <i>optional</i> list of <code>SpinSystem</code> (page 341) objects.
<code>methods</code>	<code>list</code>	An <i>optional</i> list of <code>Method</code> (page 355) objects.
<code>config</code>	<code>dict</code> or <code>ConfigSimulator</code> (page 339)	An <i>optional</i> <code>ConfigSimulator</code> object, or its dictionary representation.

Table 9.2: The attributes of a Simulator object

Attribute Name	Type	Description
number_of_sidebands	int	An <i>optional</i> integer greater than zero specifying the number of sidebands to simulate. The default is 64 sidebands.
integration_volume	str	An <i>optional</i> string representing the fraction of a unit sphere used in the integrated NMR frequency spectra. The allowed strings are octant and hemisphere . The default is octant .
integration_density	int	An <i>optional</i> integer greater than zero specifying the number of orientations sampled over the given volume according to the equation $\Theta_{\text{count}} = M(n+1)(n+2)/2$, where M is the number of octants. The default value is 70.
decompose_spectrum	str	An <i>optional</i> string specifying the spectral decomposition type. The allowed strings are none and spin_system . The value of none produces one spectrum averaged over all spin systems, while spin_system produces a series of subspectra corresponding to individual spin systems. The default is none .
isotropic_interpolation	str	An <i>optional</i> string specifying the interpolation scheme used in binning purely isotropic subspectra. The allowed strings are linear and gaussian . The default is linear .

SIGNAL PROCESSOR

After running a simulation, you may need to apply some post-simulation signal processing. For example, you may need to scale the simulated spectrum to match experimental intensities, or you may want to convolve the spectrum with a Lorentzian, Gaussian, or other line-broadening function. For this reason, **mrsimulator** offers some frequently used NMR signal processing tools within the `mrsimulator.signal_processor` module.

See also:

[Signal Processing Gallery](#) (page 307) for notebooks using common processing functions.

10.1 CSDM object

The simulated spectrum is held in a CSDM¹ object, which supports multi-dimensional scientific datasets (NMR, EPR, FTIR, GC, etc.). For more information, see the [csdmpy documentation](#).

10.2 SignalProcessor class

Signal processing is a series of operations sequentially applied to the dataset. In **mrsimulator**, the [SignalProcessor](#) (page 439) object is used to apply operations. Here we create a new `SignalProcessor` object

```
# Import the signal_processor module
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp

# Create a new SignalProcessor object
processor = sp.SignalProcessor()
```

Each signal processor object holds a list of operations under the `operations` attribute. Below we add operations to apply Gaussian line broadening and a scale factor.

```
processor.operations = [
    sp.IFFT(),
    sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="50 Hz"),
    sp.FFT(),
    sp.Scale(factor=120),
]
```

¹ Srivastava, D. J., Vosegaard, T., Massiot, D., Grandinetti, P. J., Core Scientific Dataset Model: A lightweight and portable model and file format for multi-dimensional scientific dataset, PLOS ONE, **15**, 1-38, (2020). DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0225953

First, an inverse Fourier transform is applied to the dataset. Then, a Gaussian apodization with a full-width-at-half-maximum of 50 Hz in the frequency domain is applied. The unit used for the `FWHM` attribute corresponds to the dimensionality of the dataset. By choosing Hz, we imply the dataset is in units of frequency. Finally, a forward Fourier transform is applied to the apodized dataset, and all points are scaled up by 120 times.

Note: Convolutions in **mrsimulator** are performed using the [Convolution Theorem](#). A spectrum is Fourier transformed, and apodizations are performed in the time domain before being transformed back into the frequency domain.

Let's create a CSDM object and then apply the operations to visualize the results.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import numpy as np

# Create a CSDM object with delta function at 200 Hz
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[200] = 1
csdm_object = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data)],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(count=500, increment="1 Hz")],
)
```

To apply the previously defined signal processing operations to the above CSDM object, use the [apply_operations\(\)](#) (page 439) method of the `SignalProcessor` instance as follows

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset = csdm_object)
```

The variable `processed_dataset` is another CSDM object holding the dataset after the list of operations has been applied to `csdm_object`. Below is a plot comparing the unprocessed and processed dataset

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
_, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize = (8, 3), subplot_kw = {"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set_title("Unprocessed")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_title("Processed")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

10.3 Applying Operations along a Dimension

Multi-dimensional NMR simulations may need different operations applied along different dimensions. Each operation has the attribute `dim_index`, which is used to apply operations along a certain dimension.

By default, `dim_index` is `None` and is applied along the 1st dimension. An integer or list of integers can be passed to `dim_index`, specifying the dimensions. Below are examples of specifying the dimensions

```
# Gaussian apodization along the first dimension (default)
sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="10 Hz")

# Constant offset along the second dimension
sp.baseline.ConstantOffset(offset=10, dim_index=1)
```

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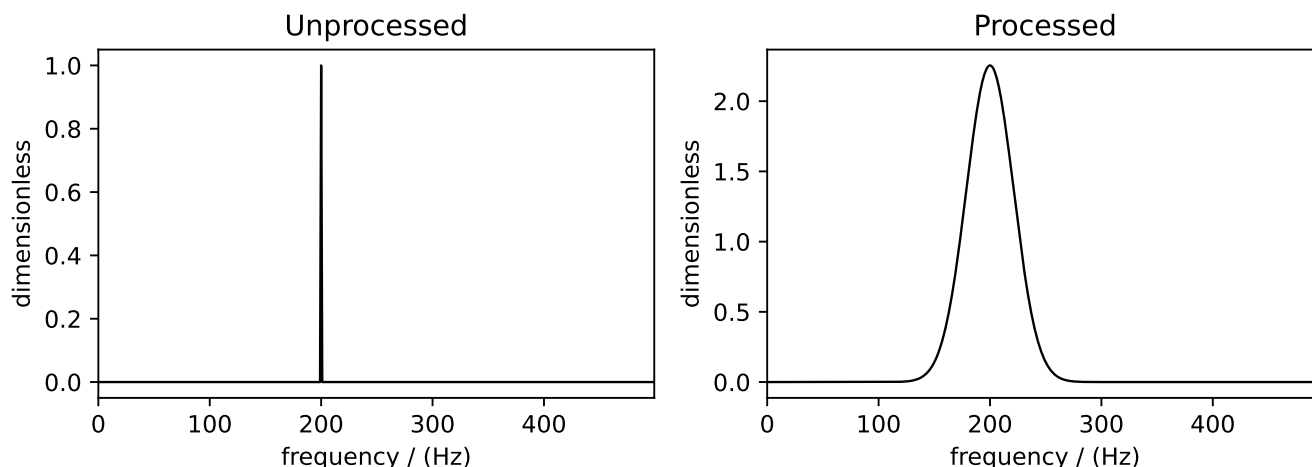


Figure 10.1: The unprocessed dataset (left) and processed dataset (right) with a Gaussian convolution and scale factor.

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```
# Exponential apodization along the first and third dimensions
sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="10 Hz", dim_index=[0, 2])
```

10.4 Applying Apodizations to specific Dependent Variables

Each dimension in a simulated spectrum can hold multiple dependent variables (a.k.a. contributions from multiple spin systems). Each spin system may need different convolutions applied to match an experimental spectrum. The `Apodization` sub-classes have the `dv_index` attribute, specifying which dependent variable (spin system) to apply the operation on. By default, `dv_index` is `None` and will apply the convolution to all dependent variables in a dimension.

Note: The index of a dependent variable (spin system) corresponds to the order of spin systems in the [spin_systems](#) (page 333) list.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="25 Hz", dv_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="70 Hz", dv_index=1),
        sp.IFFT(),
    ]
)
```

The above list of operations will apply 25 and 70 Hz of Gaussian line broadening to dependent variables at index 0 and 1, respectively.

Let's add another dependent variable to the previously created CSDM object to target specific dependent variables.

```
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[300] = 1
csdm_object.add_dependent_variable(cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data))
```

Now, we again apply the operations with the `apply_operations()` (page 439) method. The comparison of the unprocessed and processed dataset is also shown below.

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset = csdm_object)
```

Below is a plot of the dataset before and after applying the operations

```
_, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, linewidth=1)
ax[0].set_title("Unprocessed")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_title("Processed")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

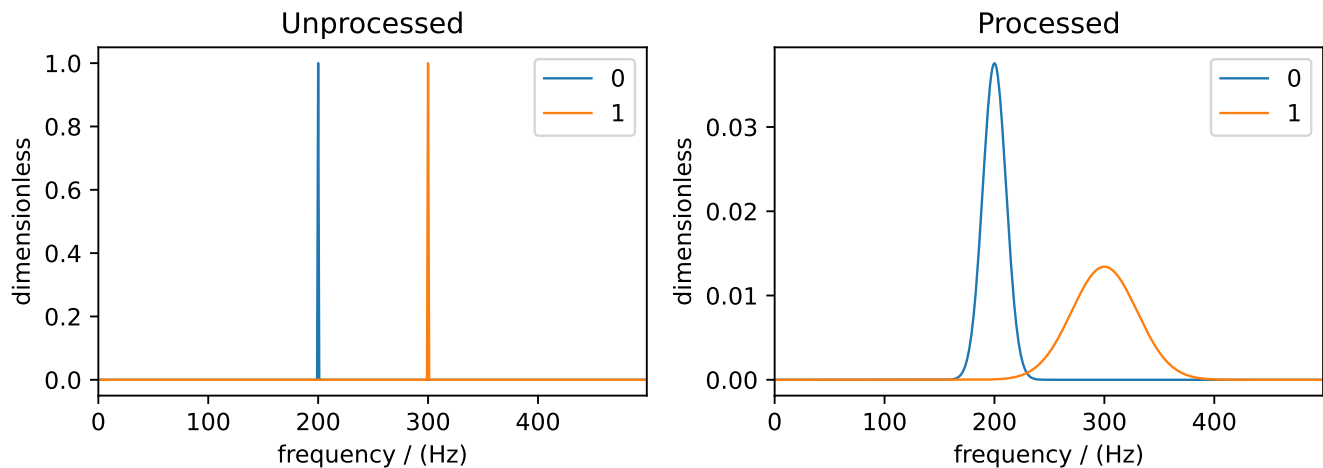


Figure 10.2: The unprocessed dataset (left) and the processed dataset (right) with convolutions applied to different dependent variables.

MRSIMULATOR I/O

We offer a range of serialization options based on a JSON structure demonstrated below.

11.1 Dictionary Representation of Objects

All **mrsimulator** objects can be serialized into a JSON format. Calling the `json()` method on an object will return a Python dictionary representing the object in JSON format. Below we call the `json()` (page 350) method of the *Site* (page 347) class.

```
from mrsimulator import Site, SpinSystem
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor

Si29_site = Site(
    isotope="29Si",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.0,
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=59.8,
        eta=0.62,
    ),
)

py_dict = Si29_site.json()
print(py_dict)
# {
#   'isotope': '29Si',
#   'isotropic_chemical_shift': '-89.0 ppm',
#   'shielding_symmetric': {'zeta': '59.8 ppm', 'eta': 0.62}
# }
```

All values are serialized with units when applicable, but you may call `json(units=False)` if you wish to serialize values without units.

Similarly, all **mrsimulator** objects can be loaded from a dictionary representation. Here we construct the same site as a dictionary and call `parse_dict_with_units()` (page 351) to create a *Site* (page 347) object from a dictionary.

```
site_dict = {
    "isotope": "29Si",
    "isotropic_chemical_shift": "-89.0 ppm",
    "shielding_symmetric": {
        "zeta": "59.8 ppm",
```

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```

        "eta": 0.62,
    },
}

Si29_site_from_dict = Site().parse_dict_with_units(site_dict)
print(Si29_site_from_dict == Si29_site)
# True

```

We see that both these sites are equivalent. Values in dictionaries can be given as a number and a unit in a string. However, passing values with units increases overhead and will throw errors if the units cannot be converted into the expected units for a field. For this reason, we recommend instantiating objects directly from classes.

11.2 Saving and Loading Spin Systems from a File

A list of spin systems in a [Simulator](#) (page 333) object can be serialized to a file. Here we create a simulator with three distinct ^{29}Si spin systems and serialize these spin systems to a file by calling [export_spin_systems\(\)](#) (page 335).

```

from mrsimulator import Site, SpinSystem, Simulator
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor

# Create the spin systems
Si29_1 = SpinSystem(
    sites=[
        Site(
            isotope="29Si",
            isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.0,
            shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=59.8, eta=0.62),
        )
    ]
)
Si29_2 = SpinSystem(
    sites=[
        Site(
            isotope="29Si",
            isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.5,
            shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=52.1, eta=0.68),
        )
    ]
)
Si29_3 = SpinSystem(
    sites=[
        Site(
            isotope="29Si",
            isotropic_chemical_shift=-87.8,
            shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=69.4, eta=0.60),
        )
    ]
)

# Create the Simulator object

```

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```
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=[Si29_1, Si29_2, Si29_3])

# Save spin systems to file
sim.export_spin_systems("example.mrsys")
```

Now the file `example.mrsys` holds a JSON representation of the spin system objects. The extension of the file is irrelevant; however, we strongly encourage using `.mrsys` to adhere to the convention.

Just as spin systems can be saved to a file, spin systems can be loaded from a file. Loading spin systems is useful when working with a large number of spin systems over multiple Python scripts. Here we load the spin system file, `example.mrsys`, into a new simulator using the method `load_spin_systems()` (page 337).

```
new_sim = Simulator()
new_sim.load_spin_systems("example.mrsys")
print(len(new_sim.spin_systems))
# 3
```

11.3 Saving and Loading Methods from a File

A list of methods in a `Simulator` (page 333) object can be serialized to a file. Here we create a custom DAS method and serialize it to a file using the method `export_methods()` (page 335).

```
from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method import Method
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent

# Create DAS method
das = Method(
    name="DAS of 170",
    channels=["170"],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.744,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=10000,
            reference_offset=-1220.9,
            origin_offset=67793215,
            label="Isotropic dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    rotor_angle=37.38 * 3.14159 / 180,
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    rotor_angle=79.19 * 3.14159 / 180,
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
            ],
        ),
    ],
```

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```
    ),
    # The last spectral dimension block is the direct-dimension
    SpectralDimension(
        count=256,
        spectral_width=11001,
        reference_offset=-1228,
        origin_offset=67793215,
        label="MAS dimension",
        events=[
            SpectralEvent(
                rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180,
                transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
            )
        ],
    ),
],
)

# Create simulator with das method
sim = Simulator(methods=[das])

# Save methods to file
sim.export_methods("example.mrmttd")
```

Now the file `example.mrmttd` holds a JSON representation of the method object. If multiple methods are present, e.g., at different spinning speeds, they will also be serialized. The file's extension is not essential; however, we strongly encourage using `.mrmttd` to adhere to the convention.

Just like spin systems, methods can also be loaded from a file. Here we load the DAS method into a new simulator object by calling the method `load_methods()` (page 337).

```
new_sim = Simulator()
new_sim.load_methods("example.mrmttd")
print(new_sim.methods[0].name)
# DAS of 170
```

Loading complex methods from a file, like the DAS example above, can reduce complex code. Methods representing actual experiments can be saved to a file to later be loaded into a script as needed.

11.4 Serializing a Simulator Object

The entire `Simulator` (page 333) object may be serialized to a JSON-compliant file using the `save()` (page 339) Python method. By default, the attribute values are serialized as physical quantities represented as a string with a value and a unit.

```
sim = Simulator()
# ... Setup Simulator object
sim.save("sample.mrsim")
```

Now the file `sample.mrsim` holds the JSON representation of `sim`, a `Simulator` (page 333) object. To load a simulator from a file, call the class method `load()` (page 336). By default, the load method parses the file for units.

```
new_sim = Simulator.load("sample.mrsim")
```

11.5 Serialize simulation from a Method to a CSDM Compliant File

The simulated spectrum may be exported to a CSDM-compliant JSON file using the following code:

```
sim_coesite.methods[0].simulation.save("coesite_simulation.csdf")
```

For more information on the CSDM format, see the [csdmpy documentation](#).

11.6 Serialize Simulator and SignalProcessor object

The *Simulator* (page 333) object and a list of *Signal Processor* (page 439) objects can both be serialized within the same file by calling the *save()* (page 436) method.

```
from mrsimulator import save
from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp

sim = Simulator()
processor1 = sp.SignalProcessor()
processor2 = sp.SignalProcessor()

save(
    filename="example.mrsim",
    simulator=sim,
    signal_processors=[processor1, processor2],
)
```

All attribute values are serialized with units by default, but you may serialize without units by passing `with_units=False` to the method. Additionally, a metadata dictionary can be passed using the `application` keyword.

To load a simulator and signal processors from a file, call the *load()* (page 436) method. This method will return an ordered list of a *Simulator* (page 333) object, a list of *Signal Processor* (page 439) objects, and a metadata dictionary

```
from mrsimulator import load

sim, processors, application = load("example.mrsim")
```

Note: The serialization structure has been updated in **mrsimulator** v0.7. Any *.mrsim* files from v0.6 and earlier will not work. See [Changelog](#) (page 451) for breaking changes.

Part IV

Examples

SIMULATION GALLERY

In this section, we use the **mrsimulator** tools to create spin systems and simulate spectrum with practical/experimental applications. These examples illustrate

- building spin systems (uncoupled and weakly-coupled),
- building NMR methods,
- simulating spectrum, and
- processing spectrum (e.g. adding line-broadening).

For applications related to least-squares fitting, see the [Fitting \(Least Squares\) Gallery](#) (page 233).

12.1 1D NMR simulation (small molecules/crystalline solids)

The following examples are the NMR spectrum simulation of small molecules and crystalline solids for the following methods:

- Bloch decay method ([BlochDecaySpectrum](#) (page 374)),
- Central transition selective Bloch decay method ([BlochDecayCTSpectrum](#) (page 380)).
- Generic one-dimensional method ([Method1D](#)).

12.1.1 Wollastonite, ^{29}Si ($I=1/2$)

^{29}Si ($I=1/2$) spinning sideband simulation.

Wollastonite is a high-temperature calcium-silicate, $\beta\text{-Ca}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$, with three distinct ^{29}Si sites. The ^{29}Si tensor parameters were obtained from Hansen *et al.*¹

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Step 1: Create the sites.

¹ Hansen, M. R., Jakobsen, H. J., Skibsted, J., ^{29}Si Chemical Shift Anisotropies in Calcium Silicates from High-Field ^{29}Si MAS NMR Spectroscopy, *Inorg. Chem.* 2003, **42**, 7, 2368-2377. DOI: [10.1021/ic020647f](https://doi.org/10.1021/ic020647f)

```
Si29_1 = Site(
    isotope="29Si",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.0, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=59.8, eta=0.62), # zeta in ppm
)
Si29_2 = Site(
    isotope="29Si",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.5, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=52.1, eta=0.68), # zeta in ppm
)
Si29_3 = Site(
    isotope="29Si",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-87.8, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=69.4, eta=0.60), # zeta in ppm
)
```

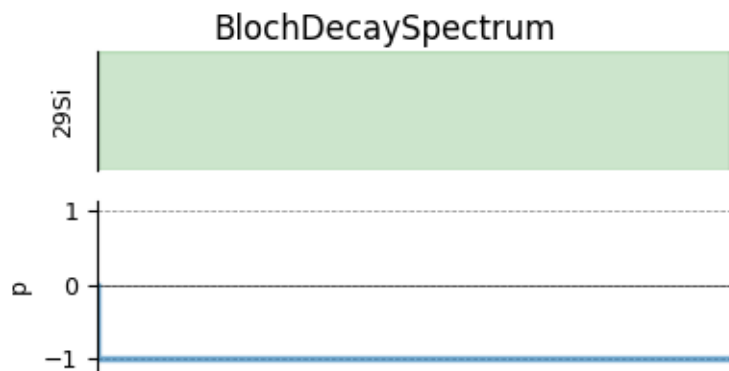
Step 2: Create the spin systems from these sites. Again, we create three single-site spin systems for better performance.

```
spin_systems = [
    SpinSystem(sites=[Si29_1]),
    SpinSystem(sites=[Si29_2]),
    SpinSystem(sites=[Si29_3]),
]
```

Step 3: Create a Bloch decay spectrum method.

```
method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["29Si"],
    magnetic_flux_density=14.1, # in T
    rotor_frequency=1500, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=2048,
            spectral_width=25000, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-10000, # in Hz
            label=r"$^{29}$Si resonances",
        )
    ],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2))
method.plot()
plt.show()
```



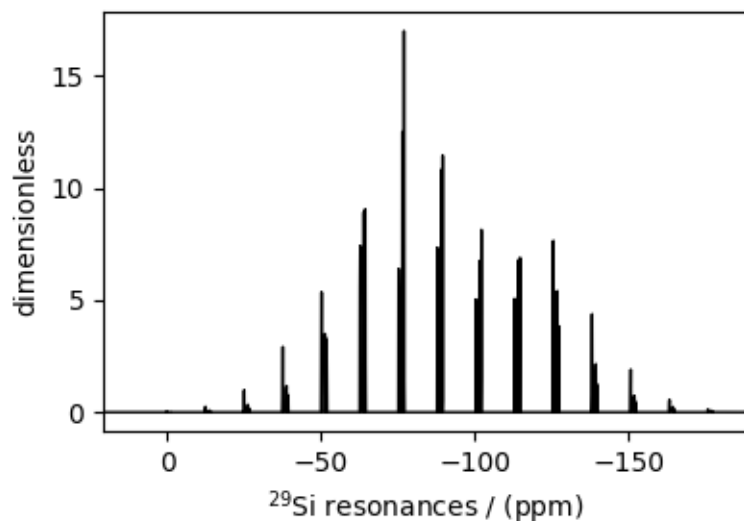
Step 4: Create the Simulator object and add the method and spin system objects.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [method] # add the method
```

Step 5: Simulate the spectrum.

```
sim.run()

# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Step 6: Add post-simulation signal processing.

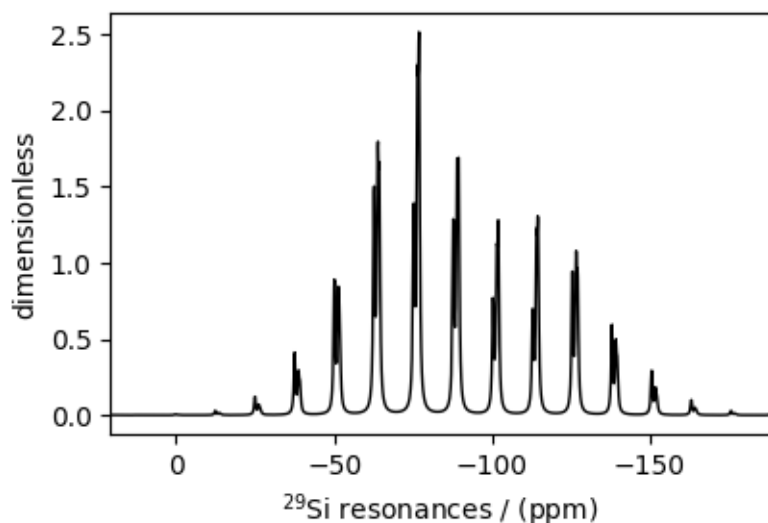
```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.IFFT(), sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="70 Hz"), sp.FFT()]
```

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```
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)

# The plot of the simulation after signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.162 seconds)

12.1.2 Potassium Sulfate, ^{33}S ($I=3/2$)

^{33}S ($I=3/2$) quadrupolar spectrum simulation.

The following example is the ^{33}S NMR spectrum simulation of potassium sulfate (K_2SO_4). The quadrupole tensor parameters for ^{33}S is obtained from Moudrakovski *et al.*¹

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Step 1: Create the spin system

¹ Moudrakovski, I., Lang, S., Patchkovskii, S., and Ripmeester, J. High field ^{33}S solid state NMR and first-principles calculations in potassium sulfates. *J. Phys. Chem. A*, 2010, **114**, 1, 309–316. DOI: [10.1021/jp908206c](https://doi.org/10.1021/jp908206c)

```

site = Site(
    name="33S",
    isotope="33S",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=335.7, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=0.959e6, eta=0.42), # Cq is in Hz
)
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[site])

```

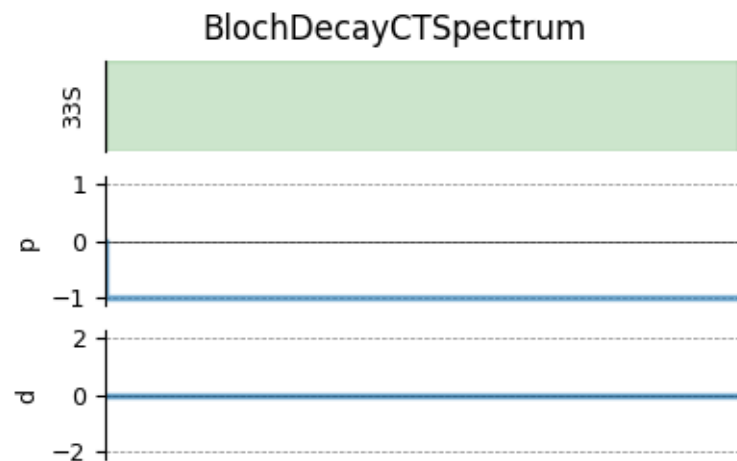
Step 2: Create a central transition selective Bloch decay spectrum method.

```

method = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["33S"],
    magnetic_flux_density=21.14, # in T
    rotor_frequency=14000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=2048,
            spectral_width=5000, # in Hz
            reference_offset=22500, # in Hz
            label=r"${33}$S resonances",
        )
    ],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2.5))
method.plot()
plt.show()

```



Step 3: Create the Simulator object and add method and spin system objects.

```

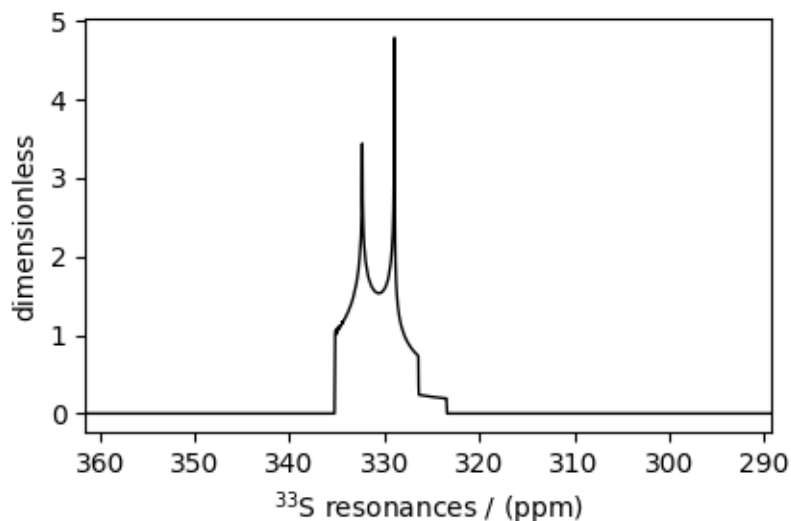
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin system
sim.methods = [method] # add the method

```

Step 4: Simulate the spectrum.

```
sim.run()

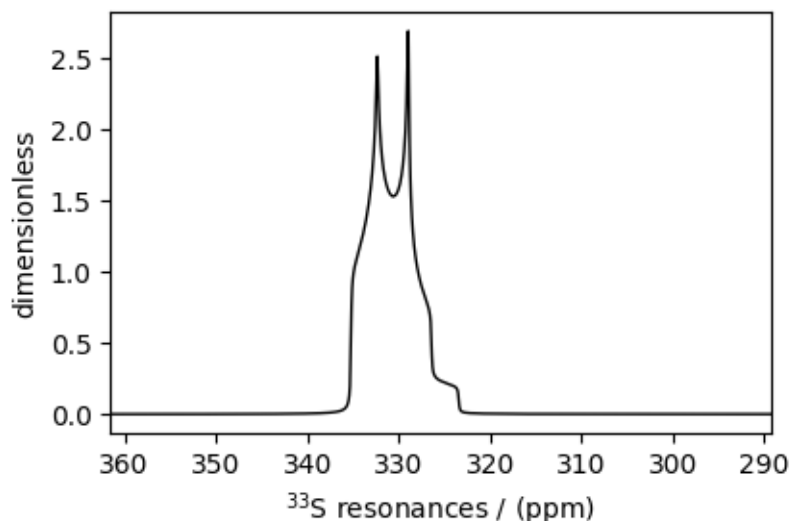
# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Step 5: Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.IFFT(), sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="10 Hz"), sp.FFT()]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)

# The plot of the simulation after signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.667 seconds)

12.1.3 Coesite, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$)

^{17}O ($I=5/2$) quadrupolar spectrum simulation.

Coesite is a high-pressure (2-3 GPa) and high-temperature (700°C) polymorph of silicon dioxide SiO_2 . Coesite has five crystallographic ^{17}O sites. In the following, we use the ^{17}O EFG tensor information from Grandinetti *et al.*¹

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Step 1: Create the sites.

```
# default unit of isotropic_chemical_shift is ppm and Cq is Hz.
O17_1 = Site(
    isotope="17O",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=29,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=6.05e6, eta=0.000),
)
O17_2 = Site(
    isotope="17O",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=41,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.43e6, eta=0.166),
)
O17_3 = Site(
    isotope="17O",
```

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¹ Grandinetti, P. J., Baltisberger, J. H., Farnan, I., Stebbins, J. F., Werner, U. and Pines, A. Solid-State ^{17}O Magic-Angle and Dynamic-Angle Spinning NMR Study of the SiO_2 Polymorph Coesite, J. Phys. Chem. 1995, **99**, 32, 12341-12348. DOI: [10.1021/j100032a045](https://doi.org/10.1021/j100032a045)

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```

    isotropic_chemical_shift=57,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.45e6, eta=0.168),
)
017_4 = Site(
    isotope="170",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=53,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.52e6, eta=0.169),
)
017_5 = Site(
    isotope="170",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=58,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.16e6, eta=0.292),
)

# all five sites.
sites = [017_1, 017_2, 017_3, 017_4, 017_5]

```

Step 2: Create the spin systems from these sites. For optimum performance, we create five single-site spin systems instead of a single five-site spin system. The abundance of each spin system is taken from above reference. Here we are iterating over both the *sites* and *abundance* list concurrently using a list comprehension to construct a list of SpinSystems

```

abundance = [0.83, 1.05, 2.16, 2.05, 1.90]
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s], abundance=a) for s, a in zip(sites, abundance)]

```

Step 3: Create a central transition selective Bloch decay spectrum method.

```

method = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["170"],
    rotor_frequency=14000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=2048,
            spectral_width=50000, # in Hz
            label=r"${17}$0 resonances",
        )
    ],
)

```

The above method is set up to record the ^{17}O resonances at the magic angle, spinning at 14 kHz and 9.4 T (default, if the value is not provided) external magnetic flux density. The resonances are recorded over 50 kHz spectral width using 2048 points.

Step 4: Create the Simulator object and add the method and spin system objects.

```

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [method] # add the method

```

Step 5: Simulate the spectrum.

```

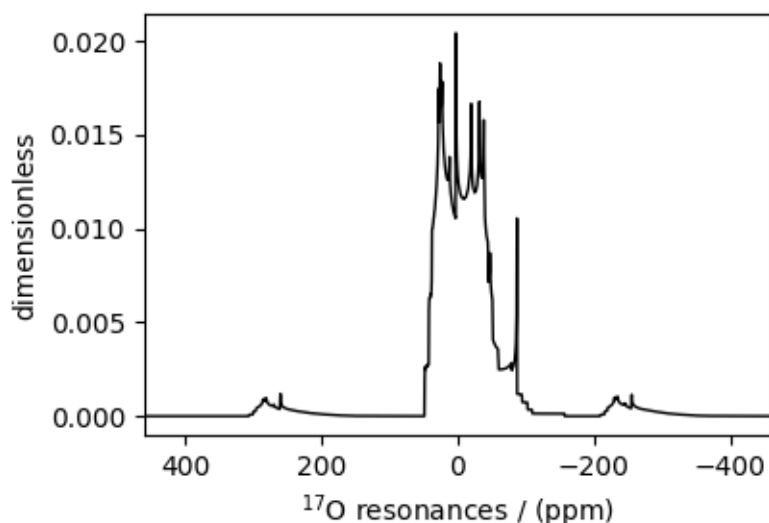
sim.run()

```

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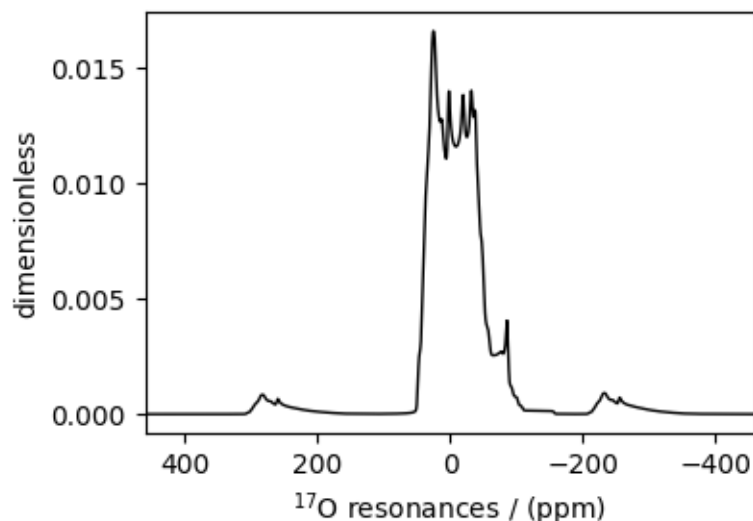
```
# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Step 6: Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="30 Hz"),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="145 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)

# The plot of the simulation after signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.497 seconds)

12.1.4 Non-coincidental Quad and CSA, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$)

^{17}O ($I=5/2$) quadrupolar static spectrum simulation.

The following example illustrates the simulation of NMR spectra arising from non-coincidental quadrupolar and shielding tensors. The tensor parameter values for the simulation are obtained from Yamada *et al.*¹, for the ^{17}O site in benzanilide.

Warning: The Euler angles representation used by Yamada *et al* is different from the representation used in mrsimulator. The resulting simulation might not resemble the published spectrum.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Step 1: Create the spin system.

```
site = Site(
    isotope="17O",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=320, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=376.667, eta=0.345),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(
        Cq=8.97e6, # in Hz
        eta=0.15,
```

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¹ Yamada, K., Dong, S., Wu, G., Solid-State ^{17}O NMR Investigation of the Carbonyl Oxygen Electric-Field-Gradient Tensor and Chemical Shielding Tensor in Amides, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, **122**, 11602-11609. DOI: [10.1021/ja0008315](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja0008315)

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```

        alpha=5 * np.pi / 180,
        beta=np.pi / 2,
        gamma=70 * np.pi / 180,
    ),
)
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[site])

```

Step 2: Create a central transition selective Bloch decay spectrum method.

```

method = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["170"],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.74, # in T
    rotor_frequency=0, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=1024,
            spectral_width=1e5, # in Hz
            reference_offset=22500, # in Hz
            label=r"${17}$0 resonances",
        )
    ],
)

```

Step 3: Create the Simulator object and add method and spin system objects.

```

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin system
sim.methods = [method] # add the method

# Since the spin system have non-zero Euler angles, set the integration_volume to
# hemisphere.
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"

```

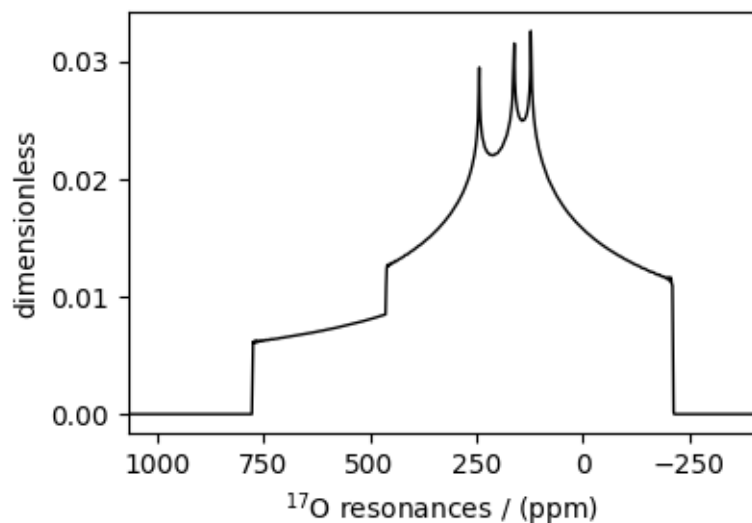
Step 4: Simulate the spectrum.

```

sim.run()

# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.242 seconds)

12.1.5 Arbitrary spin transition (single-quantum)

^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) quadrupolar spectrum simulation.

The `mrsimulator` built-in library methods, `BlochDecaySpectrum` and `BlochDecayCTSpectrum`, simulate spectrum from single quantum transitions or central transition selective transition, respectively. In this example, we show how you can simulate any arbitrary transition using the generic `Method` object.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Create a single-site arbitrary spin system.

```
site = Site(
    name="27Al",
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=35.7, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.959e6, eta=0.32), # Cq is in Hz
)
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[site])
```

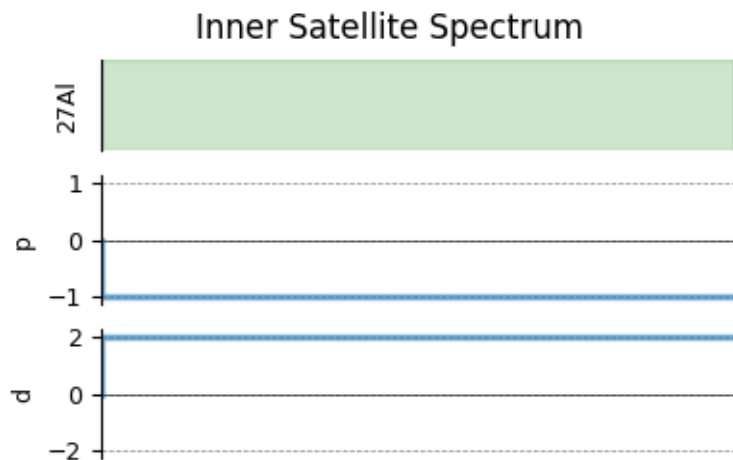
Selecting spin transitions for simulation

The arguments of the Method object are the same as the arguments of the BlochDecaySpectrum method; however, unlike a BlochDecaySpectrum method, the *SpectralDimension* (page 362) object in Method contains an additional argument—*events*.

The *Events* (page 364) object is a collection of attributes, which are local to the event. It is here where we define *transition_queries* to select one or more transitions for simulating the spectrum. Recall, a TransitionQuery object holds a channel wise SymmetryQuery. For more information, refer to the *Spin Transition Symmetry Functions* (page 78). In this example, we use the P=-1 and D=2 attributes of SymmetryQuery, to select the satellite transition, $|-1/2\rangle \rightarrow |-3/2\rangle$.

```
method = Method(
    name="Inner Satellite Spectrum",
    channels=["27Al"],
    magnetic_flux_density=21.14, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=1024,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=1e4, # in Hz
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[
                        {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [2]}}, # inner satellite
                    ]
                )
            ],
        )
    ],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2.5))
method.plot()
plt.show()
```



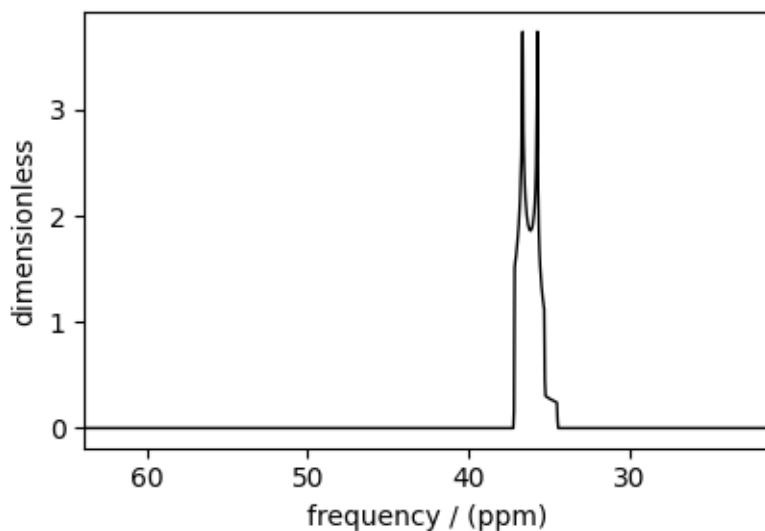
Create the Simulator object and add the method and the spin system object.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin system
sim.methods = [method] # add the method
```

Simulate the spectrum.

```
sim.run()

# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Selecting both inner and outer-satellite transitions

Similarly, you may add another transition query to select to select additional transitions. Consider the following transitions with respective P and D values.

- $| -1/2 \rangle \rightarrow | -3/2 \rangle$ ($P = -1, D = 2$)
- $| -3/2 \rangle \rightarrow | -5/2 \rangle$ ($P = -1, D = 4$)

```
method2 = Method(
    name="Satellite Spectrum",
    channels=["27A1"],
    magnetic_flux_density=21.14, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=1024,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=1e4, # in Hz
```

(continues on next page)

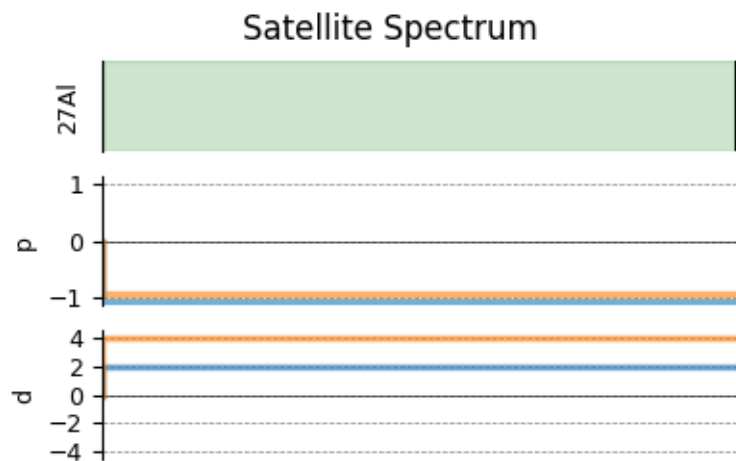
(continued from previous page)

```

        events=[
            SpectralEvent(
                transition_queries=[
                    {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [2]}}, # inter satellite
                    {"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [4]}}, # outer satellite
                ]
            )
        ],
    )
],
)
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2.5))
method2.plot()
plt.show()

```



```
sim.methods[0] = method2
```

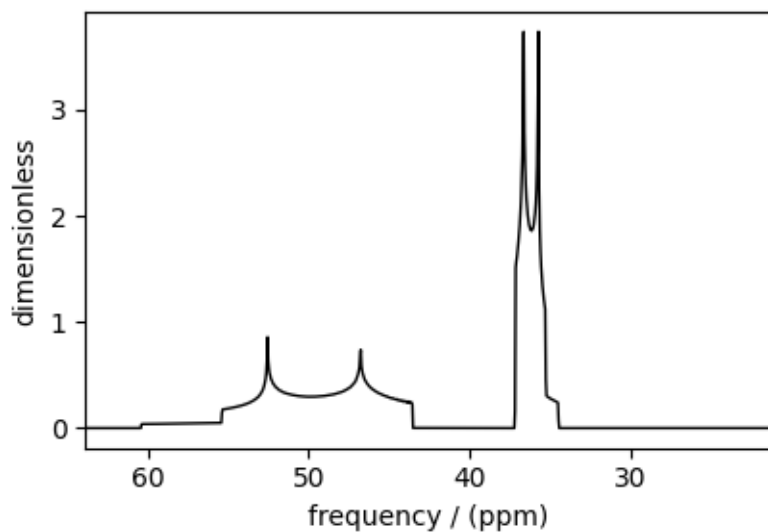
Simulate the spectrum.

```

sim.run()

# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.788 seconds)

12.1.6 Arbitrary spin transition (multi-quantum)

^{33}S ($I=5/2$) quadrupolar spectrum simulation.

Simulate a triple quantum spectrum.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Create a single-site arbitrary spin system.

```
site = Site(
    name="27Al",
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=35.7, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=2.959e6, eta=0.98), # Cq is in Hz
)
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[site])
```


Selecting the triple-quantum transition

For single-site spin-5/2 spin system, there are three triple-quantum transition

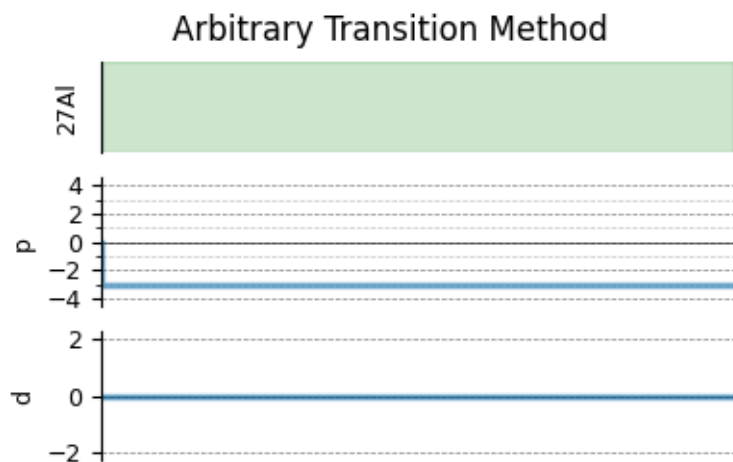
- $|1/2\rangle \rightarrow |-5/2\rangle$ ($P = -3, D = 6$)
- $|3/2\rangle \rightarrow |-3/2\rangle$ ($P = -3, D = 0$)
- $|5/2\rangle \rightarrow |-1/2\rangle$ ($P = -3, D = -6$)

To select one or more triple-quantum transitions, assign the respective value of P and D to the symmetry query object of *transition_queries*. Refer to the [Spin Transition Symmetry Functions](#) (page 78) for details.

Here, we select the symmetric triple-quantum transition.

```
method = Method(
    name="Arbitrary Transition Method",
    channels=["27Al"],
    magnetic_flux_density=21.14, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=1024,
            spectral_width=5e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=2.5e4, # in Hz
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    # symmetric triple quantum transitions
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-3], "D": [0]}}]
                ),
            ],
        ),
    ],
)

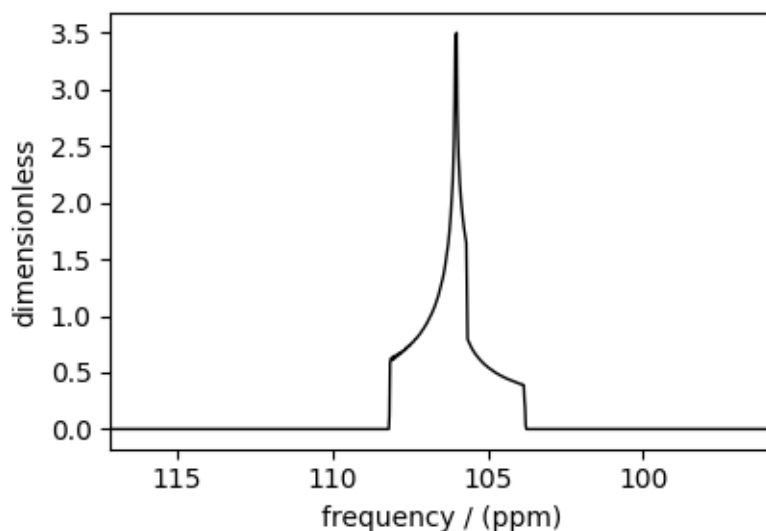
# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2.5))
method.plot()
plt.show()
```



Create the Simulator object and add the method and the spin system object.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin system
sim.methods = [method] # add the method
sim.run()

# The plot of the simulation before signal processing.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.432 seconds)

12.1.7 Coupled spin-1/2 (Static dipolar spectrum)

^{13}C - ^1H static dipolar coupling simulation.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site, Coupling
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Spin Systems

Create a ^{13}C - ^1H coupled spin system.

```
spin_system = SpinSystem(
    sites=[
        Site(isotope="13C", isotropic_chemical_shift=0.0),
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

        Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=0.0),
    ],
    couplings=[Coupling(site_index=[0, 1], dipolar=SymmetricTensor(D=-2e4))],
)

```

Methods

Create a BlochDecaySpectrum method.

```

method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=2048, spectral_width=8.0e4)],
)

```

Simulator

Create the Simulator object and add the method and the spin system object.

```

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin system.
sim.methods = [method] # add the method.
sim.run()

```

Post-Simulation Processing

Add post-simulation signal processing.

```

processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="500 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)

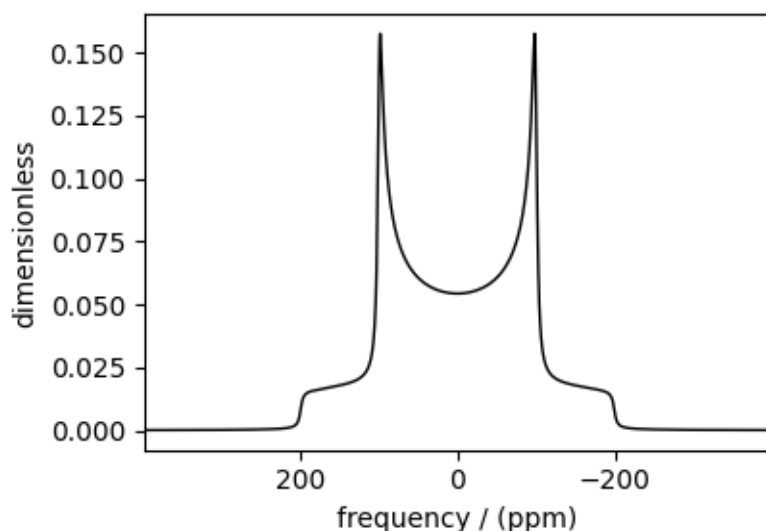
```

Plot

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.225 seconds)

12.1.8 Coupled spin-1/2 (CSA + heteronuclear dipolar + J-couplings)

^{13}C - ^1H sideband simulation

The following simulation is an example by Edén¹ from *Computer Simulations in Solid-State NMR.III.Powder Averaging*. The simulation consists of sideband spectra from a ^{13}C - ^1H coupled spin system computed at various spinning frequencies with different relative tensor orientations between the nuclear shielding and dipolar interaction tensors.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site, Coupling
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Spin Systems

Here, we create three ^{13}C - ^1H spin systems with different relative orientations between the shielding and dipolar tensors. The Euler angle orientations $\alpha = \gamma = 0$ and β values are listed below.

```
beta_orientation = [np.pi / 6, 5 * np.pi / 18, np.pi / 2]

# The `variable` spin_systems is a list of three coupled 13C-1H spin systems with
# different relative shielding and dipolar tensor orientation.
spin_systems = [
    SpinSystem(
        sites=[
            Site(
```

(continues on next page)

¹ Edén, M. Computer Simulations in Solid-State NMR. III. Powder Averaging, Concepts in Magnetic Resonance Part A, Vol. 18A(1) 24–55 (2003). DOI: doi.org/10.1002/cmr.a.10065

(continued from previous page)

```

        isotope="13C",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=0.0, # in ppm
        shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
            zeta=18.87562, # in ppm
            eta=0.4,
            beta=beta,
        ),
    ),
    Site(
        isotope="1H",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=0.0, # in ppm
    ),
],
couplings=[
    Coupling(
        site_index=[0, 1], isotropic_j=200.0, dipolar=SymmetricTensor(D=-2.1e4)
    )
],
)
for beta in beta_orientation
]

```

Methods

Next, we create methods to simulate the sideband manifolds for the above spin systems at four spinning rates: 3 kHz, 5 kHz, 8 kHz, 12 kHz.

```

spin_rates = [3e3, 5e3, 8e3, 12e3] # in Hz

# The variable `methods` is a list of four BlochDecaySpectrum methods.
methods = [
    BlochDecaySpectrum(
        channels=["13C"],
        magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
        rotor_frequency=vr, # in Hz
        spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=2048, spectral_width=8.0e4)],
    )
    for vr in spin_rates
]

```

Simulator

Create the Simulator object and add the method and the spin system objects.

```

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the three spin systems
sim.methods = methods # add the four methods
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere" # set averaging to hemisphere
# config to decompose spectrum to individual spin systems.
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"

```

The run command will simulate twelve spectra corresponding to the three spin systems evaluated at four different methods (spinning speeds).

```
sim.run()
```

Post-Simulation Processing

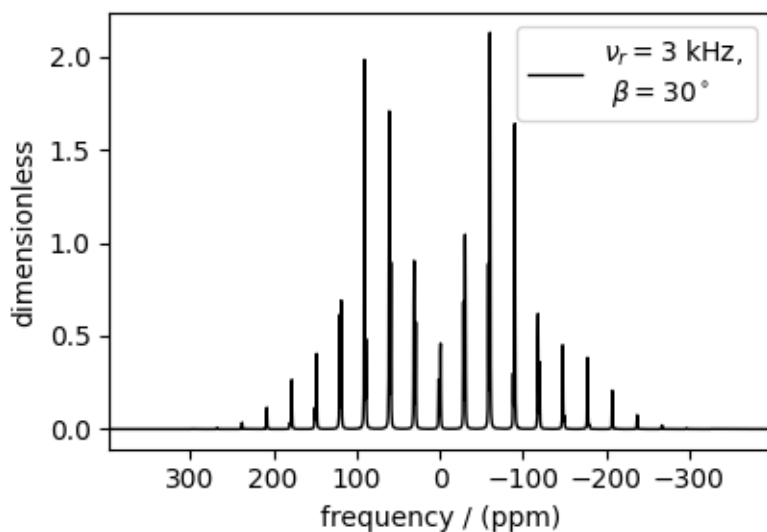
Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="50 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
# apply the same post-simulation processing to all the twelve simulations.
processed_dataset = [
    processor.apply_operations(dataset=method.simulation) for method in sim.methods
]
```

Plot

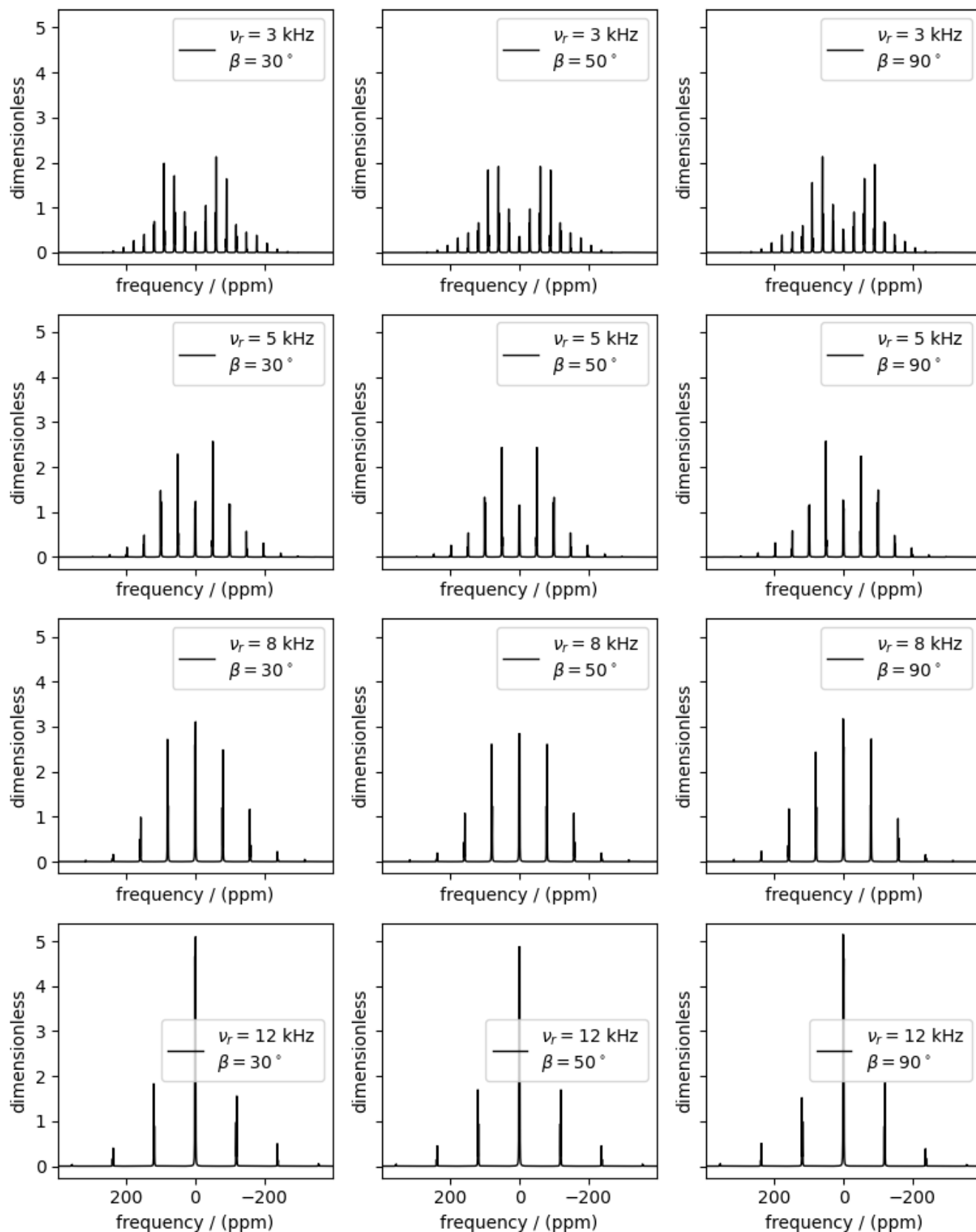
Let's first plot a single simulation, the one corresponding to a relative orientation of $\beta = 30^\circ$ between the shielding and dipolar tensors and a spinning speed of 3 kHz.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(
    processed_dataset[0].split()[0].real,
    color="black",
    linewidth=1,
    label="$\\nu_r=3$ kHz, \\n $\\beta=30^\\circ$",
)
ax.legend()
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



The following is a grid plot showing all twelve simulations. For reference, see Figure 11 from [Page 158, 1](#).

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    nrows=4,
    ncols=3,
    subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"},
    sharex=True,
    sharey=True,
    figsize=(8, 10.0),
)
for i, datum in enumerate(processed_dataset):
    datum_spin_sys = datum.split() # get simulation from the three spin systems.
    for j, item in enumerate(datum_spin_sys):
        ax[i, j].plot(
            item.real,
            color="black",
            linewidth=1,
            label=(
                f"$\\nu_r={spin_rates[i]/1e3: .0f}$ kHz \\n"
                f"$\\beta={beta_orientation[j]/np.pi*180: .0f}\\sim\\circ$"
            ),
        )
        ax[i, j].invert_xaxis()
        ax[i, j].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 2.098 seconds)

12.1.9 Writing Custom methods (HahnEcho)

Writing custom methods using the Event objects.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site, Coupling
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent, MixingEvent
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from pprint import pprint
```

For demonstration, we will create two spin systems, one with a single site and other with two spin 1/2 sites.

```
S1 = Site(
    isotope="1H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=10, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=-80, eta=0.25), # zeta in ppm
)
S2 = Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=-10)
S12 = Coupling(
    site_index=[0, 1], isotropic_j=100, dipolar=SymmetricTensor(D=2000, eta=0, alpha=0)
)

spin_system_1 = SpinSystem(sites=[S1], label="Uncoupled system")
spin_system_2 = SpinSystem(sites=[S1, S2], couplings=[S12], label="Coupled system")
```

Create a custom method

This example is a brief illustrate on how to write a custom method in mrsimulator. For in-depth description, please refer to the [Method](#) (page 75) documentation.

In this example, we use two types of Event objects—SpectralEvent and MixingEvent to create a one-dimensional Hahn echo method.

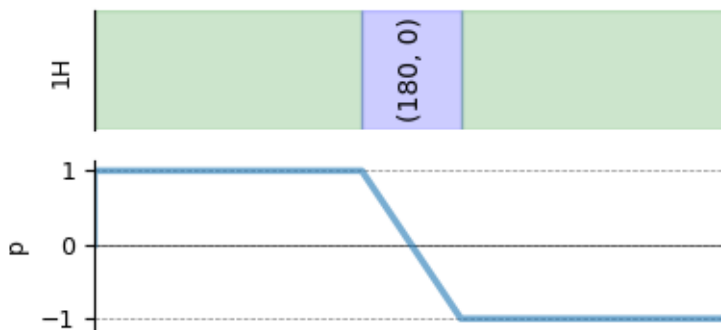
```
hahn_echo = Method(
    channels=["1H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(fraction=0.5, transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]),
                MixingEvent(query={"ch1": {"angle": np.pi, "phase": 0}}),
                SpectralEvent(fraction=0.5, transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]),
            ],
        ),
    ],
)
```

In the above code, we define the two SpectralEvent objects with fraction 0.5 and the transition_queries on channel-1 of P=[1] and P=[-1], respectively. Notice, the value for the P attribute is a list. Here, it is a list with a single integer.

The list notation, `[1]`, implies that the query selects all transitions where exactly one spin is undergoing a $p = +1$ transition with the remaining spin at $p = 0$. A similar argument holds for `[-1]` query. By implementing query objects, we decouple the method from the spin system, i.e., once a method is defined, it can be used to simulate spectra from any given spin system. We will demonstrate this momentarily by simulating a Hahn echo spectrum from single and two-site spin systems.

Besides the `SpectralEvent`, you may also notice a `MixingEvent` sandwiched in-between the two `SpectralEvent`. A `MixingEvent` does not directly contribute to the frequencies. As the name suggests, a mixing event is used for the mixing of transitions in a multi-event method such as `HahnEcho`. In the above code, we define a mixing query on `channel-1` by setting the attributes `angle` and `phase` to π and 0, respectively. These two parameters are analogous to the pulse angle and phase.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 2))
hahn_echo.plot()
plt.show()
```



As mentioned before, a method object is decoupled from the spin system object. Notice, when we get the transition pathways from this method for a single-site spin system, we get a single transition pathway.

```
pprint(hahn_echo.get_transition_pathways(spin_system_1))
```

Out:

```
[|0.5><-0.5| → |-0.5><0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

In the case of a homonuclear two-site spin 1/2 spin system, the same method returns four transition pathways.

```
pprint(hahn_echo.get_transition_pathways(spin_system_2))
```

Out:

```
[|-0.5, 0.5><-0.5, -0.5| → |0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |0.5, -0.5><-0.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |0.5, 0.5><-0.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |0.5, 0.5><0.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system_1, spin_system_2] # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [hahn_echo] # add the method
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"
```

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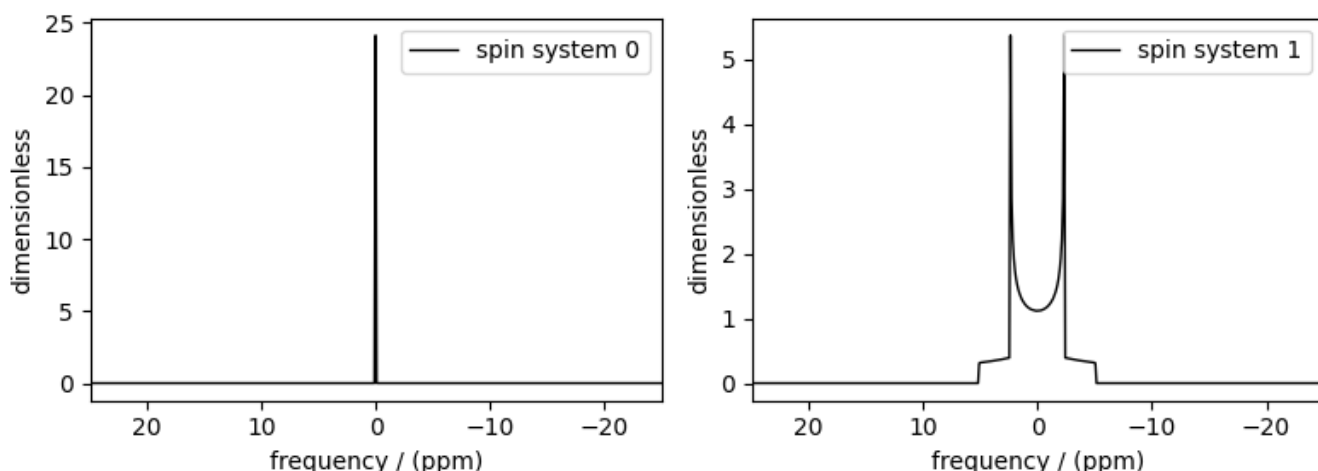
(continued from previous page)

```
sim.run()
```

The simulation from each spin system is stored as a dependent variable within the CSDM object. Use the *split* function to split the list of the dependent variables into a list of CSDM objects.

```
simulation_results = sim.methods[0].simulation.split()

# The plot of the two simulations.
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8.0, 3.0), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
for i in range(2):
    ax[i].plot(simulation_results[i].real, color="black", linewidth=1)
    ax[i].invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Notice, in the single-site spin system, the hahn echo refocuses the isotropic chemical shifts and chemical shift anisotropies. The end result is a resonance at zero frequency. In the case of the two homonuclear spin 1/2 coupled spin system, the Hahn echo refocuses the isotropic chemical shifts and chemical shift anisotropies, but not the dipolar and *J* couplings.

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.521 seconds)

12.2 1D NMR simulation (macromolecules/amorphous solids)

The following examples are the NMR spectrum simulation of macromolecules and amorphous materials for the following methods:

- Bloch decay method ([BlochDecaySpectrum](#) (page 374)),
- Central transition selective Bloch decay method ([BlochDecayCTSpectrum](#) (page 380)).

For NMR simulation of amorphous solids, we also show examples of simulating spectrum using user-defined model or using commonly accepted models such as Czjzek or extended Czjzek distribution.

12.2.1 Protein GB1, ^{13}C and ^{15}N (I=1/2)

$^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ (I=1/2) spinning sideband simulation.

The following is the spinning sideband simulation of a macromolecule, protein GB1. The ^{13}C and ^{15}N CSA tensor parameters were obtained from Hung *et al.*¹, which consists of 42 $^{13}\text{C}\alpha$, 44 ^{13}CO , and 44 ^{15}NH tensors. In the following example, instead of creating 130 spin systems, we download the spin systems from a remote file and load it directly to the Simulator object.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

Create the Simulator object and load the spin systems from an external file.

```
sim = Simulator()

host = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/"
filename = "protein_GB1_15N_13CA_13CO.mrsys"
sim.load_spin_systems(host + filename) # load the spin systems.
print(f"number of spin systems = {len(sim.spin_systems)}")
```

Out:

```
number of spin systems = 130
```

```
all_sites = sim.sites().to_pd()
all_sites.head()
```

Create a ^{13}C Bloch decay spectrum method.

```
method_13C = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=[" $^{13}\text{C}$ "],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.74, # in T
    rotor_frequency=3000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=8192,
            spectral_width=5e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=2e4, # in Hz
            label=r"$^{13}\text{C}$ resonances",
        )
    ],
)
```

Since the spin systems contain both ^{13}C and ^{15}N sites, let's also create a ^{15}N Bloch decay spectrum method.

```
method_15N = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=[" $^{15}\text{N}$ "],
```

(continues on next page)

¹ Hung I., Ge Y., Liu X., Liu M., Li C., Gan Z., Measuring $^{13}\text{C}/^{15}\text{N}$ chemical shift anisotropy in [^{13}C , ^{15}N] uniformly enriched proteins using CSA amplification, Solid State Nuclear Magnetic Resonance. 2015, **72**, 96-103. DOI: [10.1016/j.ssnmr.2015.09.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssnmr.2015.09.002)

(continued from previous page)

```

magnetic_flux_density=11.74, # in T
rotor_frequency=3000, # in Hz
spectral_dimensions=[
    SpectralDimension(
        count=8192,
        spectral_width=4e4, # in Hz
        reference_offset=7e3, # in Hz
        label=r"${15}$N resonances",
    )
],
)

```

Add the methods to the Simulator object and run the simulation

```

# Add the methods.
sim.methods = [method_13C, method_15N]

# Run the simulation.
sim.run()

# Get the simulation dataset from the respective methods.
dataset_13C = sim.methods[0].simulation # method at index 0 is 13C Bloch decay method.
dataset_15N = sim.methods[1].simulation # method at index 1 is 15N Bloch decay method.

```

Add post-simulation signal processing.

```

processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.IFFT(), sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="10 Hz"), sp.FFT()]
)
# apply post-simulation processing to dataset_13C
processed_dataset_13C = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset_13C).real

# apply post-simulation processing to dataset_15N
processed_dataset_15N = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset_15N).real

```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```

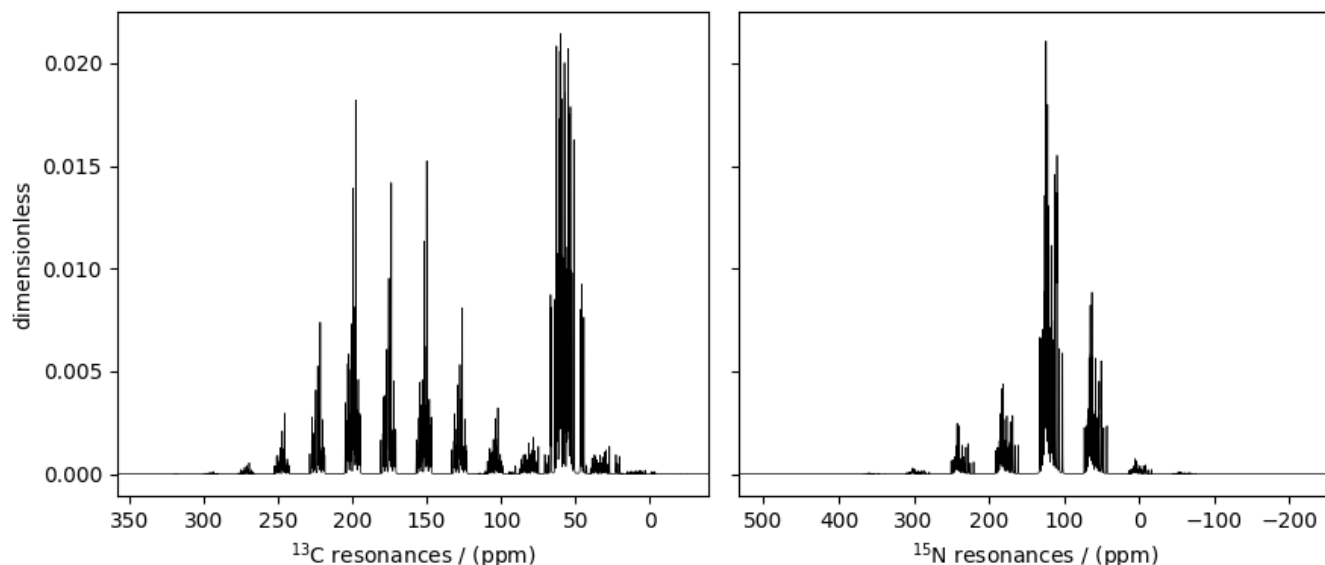
fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    1, 2, subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}, sharey=True, figsize=(9, 4)
)

ax[0].plot(processed_dataset_13C, color="black", linewidth=0.5)
ax[0].invert_xaxis()

ax[1].plot(processed_dataset_15N, color="black", linewidth=0.5)
ax[1].set_ylabel(None)
ax[1].invert_xaxis()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.890 seconds)

12.2.2 Amorphous material, ^{29}Si ($I=1/2$)

^{29}Si ($I=1/2$) simulation of amorphous material.

One of the advantages of the mrsimulator package is that it is a fast NMR spectrum simulation library. We can exploit this feature to simulate bulk spectra and eventually model amorphous materials. In this section, we illustrate how the mrsimulator library may be used in simulating the NMR spectrum of amorphous materials.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Generating tensor parameter distribution

We model the amorphous material by assuming a distribution of interaction tensors. For example, a tri-variate normal distribution of the shielding tensor parameters, *i.e.*, the isotropic chemical shift, the anisotropy parameter, ζ , and the asymmetry parameter, η . In the following, we use pure NumPy and SciPy methods to generate the three-dimensional distribution, as follows,

```
mean = [-100, 50, 0.15] # given as [isotropic chemical shift in ppm, zeta in ppm, eta].
covariance = [[3.25, 0, 0], [0, 26.2, 0], [0, 0, 0.002]] # same order as the mean.

# range of coordinates along the three dimensions
iso_range = np.arange(100) * 0.3055 - 115 # in ppm
zeta_range = np.arange(30) * 2.5 + 10 # in ppm
```

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```
eta_range = np.arange(21) / 20

# The coordinates grid
iso, zeta, eta = np.meshgrid(iso_range, zeta_range, eta_range, indexing="ij")
pos = np.asarray([iso, zeta, eta]).T

# Three-dimensional probability distribution function.
pdf = multivariate_normal(mean=mean, cov=covariance).pdf(pos).T
```

Here, `iso`, `zeta`, and `eta` are the isotropic chemical shift, nuclear shielding anisotropy, and nuclear shielding asymmetry coordinates of the 3D-grid system over which the multivariate normal probability distribution is evaluated. The mean of the distribution is given by the variable `mean` and holds a value of -100 ppm, 50 ppm, and 0.15 for the isotropic chemical shift, nuclear shielding anisotropy, and nuclear shielding asymmetry parameter, respectively. Similarly, the variable `covariance` holds the covariance matrix of the multivariate normal distribution. The two-dimensional projections from this three-dimensional distribution are shown below.

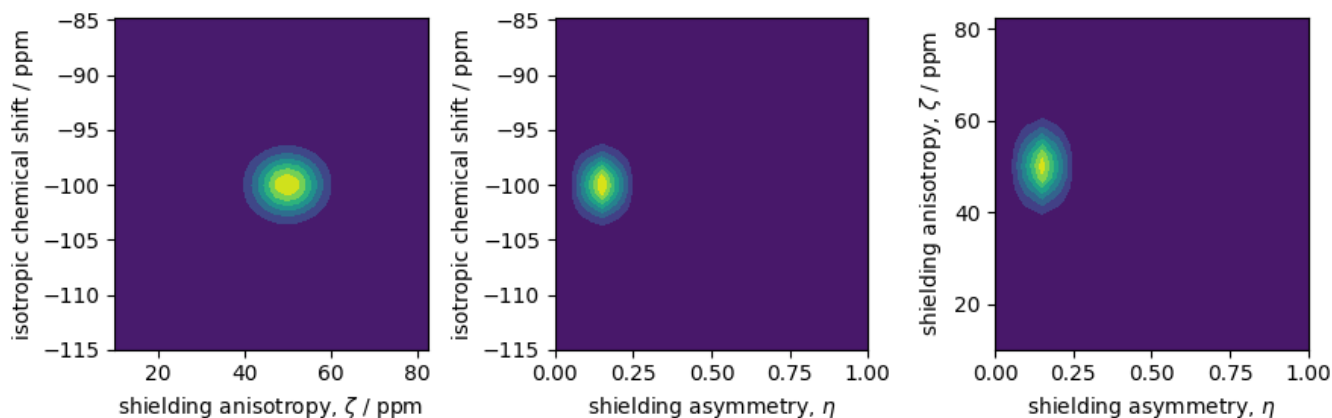
```
_, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(9, 3))

# isotropic shift v.s. shielding anisotropy
ax[0].contourf(zeta_range, iso_range, pdf.sum(axis=2))
ax[0].set_xlabel(r"shielding anisotropy, $\zeta$ / ppm")
ax[0].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# isotropic shift v.s. shielding asymmetry
ax[1].contourf(eta_range, iso_range, pdf.sum(axis=1))
ax[1].set_xlabel(r"shielding asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[1].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# shielding anisotropy v.s. shielding asymmetry
ax[2].contourf(eta_range, zeta_range, pdf.sum(axis=0))
ax[2].set_xlabel(r"shielding asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[2].set_ylabel(r"shielding anisotropy, $\zeta$ / ppm")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create the Simulator object

Spin system:

Let's create the sites and single-site spin system objects from these parameters. Use the `single_site_system_generator()` (page 433) utility function to generate single-site spin systems. # Here, `iso`, `zeta`, and `eta` are the array of tensor parameter coordinates, and `pdf` is the array of the corresponding amplitudes.

```
spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(  
    isotope="29Si",  
    isotropic_chemical_shift=iso,  
    shielding_symmetric={"zeta": zeta, "eta": eta},  
    abundance=pdf,  
)
```

Method:

Let's also create a Bloch decay spectrum method.

```
method = BlochDecaySpectrum(  
    channels=["29Si"],  
    spectral_dimensions=[  
        SpectralDimension(spectral_width=25000, reference_offset=-7000) # values in Hz  
    ],  
)
```

The above method simulates a static ^{29}Si spectrum at 9.4 T field (default value).

Simulator:

Now that we have the spin systems and the method, create the simulator object and add the respective objects.

```
sim = Simulator()  
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems  
sim.methods = [method] # add the method
```

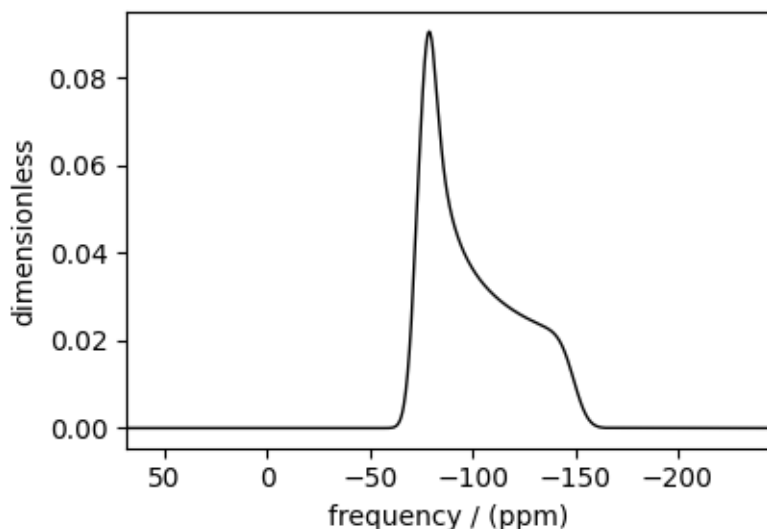
Static spectrum

Observe the static ^{29}Si NMR spectrum simulation.

```
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)  
ax.invert_xaxis()  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

Note: The broad spectrum seen in the above figure is a result of spectral averaging of spectra arising from a distribution of shielding tensors. There is no line-broadening filter applied to the spectrum.

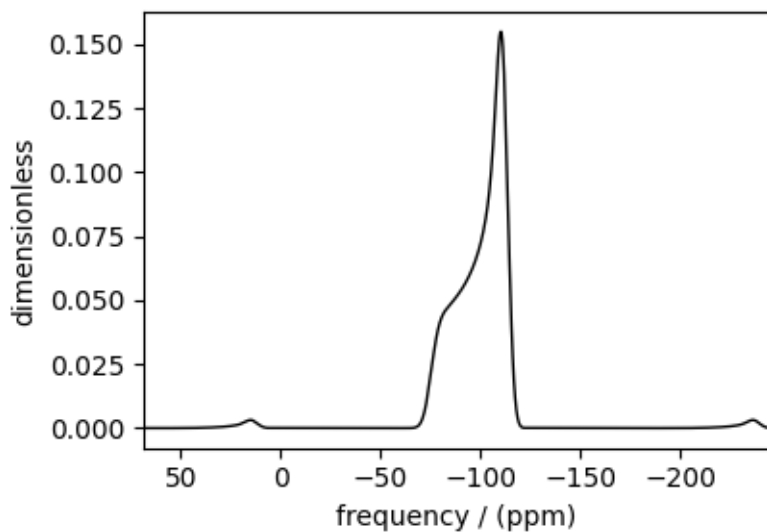
Spinning sideband simulation at 90°

Here is an example of a sideband simulation, spinning at a 90-degree angle.

```
sim.methods[0] = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["29Si"],
    rotor_frequency=5000, # in Hz
    rotor_angle=1.57079, # in rads, equivalent to 90 deg.
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(spectral_width=25000, reference_offset=-7000) # values in Hz
    ],
)
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 8 # eight sidebands are sufficient for this example
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



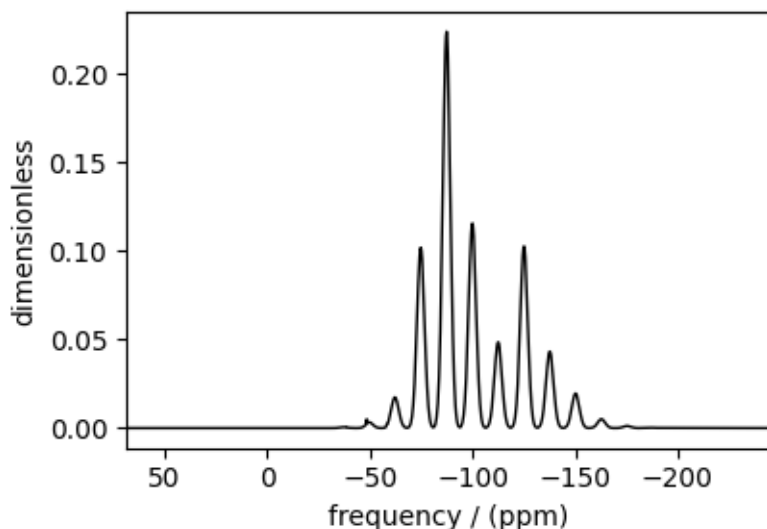
Spinning sideband simulation at the magic angle

Here is another example of a sideband simulation at the magic angle.

```
sim.methods[0] = BlochDecaySpectrum(  
    channels=["29Si"],  
    rotor_frequency=1000, # in Hz  
    rotor_angle=54.735 * np.pi / 180.0, # in rads  
    spectral_dimensions=[  
        SpectralDimension(spectral_width=25000, reference_offset=-7000) # values in Hz  
    ],  
)  
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 16 # sixteen sidebands are sufficient for this example  
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)  
ax.invert_xaxis()  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 12.467 seconds)

12.2.3 Amorphous material, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$)

^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) simulation of amorphous material.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

In this section, we illustrate the simulation of a quadrupolar spectrum arising from a distribution of the electric field gradient (EFG) tensors from an amorphous material. We proceed by assuming a multi-variate normal distribution, as follows,

```
mean = [20, 6.5, 0.3] # given as [isotropic chemical shift in ppm, Cq in MHz, eta].
covariance = [[1.98, 0, 0], [0, 4.9, 0], [0, 0, 0.0016]] # same order as the mean.

# range of coordinates along the three dimensions
iso_range = np.arange(40) # in ppm
Cq_range = np.arange(80) / 3 - 5 # in MHz
eta_range = np.arange(21) / 20

# The coordinates grid
iso, Cq, eta = np.meshgrid(iso_range, Cq_range, eta_range, indexing="ij")
pos = np.asarray([iso, Cq, eta]).T

# Three-dimensional probability distribution function.
pdf = multivariate_normal(mean=mean, cov=covariance).pdf(pos).T
```

Here, `iso`, `Cq`, and `eta` are the isotropic chemical shift, the quadrupolar coupling constant, and quadrupolar asymmetry coordinates of the 3D-grid system over which the multivariate normal probability distribution is evaluated. The mean of the distribution is given by the variable `mean` and holds a value of 20 ppm, 6.5 MHz, and 0.3 for the isotropic chemical shift, the quadrupolar coupling constant, and quadrupolar asymmetry parameter, respectively. Similarly, the variable `covariance` holds the covariance matrix of the multivariate normal distribution. The two-dimensional projections from this three-dimensional distribution are shown below.

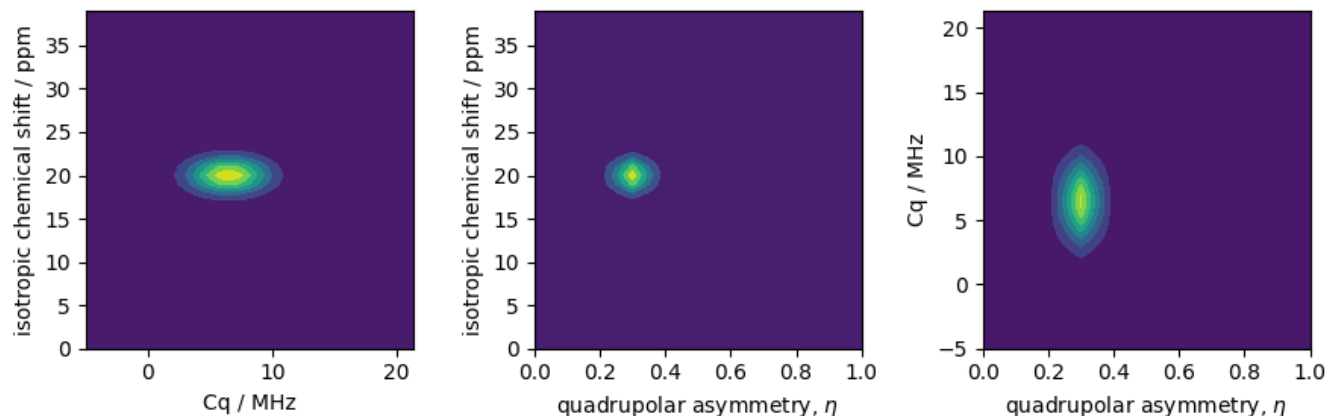
```
_, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(9, 3))

# isotropic shift v.s. quadrupolar coupling constant
ax[0].contourf(Cq_range, iso_range, pdf.sum(axis=2))
ax[0].set_xlabel("Cq / MHz")
ax[0].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# isotropic shift v.s. quadrupolar asymmetry
ax[1].contourf(eta_range, iso_range, pdf.sum(axis=1))
ax[1].set_xlabel(r"quadrupolar asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[1].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# quadrupolar coupling constant v.s. quadrupolar asymmetry
ax[2].contourf(eta_range, Cq_range, pdf.sum(axis=0))
ax[2].set_xlabel(r"quadrupolar asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[2].set_ylabel("Cq / MHz")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Let's create the site and spin system objects from these parameters. Note, we create single-site spin systems for optimum performance. Use the [single_site_system_generator\(\)](#) (page 433) utility function to generate single-site spin systems.

```
spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=iso,
    quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq * 1e6, "eta": eta}, # Cq in Hz
    abundance=pdf,
)
```

Static spectrum

Observe the static ^{27}Al NMR spectrum simulation. First, create a central transition selective Bloch decay spectrum method.

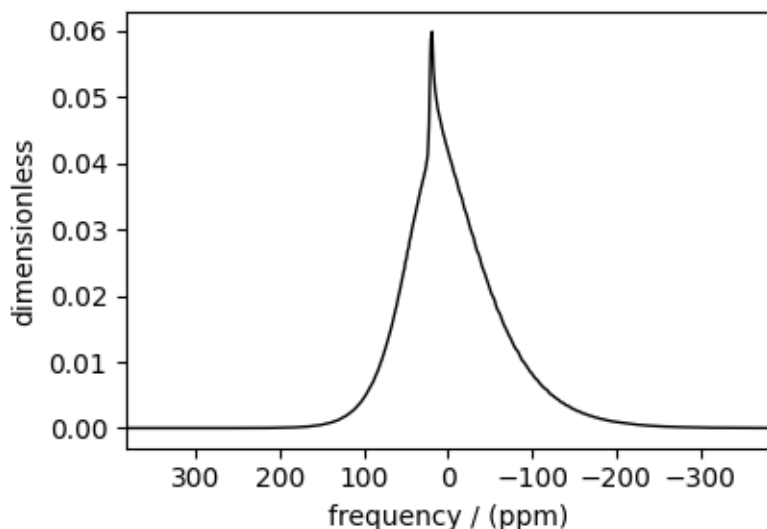
```
static_method = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["27Al"], spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(spectral_width=80000)]
)
```

Create the simulator object and add the spin systems and method.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [static_method] # add the method
sim.run()
```

The plot of the corresponding spectrum.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Spinning sideband simulation at the magic angle

Simulation of the same spin systems at the magic angle and spinning at 25 kHz.

```
MAS_method = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["27Al"],
    rotor_frequency=25000, # in Hz
    rotor_angle=54.735 * np.pi / 180.0, # in rads
    spectral_dimensions=[
```

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```

        SpectralDimension(spectral_width=30000, reference_offset=-4000) # values in Hz
    ],
)
sim.methods[0] = MAS_method

```

Configure the sim object to calculate up to 4 sidebands, and run the simulation.

```

sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 4
sim.run()

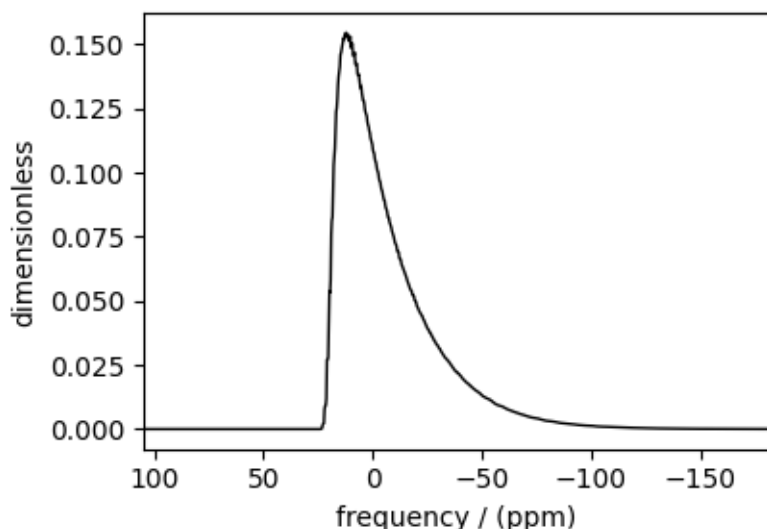
```

and the corresponding plot.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 8.538 seconds)

12.2.4 Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)

In this example, we illustrate the simulation of spectrum originating from a Czjzek distribution of traceless symmetric tensors. We show two cases, the Czjzek distribution of the shielding and quadrupolar tensor parameters, respectively.

Import the required modules.

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum, BlochDecayCTSpectrum

```

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```
from mrsimulator.models import CzjzekDistribution
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Symmetric shielding tensor

Create the Czjzek distribution

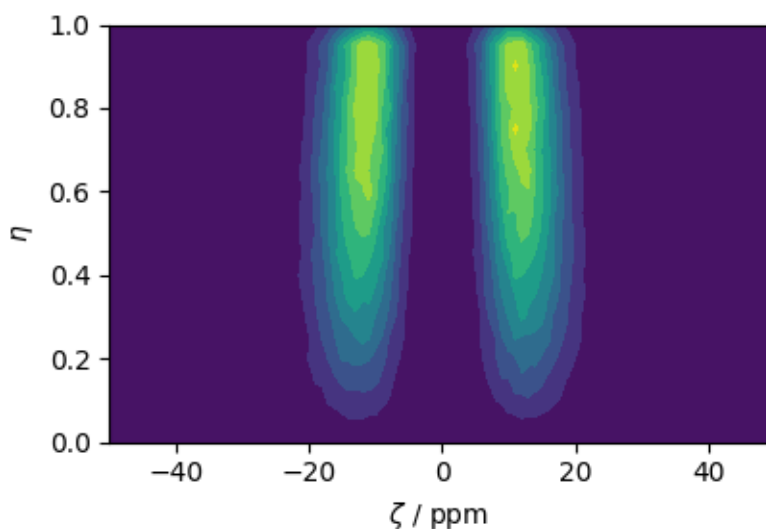
First, create a distribution of the zeta and eta parameters of the shielding tensors using the [Czjzek distribution](#) (page 59) model as follows.

```
# The range of zeta and eta coordinates over which the distribution is sampled.
z_range = np.arange(100) - 50 # in ppm
e_range = np.arange(21) / 20
z_dist, e_dist, amp = CzjzekDistribution(sigma=3.1415).pdf(pos=[z_range, e_range])
```

Here `z_range` and `e_range` are the coordinates along the ζ and η dimensions that form a two-dimensional ζ - η grid. The argument `sigma` of the `CzjzekDistribution` class is the standard deviation of the second-rank tensor parameters used in generating the distribution, and `pos` hold the one-dimensional arrays of ζ and η coordinates, respectively.

The following is the contour plot of the Czjzek distribution.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
plt.contourf(z_dist, e_dist, amp, levels=10)
plt.xlabel(r"$\zeta$ / ppm")
plt.ylabel(r"$\eta$")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Simulate the spectrum

To quickly generate single-site spin systems from the above ζ and η parameters, use the `single_site_system_generator()` (page 433) utility function.

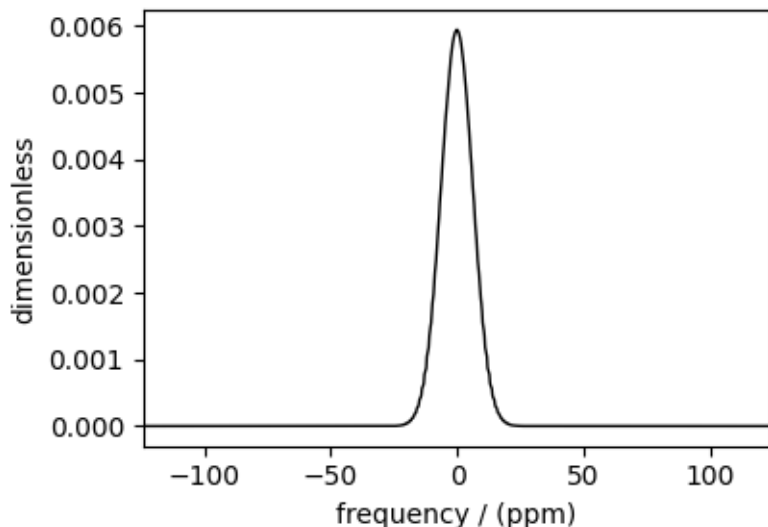
```
systems = single_site_system_generator(  
    isotope="13C", shielding_symmetric={"zeta": z_dist, "eta": e_dist}, abundance=amp  
)
```

Here, the variable `systems` hold an array of single-site spin systems. Next, create a simulator object and add the above system and a method.

```
sim = Simulator()  
sim.spin_systems = systems # add the systems  
sim.methods = [BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])] # add the method  
sim.run()
```

The following is the static spectrum arising from a Czjzek distribution of the second-rank traceless shielding tensors.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



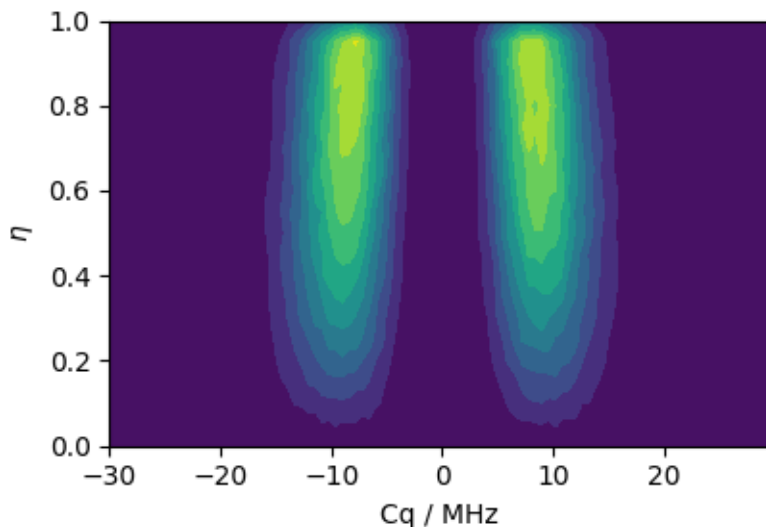
Quadrupolar tensor

Create the Czjzek distribution

Similarly, you may also create a Czjzek distribution of the electric field gradient (EFG) tensor parameters.

```
# The range of Cq and eta coordinates over which the distribution is sampled.
cq_range = np.arange(100) * 0.6 - 30 # in MHz
e_range = np.arange(21) / 20
cq_dist, e_dist, amp = CzjzekDistribution(sigma=2.3).pdf(pos=[cq_range, e_range])

# The following is the contour plot of the Czjzek distribution.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
plt.contourf(cq_dist, e_dist, amp, levels=10)
plt.xlabel(r"Cq / MHz")
plt.ylabel(r" $\eta$ ")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Simulate the spectrum

Create the spin systems.

```
systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="71Ga", quadrupolar={"Cq": cq_dist * 1e6, "eta": e_dist}, abundance=amp
)
```

Create a simulator object and add the above system.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = systems # add the systems
sim.methods = [
    BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
```

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```

channels=["71Ga"],
magnetic_flux_density=4.8, # in T
spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=2048, spectral_width=1.2e6)],
)
] # add the method
sim.run()

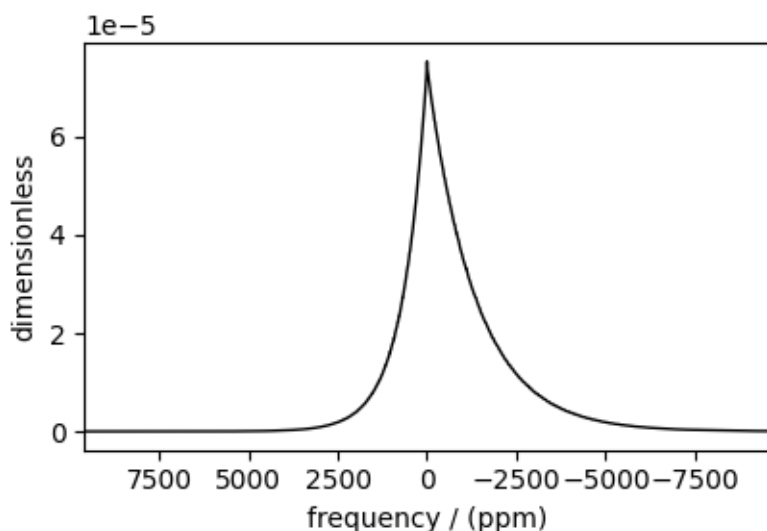
```

The following is the static spectrum arising from a Czjzek distribution of the second-rank traceless EFG tensors.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 4.060 seconds)

12.2.5 Extended Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)

In this example, we illustrate the simulation of spectrum originating from an extended Czjzek distribution of traceless symmetric tensors. We show two cases, an extended Czjzek distribution of the shielding and quadrupolar tensor parameters, respectively.

Import the required modules.

```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum, BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator.models import ExtCzjzekDistribution
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

```

Symmetric shielding tensor

Create the extended Czjzek distribution

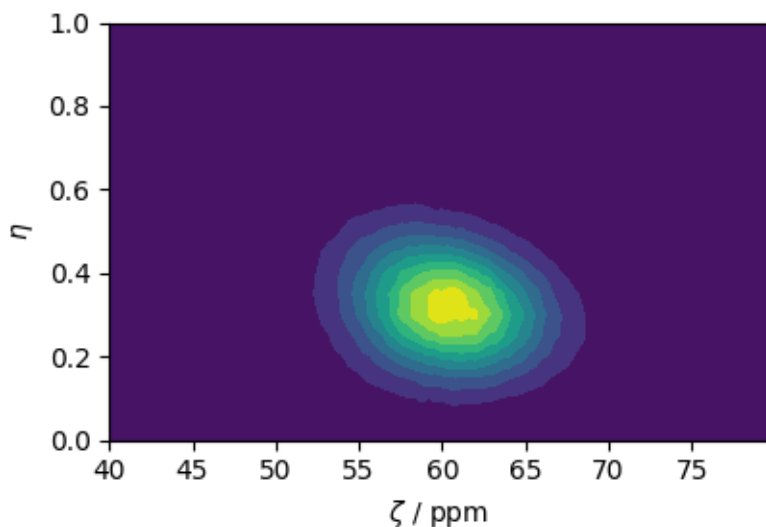
First, create a distribution of the zeta and eta parameters of the shielding tensors using the [Extended Czjzek distribution](#) (page 61) model as follows,

```
# The range of zeta and eta coordinates over which the distribution is sampled.
z_lim = np.arange(100) * 0.4 + 40 # in ppm
e_lim = np.arange(21) / 20

dominant = {"zeta": 60, "eta": 0.3}
z_dist, e_dist, amp = ExtCzjzekDistribution(dominant, eps=0.14).pdf(pos=[z_lim, e_lim])
```

The following is the plot of the extended Czjzek distribution.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
plt.contourf(z_dist, e_dist, amp, levels=10)
plt.xlabel(r"$\zeta$ / ppm")
plt.ylabel(r"$\eta$")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Simulate the spectrum

Create the spin systems from the above ζ and η parameters.

```
systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="13C", shielding_symmetric={"zeta": z_dist, "eta": e_dist}, abundance=amp
)
print(len(systems))
```

Out:

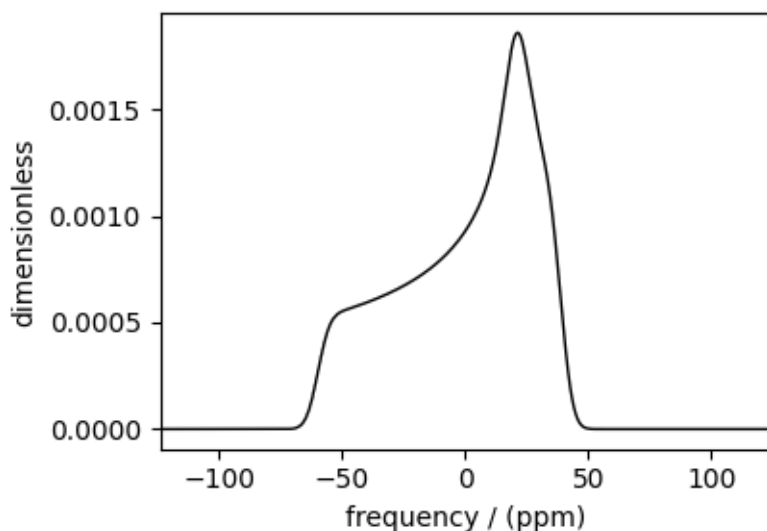
837

Create a simulator object and add the above system.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = systems # add the systems
sim.methods = [BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])] # add the method
sim.run()
```

The following is the static spectrum arising from a Czjzek distribution of the second-rank traceless shielding tensors.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Quadrupolar tensor

Create the extended Czjzek distribution

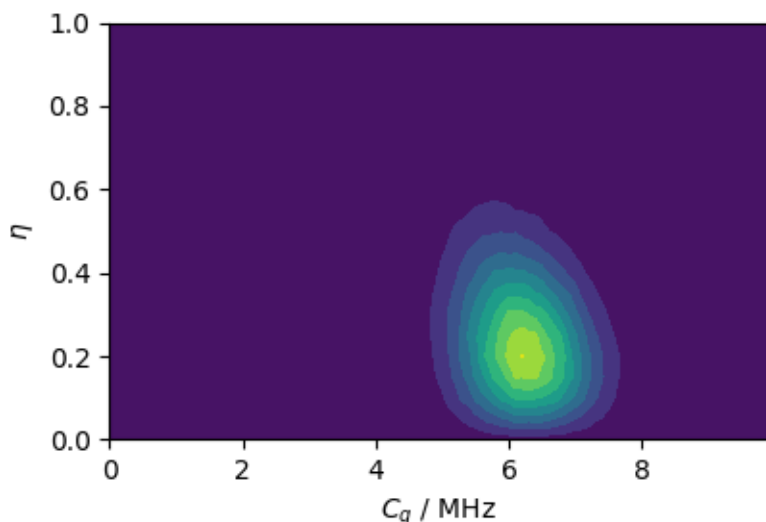
Similarly, you may also create an extended Czjzek distribution of the electric field gradient (EFG) tensor parameters.

```
# The range of Cq and eta coordinates over which the distribution is sampled.
cq_lim = np.arange(100) * 0.1 # assumed in MHz
e_lim = np.arange(21) / 20

dominant = {"Cq": 6.1, "eta": 0.1}
cq_dist, e_dist, amp = ExtCzjzekDistribution(dominant, eps=0.25).pdf(
    pos=[cq_lim, e_lim]
)
```

The following is the plot of the extended Czjzek distribution.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
plt.contourf(cq_dist, e_dist, amp, levels=10)
plt.xlabel(r"$C_q$ / MHz")
plt.ylabel(r"$\eta$")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Simulate the spectrum

Static spectrum Create the spin systems.

```
systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="71Ga", quadrupolar={"Cq": cq_dist * 1e6, "eta": e_dist}, abundance=amp
)
```

Create a simulator object and add the above system.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = systems # add the systems
sim.methods = [
    BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
        channels=["71Ga"],
        magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
        spectral_dimensions=[SpectralDimension(count=2048, spectral_width=2e5)],
    )
] # add the method
sim.run()
```

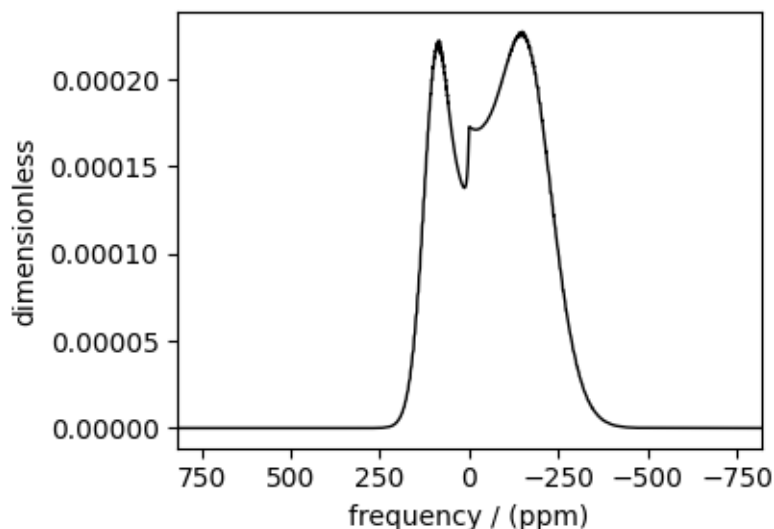
The following is a static spectrum arising from an extended Cjzek distribution of the second-rank traceless EFG tensors.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
```

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```
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

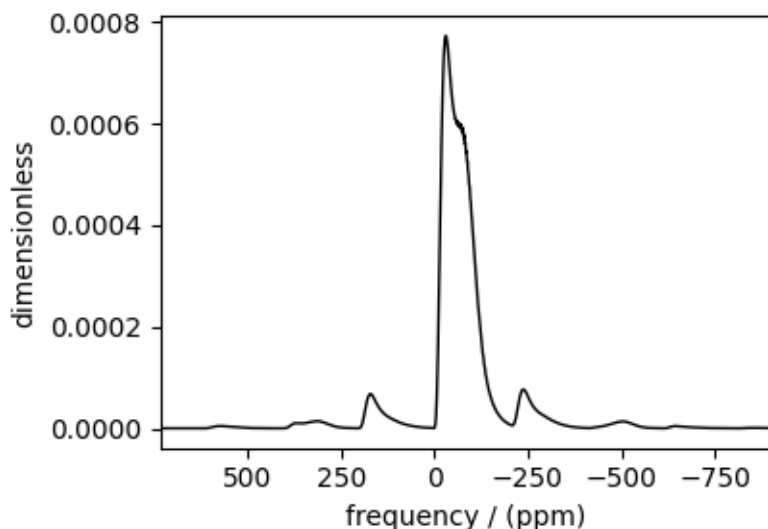


MAS spectrum

```
sim.methods = [
    BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
        channels=["71Ga"],
        magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
        rotor_frequency=25000, # in Hz
        spectral_dimensions=[
            SpectralDimension(count=2048, spectral_width=2e5, reference_offset=-1e4)
        ],
    )
] # add the method
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 16
sim.run()
```

The following is the MAS spectrum arising from an extended Czjzek distribution of the second-rank traceless EFG tensors.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(sim.methods[0].simulation.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 5.061 seconds)

12.3 2D NMR simulation (Crystalline solids)

The following examples are the NMR spectrum simulation for crystalline solids. The examples include the illustrations for the following methods:

- Triple-quantum variable-angle spinning (i.e., 3Q-MAS) using the specialized [ThreeQ_VAS\(\)](#) (page 387) method.
- Satellite-transition variable-angle spinning (i.e., ST-MAS) using the specialized [ST1_VAS\(\)](#) (page 406) method.
- Switched Angle Spinning (SAS) using the generic [Method\(\)](#) (page 355) object.
- MAS-detected Dynamic Angle Spinning (DAS) using the generic [Method\(\)](#) (page 355) object.
- Correlation of Anisotropies Separated Through Echo Refocusing (COASTER) using the generic [Method\(\)](#) (page 355) object.
- Phase Adjusted Spinning Sidebands (PASS and QPASS) and Magic-Angle Turning (MAT and QMAT) using the specialized [SSB2D\(\)](#) (page 418) method.

12.3.1 RbNO₃, ⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) 3QMAS

⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) triple-quantum magic-angle spinning (3Q-MAS) simulation.

The following is an example of the 3QMAS simulation of RbNO₃, which has three distinct ⁸⁷Rb sites. The ⁸⁷Rb tensor parameters were obtained from Massiot *et al.*¹. In this simulation, a Gaussian broadening is applied to the spectrum as a post-simulation step.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

¹ Massiot, D., Touzoa, B., Trumeau, D., Coutures, J.P., Virlet, J., Florian, P., Grandinetti, P.J. Two-dimensional magic-angle spinning isotropic reconstruction sequences for quadrupolar nuclei, *ssnmr*, (1996), **6**, 1, 73-83. DOI: [10.1016/0926-2040\(95\)01210-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0926-2040(95)01210-9)

Generate the site and spin system objects.

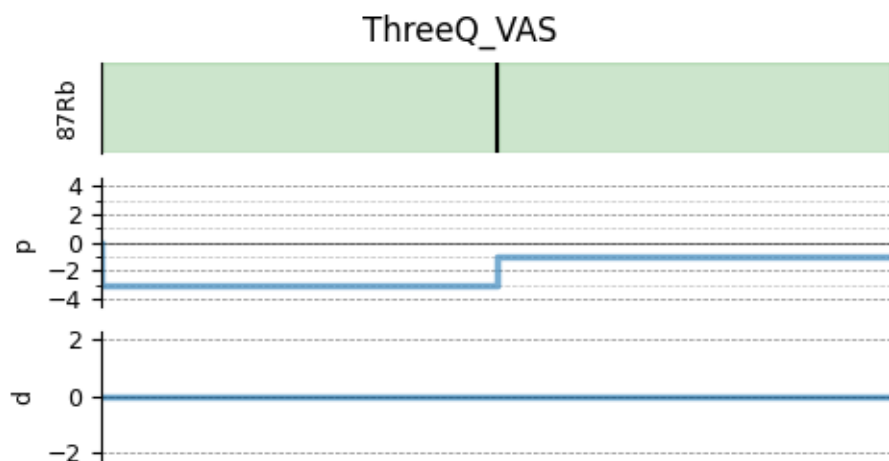
```
Rb87_1 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-27.4, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.68e6, eta=0.2), # Cq is in Hz
)
Rb87_2 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-28.5, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.94e6, eta=1.0), # Cq is in Hz
)
Rb87_3 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-31.3, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.72e6, eta=0.5), # Cq is in Hz
)

sites = [Rb87_1, Rb87_2, Rb87_3] # all sites
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in sites]
```

Select a Triple Quantum variable-angle spinning method. You may optionally provide a *rotor_angle* to the method. The default *rotor_angle* is the magic-angle.

```
method = ThreeQ_VAS(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=7e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-7e3, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
        ),
    ],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))
method.plot()
plt.show()
```

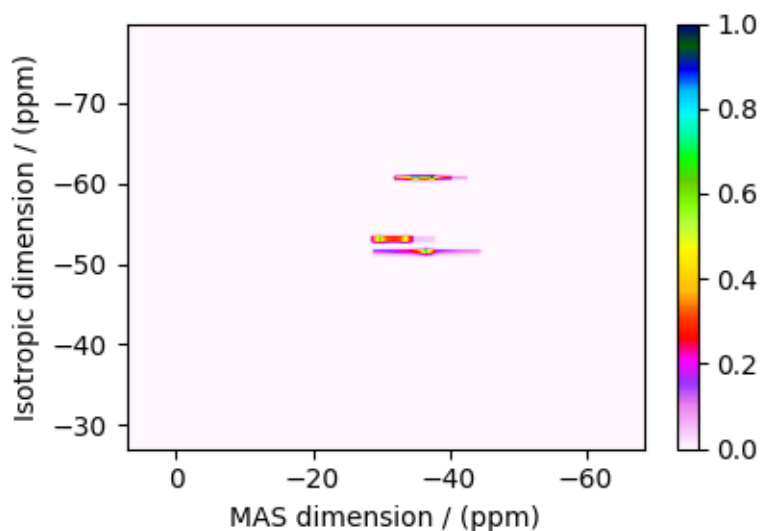
Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [method] # add the method.
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

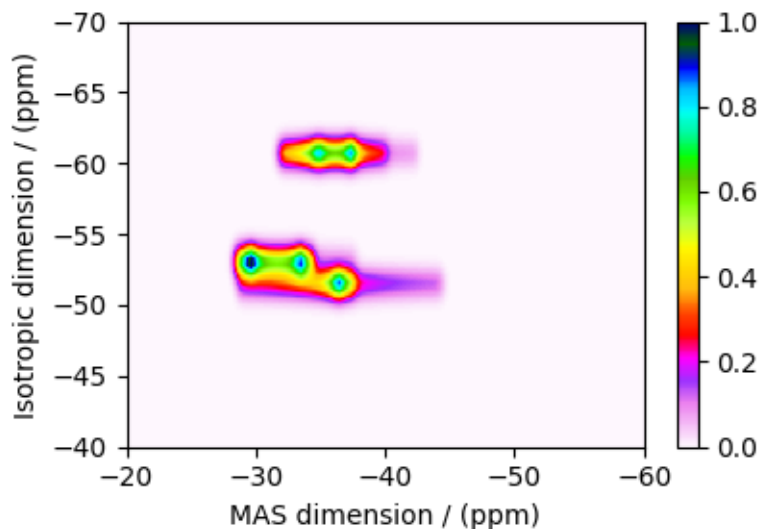


Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.08 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.22 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.set_ylim(-40, -70)
ax.set_xlim(-20, -60)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



See also:

[Simulating site disorder \(crystalline\)](#) (page 224) for RbNO₃.

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.959 seconds)

12.3.2 Albite, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS

^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) triple-quantum magic-angle spinning (3Q-MAS) simulation.

The following is an example of ^{27}Al 3QMAS simulation of albite $\text{NaSi}_3\text{AlO}_8$. The ^{27}Al tensor parameters were obtained from Massiot *et al.*¹.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
site = Site(
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=64.7, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=3.25e6, eta=0.68), # Cq is in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[site])]
```

Select a Triple Quantum variable-angle spinning method. You may optionally provide a *rotor_angle* to the method. The default *rotor_angle* is the magic-angle.

```
method = ThreeQ_VAS(
    channels=["27Al"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-3e3, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=4e3, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
        ),
    ],
)
```

Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

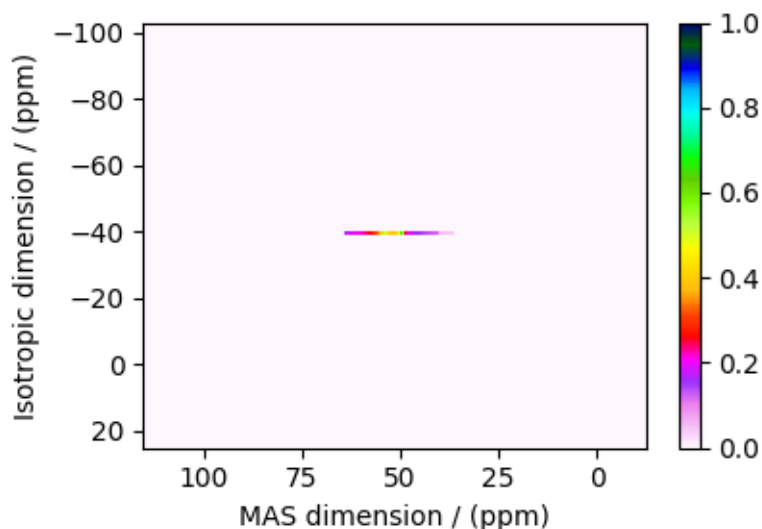
```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [method] # add the method.
sim.run()
```

¹ Massiot, D., Touzoa, B., Trumeau, D., Coutures, J.P., Virlet, J., Florian, P., Grandinetti, P.J. Two-dimensional magic-angle spinning isotropic reconstruction sequences for quadrupolar nuclei, *ssnmr*, (1996), **6**, 1, 73-83. DOI: [10.1016/0926-2040\(95\)01210-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0926-2040(95)01210-9)

The plot of the simulation.

```
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.2 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.2 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation)
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

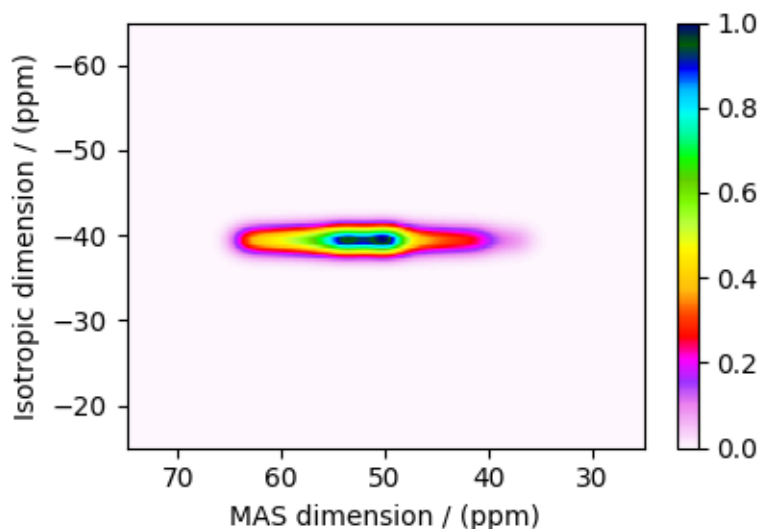
The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.set_xlim(75, 25)
ax.set_ylim(-15, -65)
```

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```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.750 seconds)

12.3.3 RbNO₃, ⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) STMAS

⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) satellite-transition off magic-angle spinning simulation.

The following is an example of the STMAS simulation of RbNO₃. The ⁸⁷Rb tensor parameters were obtained from Massiot *et al.*¹.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ST1_VAS
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
Rb87_1 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-27.4, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.68e6, eta=0.2), # Cq is in Hz
)
Rb87_2 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-28.5, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.94e6, eta=1.0), # Cq is in Hz
```

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¹ Massiot, D., Touzoa, B., Trumeau, D., Coutures, J.P., Virlet, J., Florian, P., Grandinetti, P.J. Two-dimensional magic-angle spinning isotropic reconstruction sequences for quadrupolar nuclei, *ssnmr*, (1996), **6**, 1, 73-83. DOI: [10.1016/0926-2040\(95\)01210-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0926-2040(95)01210-9)

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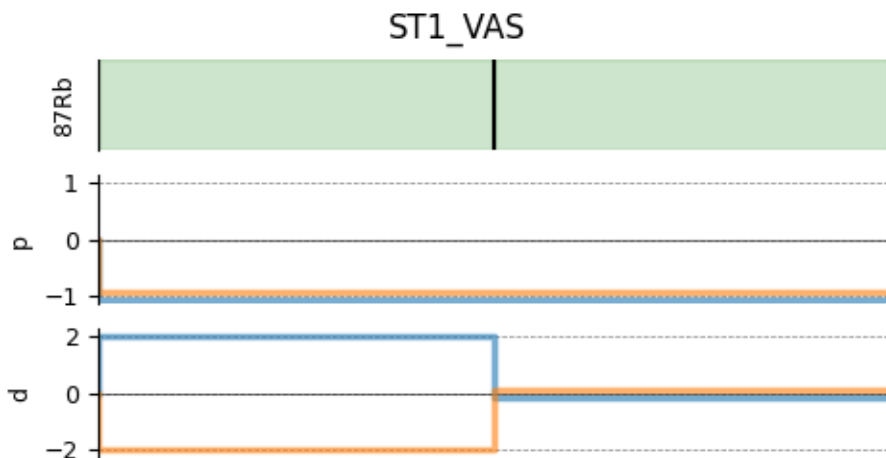
```
)
Rb87_3 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-31.3, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.72e6, eta=0.5), # Cq is in Hz
)

sites = [Rb87_1, Rb87_2, Rb87_3] # all sites
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in sites]
```

Step 2: Select a satellite-transition variable-angle spinning method. The following *ST1_VAS* method correlates the frequencies from the two inner-satellite transitions to the central transition. Note, STMAS measurements are highly susceptible to rotor angle mismatch. In the following, we show two methods, first set to magic-angle and the second deliberately miss-sets by approximately 0.0059 degrees.

```
angles = [54.7359, 54.73]
method = []
for angle in angles:
    method.append(
        ST1_VAS(
            channels=["87Rb"],
            magnetic_flux_density=7, # in T
            rotor_angle=angle * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad (magic angle)
            spectral_dimensions=[
                SpectralDimension(
                    count=256,
                    spectral_width=3e3, # in Hz
                    reference_offset=-2.4e3, # in Hz
                    label="Isotropic dimension",
                ),
                SpectralDimension(
                    count=512,
                    spectral_width=5e3, # in Hz
                    reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
                    label="MAS dimension",
                ),
            ],
        )
    )

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))
method[0].plot()
plt.show()
```



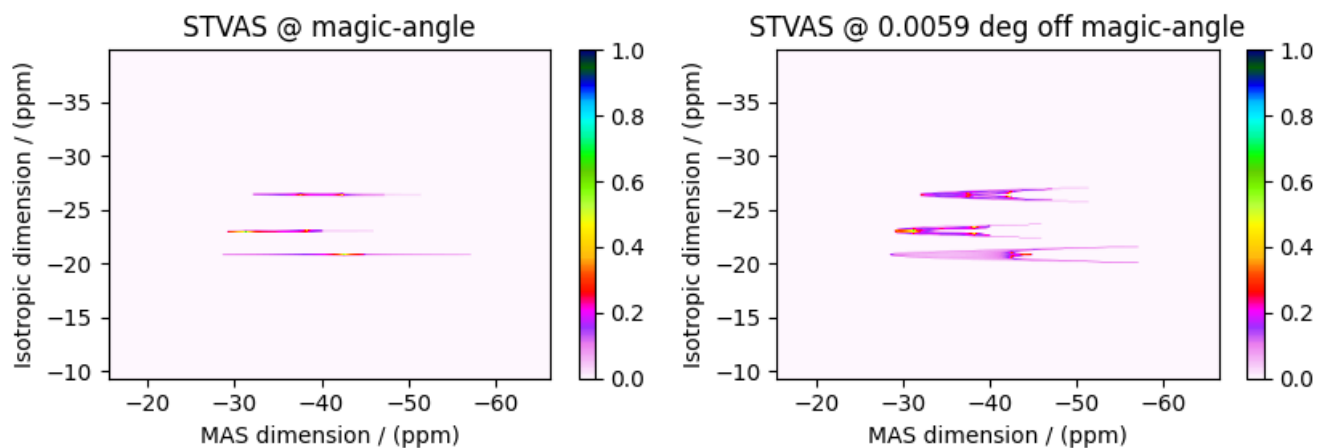
Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = method # add the methods.
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
dataset = [sim.methods[0].simulation, sim.methods[1].simulation]
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8.5, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})

titles = ["STVAS @ magic-angle", "STVAS @ 0.0059 deg off magic-angle"]
for i, item in enumerate(dataset):
    cb1 = ax[i].imshow(item.real / item.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
    ax[i].set_title(titles[i])
    plt.colorbar(cb1, ax=ax[i])
    ax[i].invert_xaxis()
    ax[i].invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

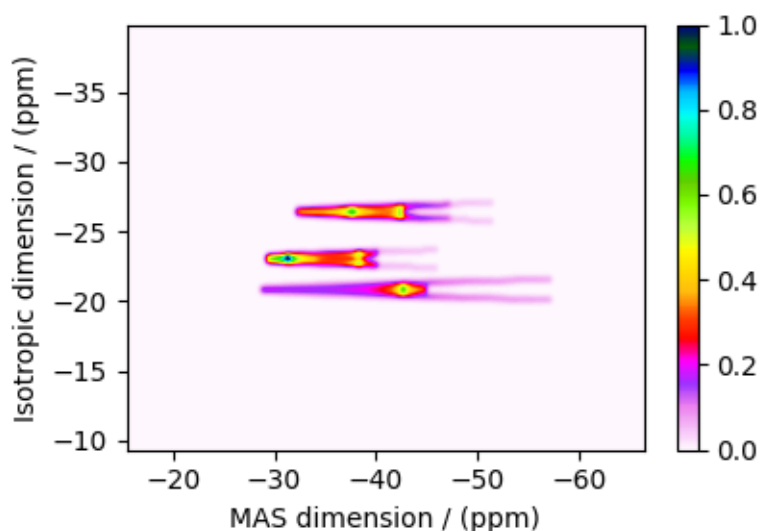


Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(  
    operations=[  
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.  
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),  
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="50 Hz", dim_index=0),  
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="50 Hz", dim_index=1),  
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),  
    ]  
)  
processed_dataset = []  
for item in dataset:  
    processed_dataset.append(processor.apply_operations(dataset=item))  
processed_dataset[-1] /= processed_dataset[-1].max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset[1].real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")  
plt.colorbar(cb)  
ax.invert_xaxis()  
ax.invert_yaxis()  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.302 seconds)

12.3.4 Rb₂SO₄, ⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) SAS

⁸⁷Rb (I=3/2) Switched-angle spinning (SAS) simulation.

The following is an example of Switched-Angle Spinning (SAS) simulation of Rb₂SO₄, which has two distinct rubidium sites. The NMR tensor parameters for these sites are taken from Shore *et al.*¹.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
sites = [
    Site(
        isotope="87Rb",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=16, # in ppm
        quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.3e6, eta=0.1), # Cq in Hz
    ),
    Site(
        isotope="87Rb",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=40, # in ppm
        quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=2.6e6, eta=1.0), # Cq in Hz
    ),
]
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in sites]
```

Use the generic method, *Method*, to simulate a 2D SAS spectrum by customizing the method parameters, as shown below.

```
sas = Method(
    name="Switched Angle Spinning",
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=3.5e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=1e3, # in Hz
            label="90 dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in radians
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}},
                )
            ],
        ),
    ],
)
```

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¹ Shore, J.S., Wang, S.H., Taylor, R.E., Bell, A.T., Pines, A. Determination of quadrupolar and chemical shielding tensors using solid-state two-dimensional NMR spectroscopy, *J. Chem. Phys.* (1996) **105** 21, 9412. DOI: [10.1063/1.472776](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.472776)

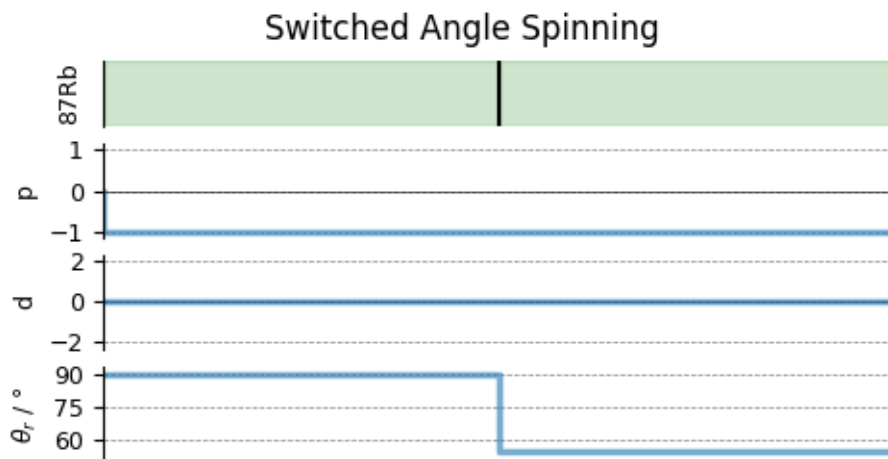
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```

SpectralDimension(
    count=256,
    spectral_width=22e3, # in Hz
    reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
    label="MAS dimension",
    events=[
        SpectralEvent(
            rotor_angle=54.74 * 3.14159 / 180, # in radians
            transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
        ),
    ],
),
],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))
sas.plot()
plt.show()

```



Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [sas] # add the method.
sim.run()

```

The plot of the simulation.

```

dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

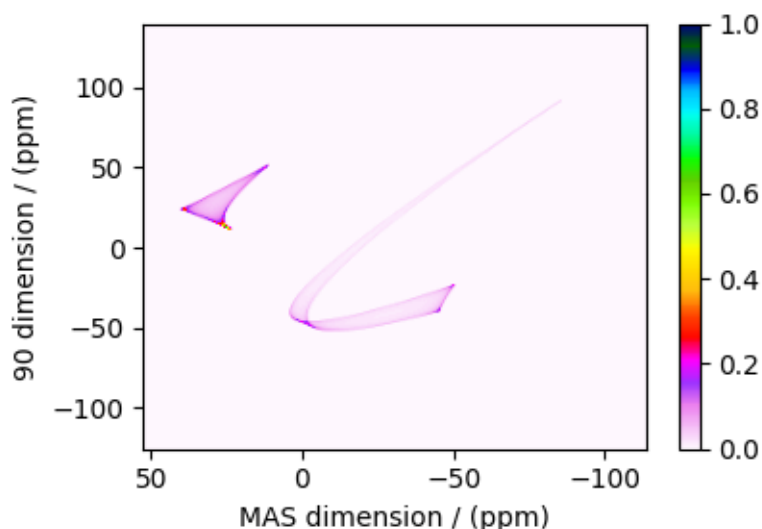
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()

```

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```
plt.show()
```

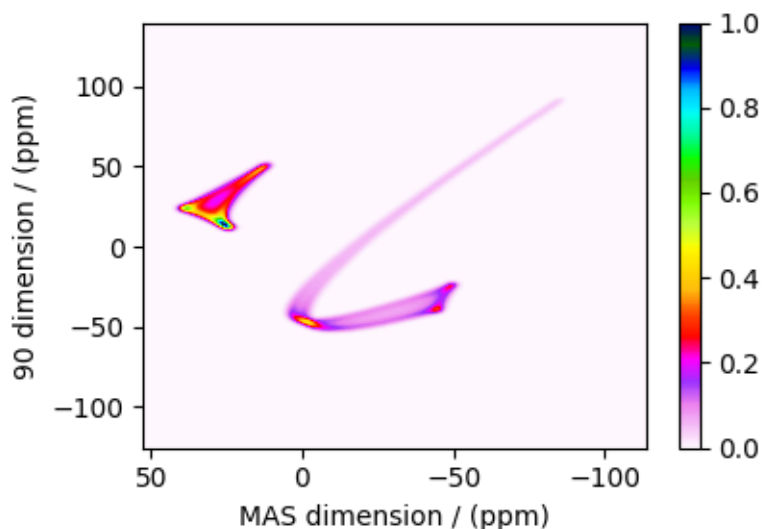


Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.4 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.4 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset)
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.981 seconds)

12.3.5 Rb_2CrO_4 , ^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) SAS

^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) Switched-angle spinning (SAS) simulation.

The following is a Switched-Angle Spinning (SAS) simulation of Rb_2CrO_4 . While Rb_2CrO_4 has two rubidium sites, the site with the smaller quadrupolar interaction was selectively observed and reported by Shore *et al.*¹. The following is the simulation based on the published tensor parameters.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
site = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-7, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=110, eta=0),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(
        Cq=3.5e6, # in Hz
        eta=0.3,
        alpha=0, # in rads
        beta=70 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=0, # in rads
    ),
)
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[site])
```

¹ Shore, J.S., Wang, S.H., Taylor, R.E., Bell, A.T., Pines, A. Determination of quadrupolar and chemical shielding tensors using solid-state two-dimensional NMR spectroscopy, J. Chem. Phys. (1996) **105** 21, 9412. DOI: [10.1063/1.472776](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.472776)

Use the generic method, *Method*, to simulate a 2D SAS spectrum by customizing the method parameters, as shown below.

```
sas = Method(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=4.2, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=1.5e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-5e3, # in Hz
            label="70.12 dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=70.12 * 3.14159 / 180, # in radians
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                )
            ],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=15e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-7e3, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=54.74 * 3.14159 / 180, # in radians
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                )
            ],
        ),
    ],
)
```

Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [sas] # add the method.

# Configure the simulator object. For non-coincidental tensors, set the value of the
# `integration_volume` attribute to `hemisphere`.
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

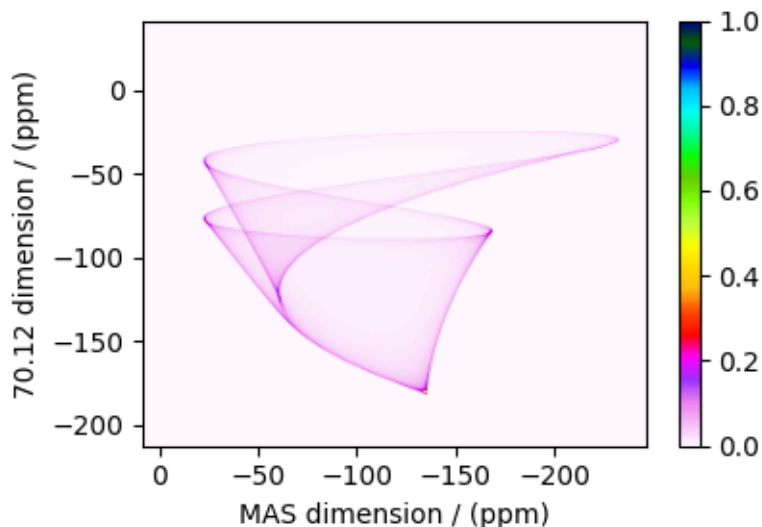
```
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
```

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```
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

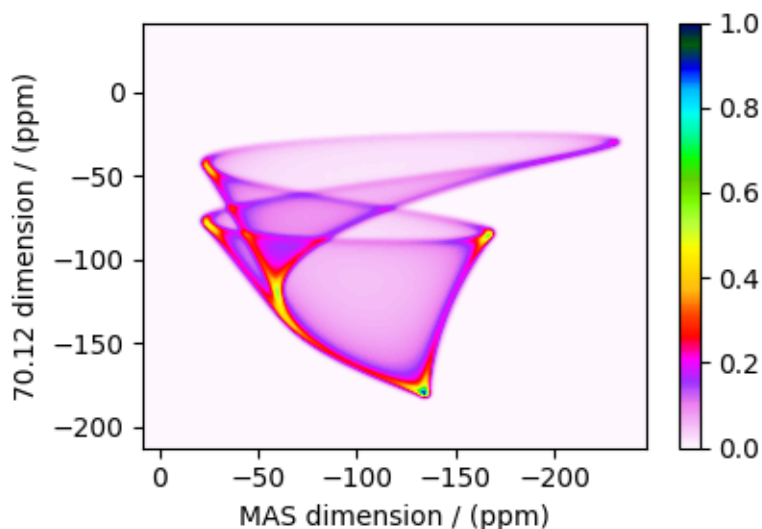


Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.2 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.2 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset)
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.825 seconds)

12.3.6 Coesite, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS

^{17}O ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS simulation.

The following is a triple quantum magic angle spinning (3QMAS) simulation of Coesite. The NMR EFG tensor parameters for ^{17}O sites in coesite is obtained from Grandinetti *et al.*¹

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Create the Simulator object and load the spin systems database or url address.

```
sim = Simulator()

# load the spin systems from url.
filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/coesite_0.mrsys"
sim.load_spin_systems(filename)

method = ThreeQ_VAS(
    channels=[" $^{17}\text{O}$ "],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.74, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=5e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-2.5e3, # in Hz
```

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¹ Grandinetti, P. J., Baltisberger, J. H., Farnan, I., Stebbins, J. F., Werner, U. and Pines, A. Solid-State ^{17}O Magic-Angle and Dynamic-Angle Spinning NMR Study of the SiO_2 Polymorph Coesite, J. Phys. Chem. 1995, **99**, 32, 12341-12348. DOI: [10.1021/j100032a045](https://doi.org/10.1021/j100032a045)

(continued from previous page)

```

        label="Isotropic dimension",
    ),
    # The last spectral dimension block is the direct-dimension
    SpectralDimension(
        count=256,
        spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
        reference_offset=0, # in Hz
        label="MAS dimension",
    ),
],
)
sim.methods = [method] # add the method.
sim.run() # Run the simulation

```

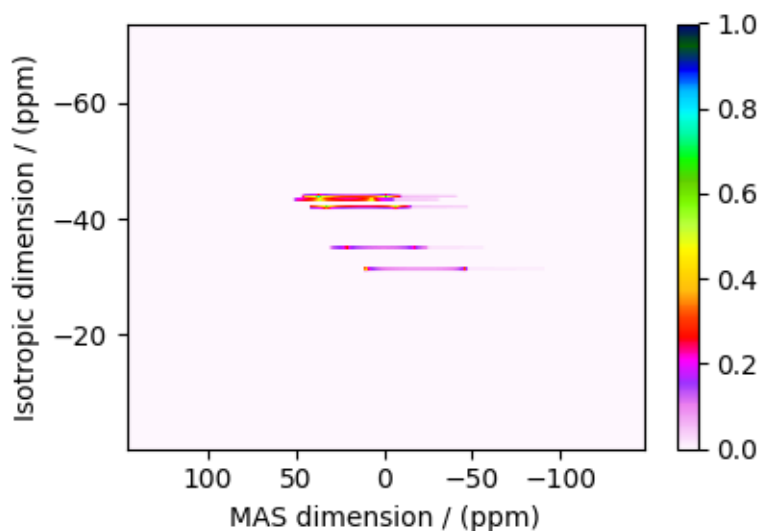
The plot of the simulation.

```

dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Add post-simulation signal processing.

```

processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.3 kHz", dim_index=0),
    ]
)

```

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```

    sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.15 kHz", dim_index=1),
    sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset)
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()

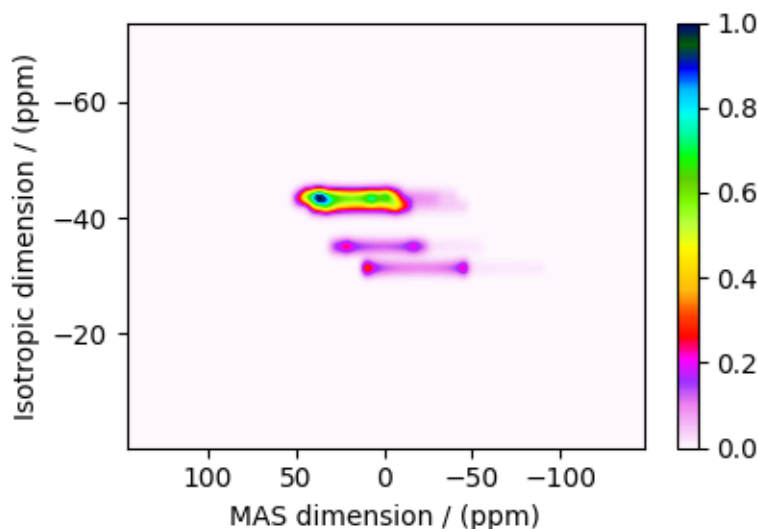
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.846 seconds)

12.3.7 Coesite, ^{17}O ($I=5/2$) DAS

^{17}O ($I=5/2$) Dynamic-angle spinning (DAS) simulation.

The following is a Dynamic Angle Spinning (DAS) simulation of Coesite. Coesite has five crystallographic ^{17}O sites. In the following, we use the ^{17}O EFG tensor information from Grandinetti *et al.*¹

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator

```

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¹ Grandinetti, P. J., Baltisberger, J. H., Farnan, I., Stebbins, J. F., Werner, U. and Pines, A. Solid-State ^{17}O Magic-Angle and Dynamic-Angle Spinning NMR Study of the SiO_2 Polymorph Coesite, *J. Phys. Chem.* 1995, **99**, 32, 12341-12348. DOI: [10.1021/j100032a045](https://doi.org/10.1021/j100032a045)

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```
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent
```

Create the Simulator object and load the spin systems database or url address.

```
sim = Simulator()

# load the spin systems from url.
filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/coesite_0.mrsys"
sim.load_spin_systems(filename)
```

Use the generic method, *Method*, to simulate a 2D DAS spectrum by customizing the method parameters, as shown below.

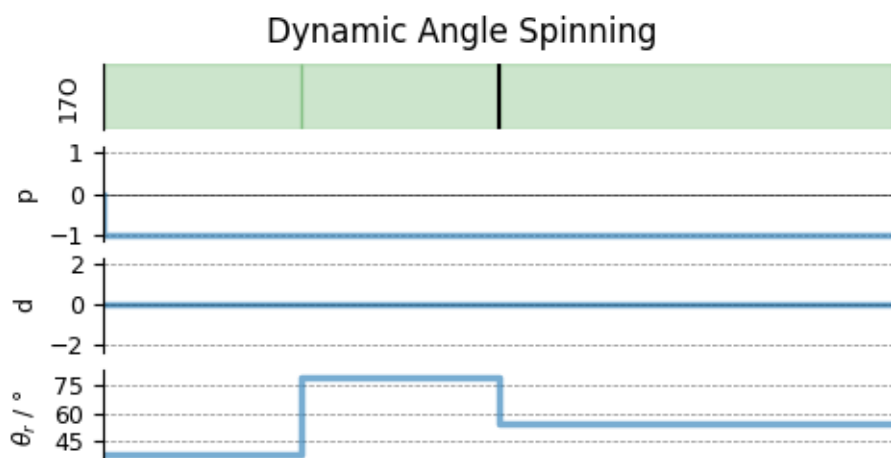
```
das = Method(
    name="Dynamic Angle Spinning",
    channels=["170"],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.74, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=5e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=0, # in Hz
            label="DAS isotropic dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    rotor_angle=37.38 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    rotor_angle=79.19 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
            ],
        ),
        # The last spectral dimension block is the direct-dimension
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=0, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
            ],
        ),
    ],
```

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```
)
sim.methods = [das] # add the method

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))
das.plot()
plt.show()
```



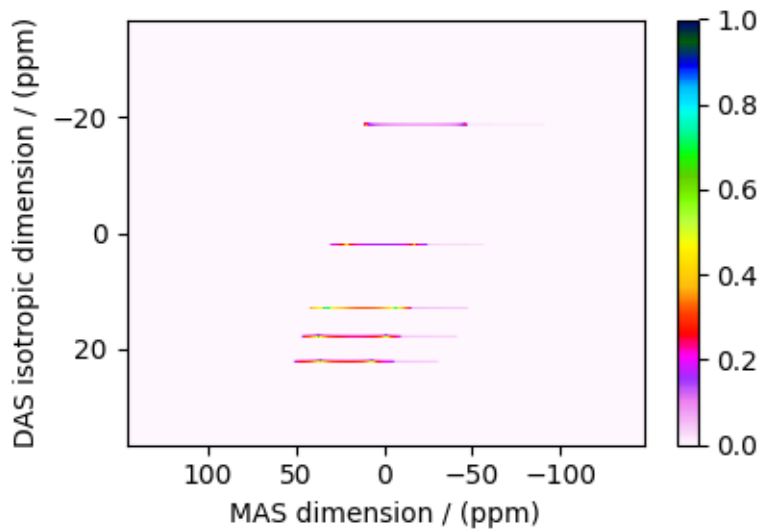
Run the simulation

```
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

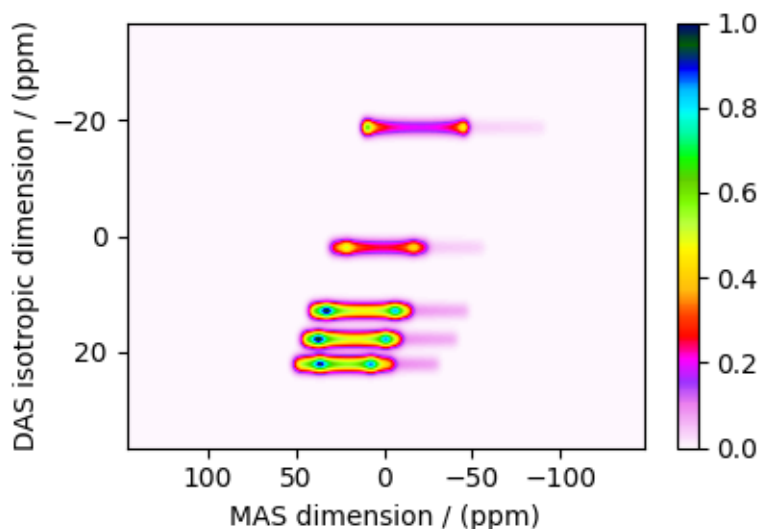


Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(  
    operations=[  
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.  
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),  
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.3 kHz", dim_index=0),  
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.15 kHz", dim_index=1),  
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),  
    ]  
)  
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset)  
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")  
plt.colorbar(cb)  
ax.invert_xaxis()  
ax.invert_yaxis()  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.024 seconds)

12.3.8 Rb_2CrO_4 , ^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) COASTER

^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) Correlation of anisotropies separated through echo refocusing (COASTER) simulation.

The following is a Correlation of Anisotropies Separated Through Echo Refocusing (COASTER) simulation of Rb_2CrO_4 . The Rb site with the smaller quadrupolar interaction is selectively observed and reported by Ash *et al.*¹. The following is the simulation based on the published tensor parameters.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent, MixingEvent
```

Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
site = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-9, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=110, eta=0),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(
        Cq=3.5e6, # in Hz
        eta=0.36,
        alpha=0, # in rads
        beta=70 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=0, # in rads
    ),
)
spin_system = SpinSystem(sites=[site])
```

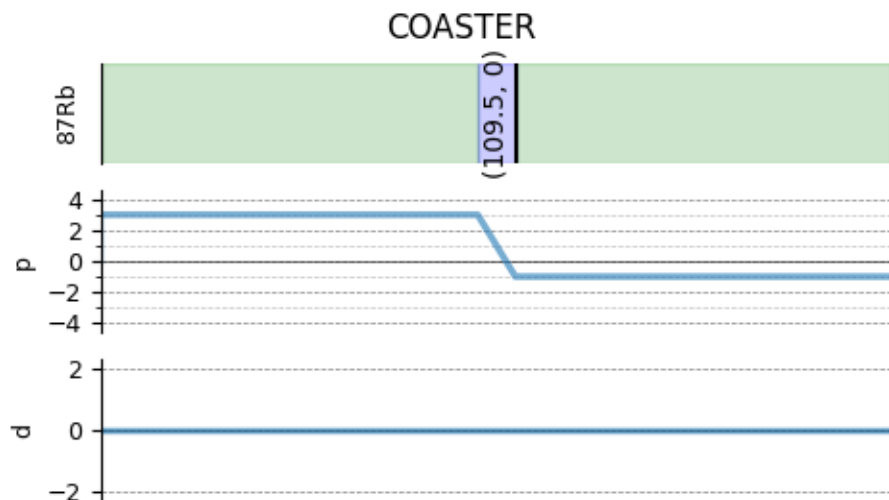
¹ Jason T. Ash, Nicole M. Trease, and Philip J. Grandinetti. Separating Chemical Shift and Quadrupolar Anisotropies via Multiple-Quantum NMR Spectroscopy, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (2008) **130**, 10858-10859. DOI: [10.1021/ja802865x](https://doi.org/10.1021/ja802865x)

Use the generic method, *Method*, to simulate a 2D COASTER spectrum by customizing the method parameters, as shown below.

By default, all transitions selected from a *SpectralEvent* connect to all selected transitions from the following *SpectralEvent* if no *MixingEvent* is defined between them. Here, we define a *MixingEvent* with an angle of 109.5 degrees to connect the 3Q to 1Q transitions.

```
coaster = Method(
    name="COASTER",
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    rotor_angle=70.12 * np.pi / 180, # in rads
    rotor_frequency=np.inf,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=4e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-8e3, # in Hz
            label="$\\omega_1$ (CSA)",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [3], "D": [0]}}]),
                MixingEvent(query={"ch1": {"angle": np.pi * 109.5 / 180, "phase": 0}}),
            ],
        ),
        # The last spectral dimension block is the direct-dimension
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=8e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
            label="$\\omega_2$ (Q)",
            events=[SpectralEvent(transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}])],
        ),
    ],
    affine_matrix=[[1, 0], [1 / 4, 3 / 4]],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.75))
coaster.plot()
plt.show()
```



Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

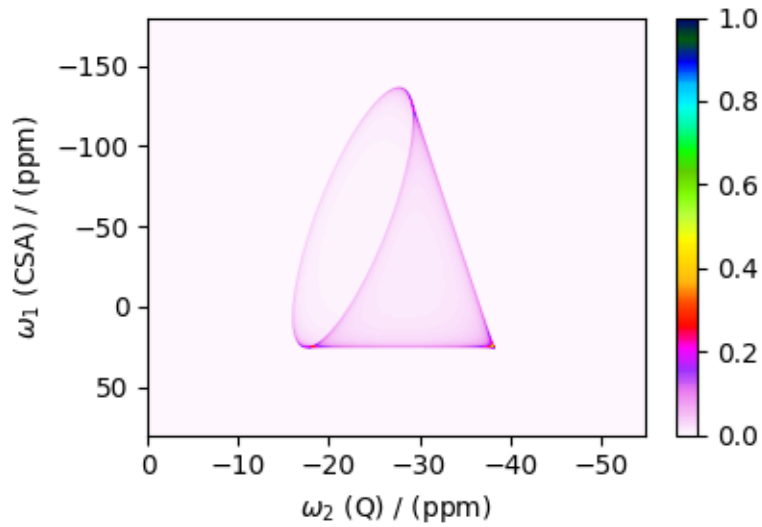
```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = [spin_system] # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [coaster] # add the method.

# configure the simulator object. For non-coincidental tensors, set the value of the
# `integration_volume` attribute to `hemisphere`.
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset.real / dataset.real.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.set_xlim(-0, -55)
ax.set_ylim(80, -180)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

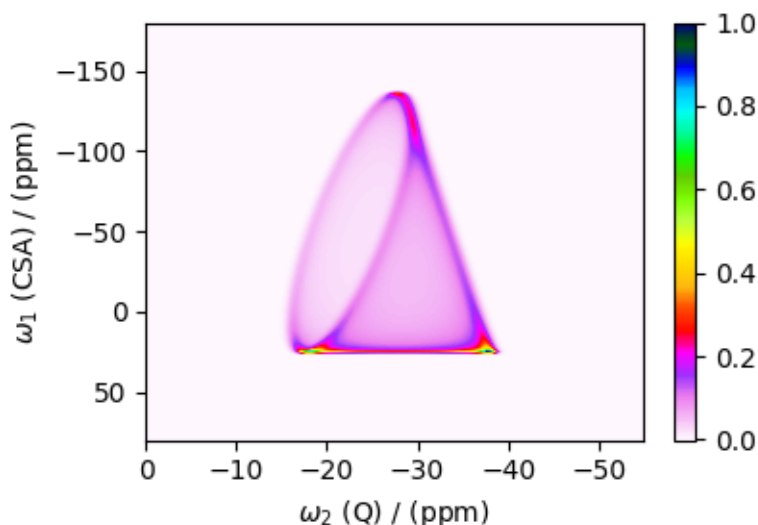


Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(  
    operations=[  
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.  
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),  
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.15 kHz", dim_index=0),  
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.15 kHz", dim_index=1),  
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),  
    ]  
)  
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset)  
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.real, cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")  
plt.colorbar(cb)  
ax.set_xlim(-0, -55)  
ax.set_ylim(80, -180)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.080 seconds)

12.3.9 Itraconazole, ^{13}C ($I=1/2$) PASS

^{13}C ($I=1/2$) 2D Phase-adjusted spinning sideband (PASS) simulation.

The following is a simulation of a 2D PASS spectrum of itraconazole, a triazole containing drug prescribed for the prevention and treatment of fungal infection. The 2D PASS spectrum is a correlation of finite speed MAS to an infinite speed MAS spectrum. The parameters for the simulation are obtained from Dey *et al.*¹.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import SSB2D
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

There are 41 ^{13}C single-site spin systems partially describing the NMR parameters of itraconazole. We will import the directly import the spin systems to the Simulator object using the `load_spin_systems` method.

```
sim = Simulator()

filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/itraconazole_13C.mrsys"
sim.load_spin_systems(filename)
```

Use the SSB2D method to simulate a PASS, MAT, QPASS, QMAT, or any equivalent sideband separation spectrum. Here, we use the method to generate a PASS spectrum.

```
PASS = SSB2D(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.74,
    rotor_frequency=2000,
```

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¹ Dey, K .K, Gayen, S., Ghosh, M., Investigation of the Detailed Internal Structure and Dynamics of Itraconazole by Solid-State NMR Measurements, ACS Omega (2019) 4, 21627. DOI:10.1021/acsomega.9b03558

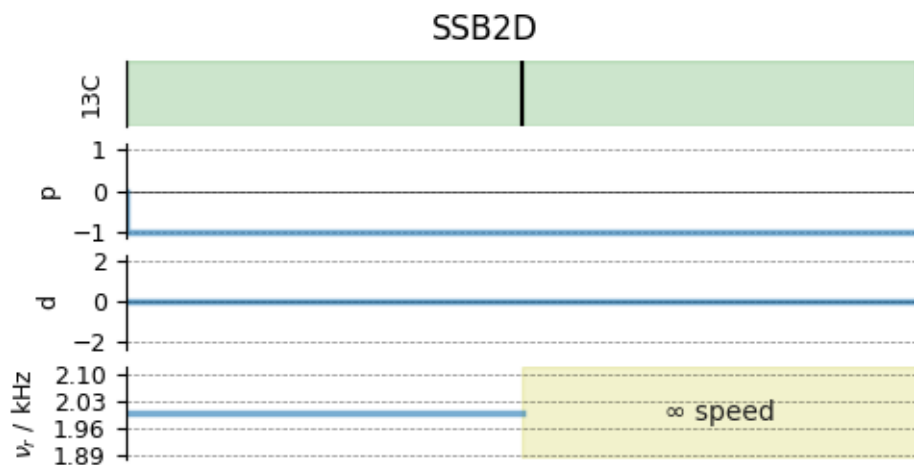
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```

spectral_dimensions=[
    SpectralDimension(
        count=20 * 4,
        spectral_width=2000 * 20, # value in Hz
        label="Anisotropic dimension",
    ),
    SpectralDimension(
        count=1024,
        spectral_width=3e4, # value in Hz
        reference_offset=1.1e4, # value in Hz
        label="Isotropic dimension",
    ),
],
)
sim.methods = [PASS] # add the method.

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))
PASS.plot()
plt.show()

```



For 2D spinning sideband simulation, set the number of spinning sidebands in the `Simulator.config` object to `spectral_width/rotor_frequency` along the sideband dimension.

```

sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 20

# run the simulation.
sim.run()

```

Apply post-simulation processing. Here, we apply a Lorentzian line broadening to the isotropic dimension.

```

dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="100 Hz", dim_index=0),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=0),
    ]
)

```

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```

    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset).real
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()

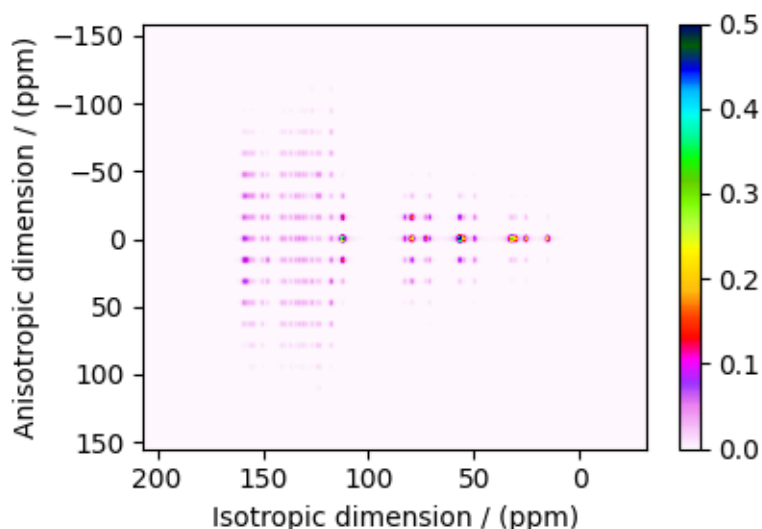
```

The plot of the simulation.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset, aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r", vmax=0.5)
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.956 seconds)

12.3.10 Rb_2SO_4 , ^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) QMAT

^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) Quadrupolar Magic-angle turning (QMAT) simulation.

The following is a simulation of the QMAT spectrum of Rb_2SiO_4 . The 2D QMAT spectrum is a correlation of finite speed MAS to an infinite speed MAS spectrum. The parameters for the simulation are obtained from Walder *et al.*¹.

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import SSB2D
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

```

¹ Walder, B. J., Dey, K. K., Kaseman, D. C., Baltisberger, J. H., and Philip J. Grandinetti. Sideband separation experiments in NMR with phase incremented echo train acquisition, J. Chem. Phys. (2013) **138**, 174203. DOI:10.1063/1.4803142

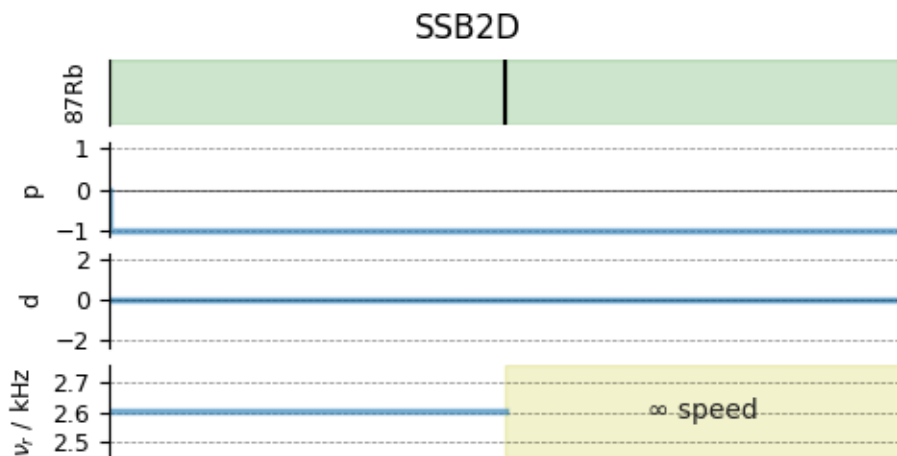
Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
sites = [
    Site(
        isotope="87Rb",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=16, # in ppm
        quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.3e6, eta=0.1), # Cq in Hz
    ),
    Site(
        isotope="87Rb",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=40, # in ppm
        quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=2.6e6, eta=1.0), # Cq in Hz
    ),
]
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in sites]
```

Use the SSB2D method to simulate a PASS, MAT, QPASS, QMAT, or any equivalent sideband separation spectrum. Here, we use the method to generate a QMAT spectrum. The QMAT method is created from the SSB2D method in the same as a PASS or MAT method. The difference is that the observed channel is a half-integer quadrupolar spin instead of a spin $I=1/2$.

```
qmat = SSB2D(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4,
    rotor_frequency=2604,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=32 * 4,
            spectral_width=2604 * 32, # in Hz
            label="Anisotropic dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=50000, # in Hz
            label="Fast MAS dimension",
        ),
    ],
)

# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))
qmat.plot()
plt.show()
```



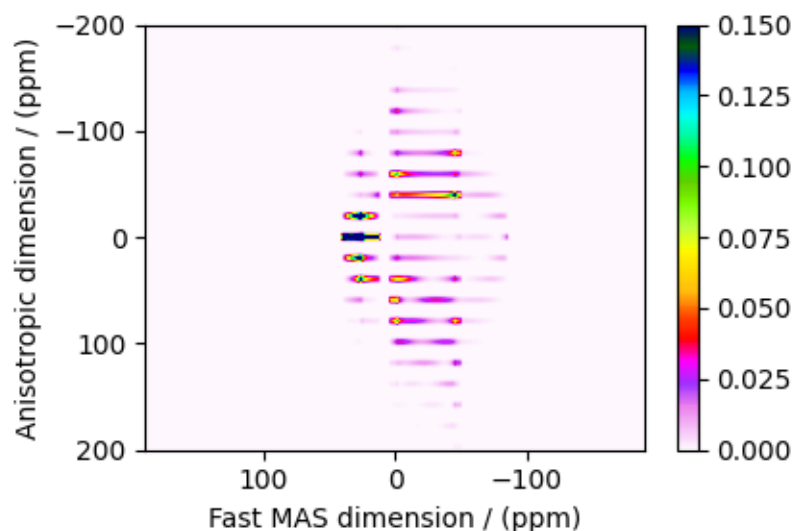
Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [qmat] # add the method.

# For 2D spinning sideband simulation, set the number of spinning sidebands in the
# Simulator.config object to `spectral_width/rotor_frequency` along the sideband
# dimension.
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 32
sim.run()
```

The plot of the simulation.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation.real
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset / dataset.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r", vmax=0.15)
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.set_ylim(200, -200)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.664 seconds)

12.3.11 Wollastonite, ^{29}Si ($I=1/2$), MAF

^{29}Si ($I=1/2$) magic angle flipping.

Wollastonite is a high-temperature calcium-silicate, $\beta\text{-Ca}_3\text{Si}_3\text{O}_9$, with three distinct ^{29}Si sites. The ^{29}Si tensor parameters were obtained from Hansen *et al.*¹

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent, MixingEvent
```

Create the sites and spin systems

```
sites = [
    Site(
        isotope="29Si",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.0, # in ppm
        shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=59.8, eta=0.62), # zeta in ppm
    ),
    Site(
        isotope="29Si",
        isotropic_chemical_shift=-89.5, # in ppm
        shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=52.1, eta=0.68), # zeta in ppm
    ),
    Site(
        isotope="29Si",
```

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¹ Hansen, M. R., Jakobsen, H. J., Skibsted, J., ^{29}Si Chemical Shift Anisotropies in Calcium Silicates from High-Field ^{29}Si MAS NMR Spectroscopy, *Inorg. Chem.* 2003, **42**, 7, 2368-2377. DOI: [10.1021/ic020647f](https://doi.org/10.1021/ic020647f)

(continued from previous page)

```

        isotropic_chemical_shift=-87.8, # in ppm
        shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=69.4, eta=0.60), # zeta in ppm
    ),
]

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in sites]

```

Use the generic method, *Method*, to simulate a 2D Magic-Angle Flipping (MAF) spectrum by customizing the method parameters, as shown below.

Here we include the special *MixingEvent* with query *NoMixing* to tell the MAF method to not connect any of the transitions between the first and second *SpectralEvent*. A query of *NoMixing* is equivalent to a rotational query where each channel has a phase and angle of 0. Since all spin systems in this example have a single site, defining no mixing between the two spectral events is superfluous, but we include it so this method may be used with multi-site spin systems.

```

maf = Method(
    name="Magic Angle Flipping",
    channels=["29Si"],
    magnetic_flux_density=14.1, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz
            label="Anisotropic dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
                MixingEvent(query="NoMixing"),
            ],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=128,
            spectral_width=3e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-1.05e4, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                )
            ],
        ),
    ],
    affine_matrix=[[1, -1], [0, 1]],
)

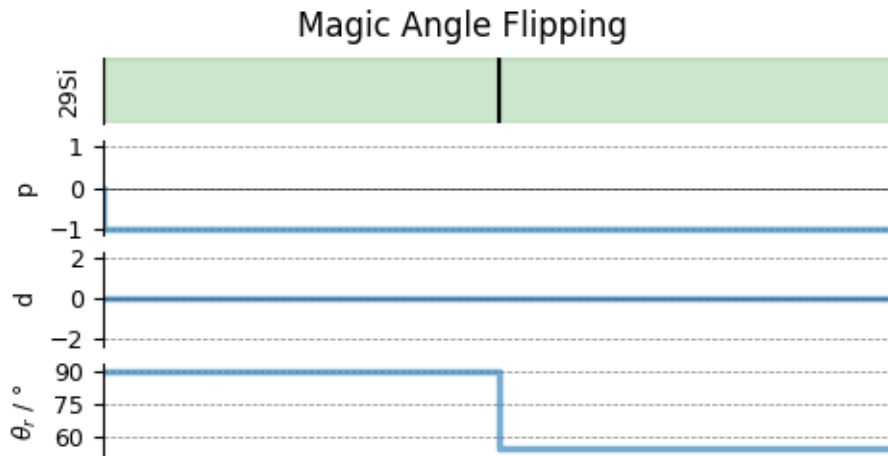
# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(5, 2.5))

```

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```
maf.plot()
plt.show()
```



Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

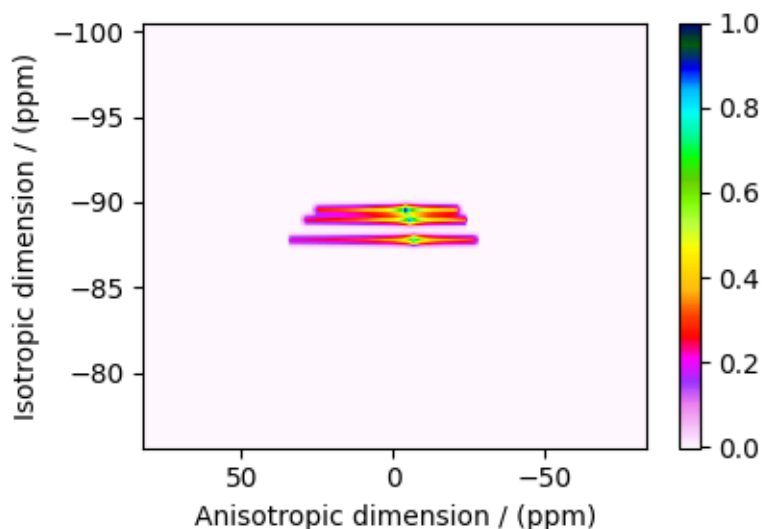
```
sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [maf] # add the method
sim.run()
```

Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
csdm_dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="50 Hz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="50 Hz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=csdm_dataset).real
processed_dataset /= processed_dataset.max()
```

The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(processed_dataset.T, aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.colorbar(cb)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.invert_yaxis()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.623 seconds)

12.3.12 $\text{MCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$, ^2H ($I=1$) Shifting-d echo

^2H ($I=1$) 2D NMR CSA-Quad 1st order correlation spectrum simulation.

The following is a static shifting- d echo NMR correlation simulation of $\text{MCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$ crystalline solid, where $M \in [\text{Cu}, \text{Ni}, \text{Co}, \text{Fe}, \text{Mn}]$. The tensor parameters for the simulation and the corresponding spectrum are reported by Walder *et al.*¹.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent, MixingEvent
```

Generate the site and spin system objects.

```
site_Ni = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-97, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=-551, # in ppm
        eta=0.12,
        alpha=62 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        beta=114 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=171 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=77.2e3, eta=0.9), # Cq in Hz
)
```

(continues on next page)

¹ Walder B.J, Patterson A.M., Baltisberger J.H, and Grandinetti P.J Hydrogen motional disorder in crystalline iron group chloride di-hydrates spectroscopy, J. Chem. Phys. (2018) **149**, 084503. DOI: [10.1063/1.5037151](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5037151)

(continued from previous page)

```

site_Cu = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=51, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=146, # in ppm
        eta=0.84,
        alpha=95 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        beta=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=0 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=118.2e3, eta=0.8), # Cq in Hz
)

site_Co = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=215, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=-1310, # in ppm
        eta=0.23,
        alpha=180 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        beta=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=114.6e3, eta=0.95), # Cq in Hz
)

site_Fe = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=101, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=-1187, # in ppm
        eta=0.4,
        alpha=122 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        beta=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=114.2e3, eta=0.98), # Cq in Hz
)

site_Mn = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=145, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=-1236, # in ppm
        eta=0.23,
        alpha=136 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        beta=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
        gamma=90 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=1.114e5, eta=1.0), # Cq in Hz
)

```

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```

spin_systems = [
    SpinSystem(sites=[s], name=f"{n}C1$_2D$_2$0")
    for s, n in zip(
        [site_Ni, site_Cu, site_Co, site_Fe, site_Mn], ["Ni", "Cu", "Co", "Fe", "Mn"]
    )
]

```

Use the generic method, *Method*, to generate a 2D shifting-d echo method. The reported shifting-d 2D sequence is a correlation of the shielding frequencies to the first-order quadrupolar frequencies. Here, we create a correlation method using the `freq_contrib` attribute, which acts as a switch for including the frequency contributions from interaction during the event.

In the following method, we assign the ["Quad1_2"] and ["Shielding1_0", "Shielding1_2"] as the value to the `freq_contrib` key. The *Quad1_2* is an enumeration for selecting the first-order second-rank quadrupolar frequency contributions. *Shielding1_0* and *Shielding1_2* are enumerations for the first-order shielding with zeroth and second-rank tensor contributions, respectively. See [FrequencyEnum](#) (page 367) for details.

Like the previous example, we stipulate no mixing between the two spectral events using a *MixingEvent* with `NoMixing` as the query. Since all spin systems in this example have a single site, defining no mixing between the two spectral events is superfluous, but we include it so this method may be used with multi-site spin systems.

```

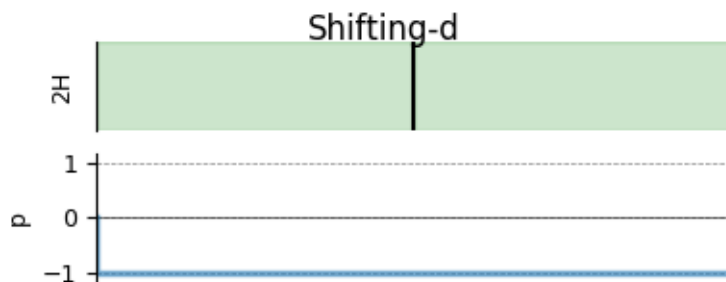
shifting_d = Method(
    name="Shifting-d",
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=0, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=512,
            spectral_width=2.5e5, # in Hz
            label="Quadrupolar frequency",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
                    freq_contrib=["Quad1_2"],
                ),
                MixingEvent(query="NoMixing"),
            ],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=2e5, # in Hz
            reference_offset=2e4, # in Hz
            label="Paramagnetic shift",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
                    freq_contrib=["Shielding1_0", "Shielding1_2"],
                )
            ],
        ),
    ],
)

```

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```
# A graphical representation of the method object.
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 1.5))
shifting_d.plot()
plt.show()
```



Create the Simulator object, add the method and spin system objects, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[shifting_d])
# Configure the simulator object. For non-coincidental tensors, set the value of the
# `integration_volume` attribute to `hemisphere`.
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system" # simulate spectra per spin system
sim.run()
```

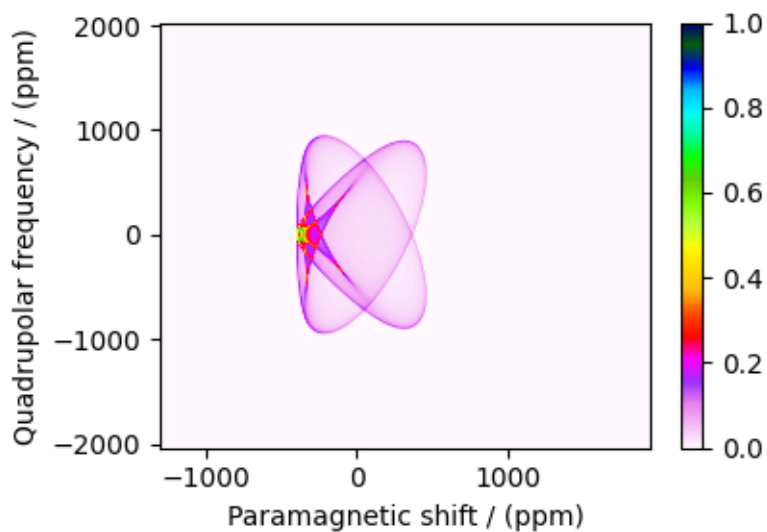
Add post-simulation signal processing.

```
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="9 kHz", dim_index=0), # along dimension 0
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="9 kHz", dim_index=1), # along dimension 1
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=dataset)
```

The plot of the simulation. Because we configured the simulator object to simulate spectrum per spin system, the following dataset is a CSDM object containing five simulations (dependent variables). Let's visualize the first dataset corresponding to $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$.

```
dataset_Ni = dataset.split()[0].real

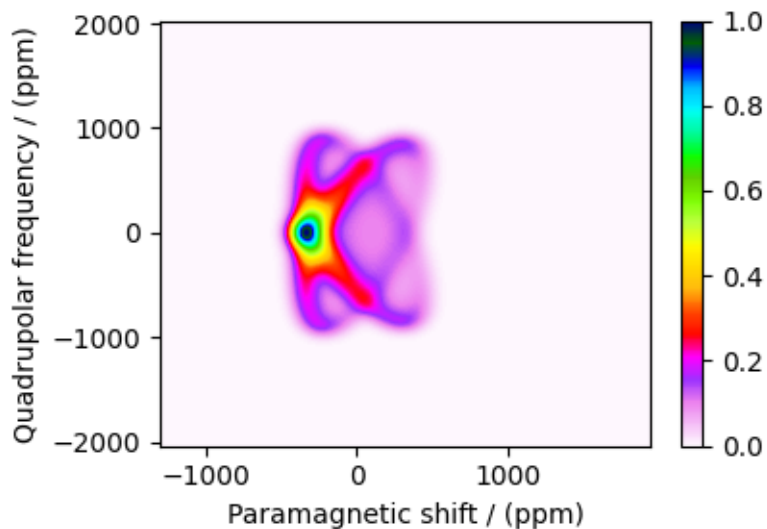
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset_Ni / dataset_Ni.max(), aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
plt.title(None)
plt.colorbar(cb)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



The plot of the simulation after signal processing.

```
proc_dataset_Ni = processed_dataset.split()[0].real

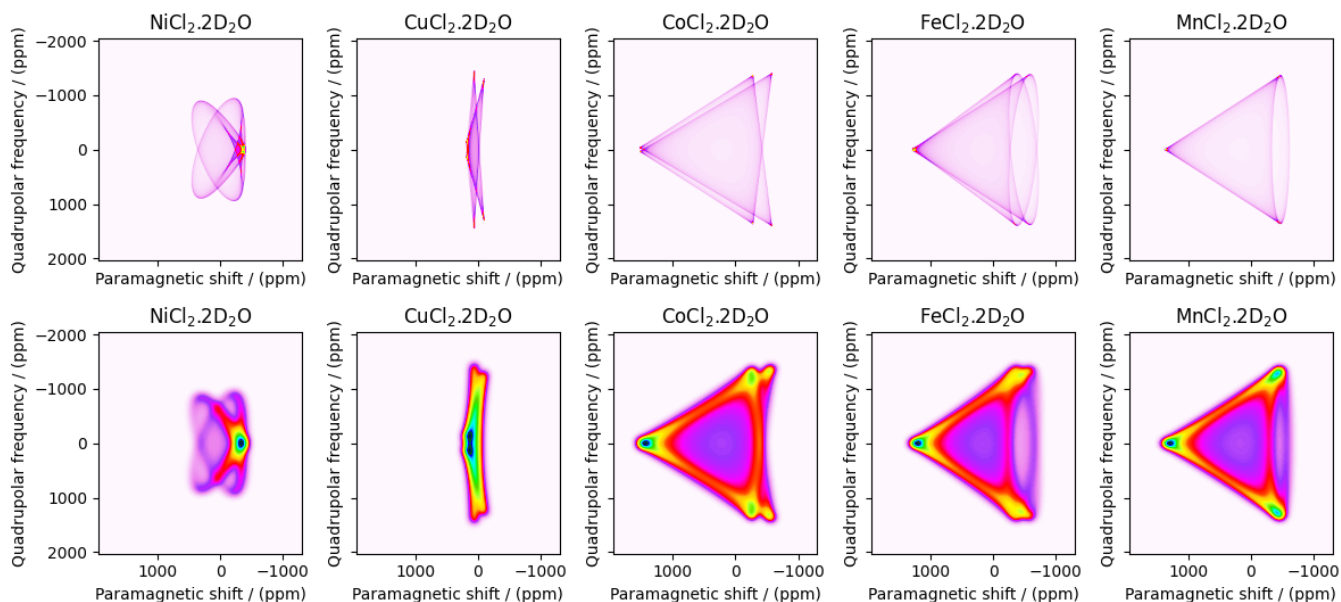
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(
    proc_dataset_Ni / proc_dataset_Ni.max(), cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto"
)
plt.title(None)
plt.colorbar(cb)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Let's plot all the simulated datasets.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    2, 5, sharex=True, sharey=True, figsize=(12, 5.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}
)
for i, dataset_obj in enumerate([dataset, processed_dataset]):
    for j, datum in enumerate(dataset_obj.split()):
        ax[i, j].imshow((datum / datum.max()).real, aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r")
        ax[i, j].invert_xaxis()
        ax[i, j].invert_yaxis()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 2.549 seconds)

12.4 2D NMR simulation (Disordered/Amorphous solids)

The following examples are the NMR spectrum simulation for amorphous solids. The examples include the illustrations for the following methods:

- Triple-quantum variable-angle spinning ([ThreeQ_VAS\(\)](#) (page 387))

12.4.1 Simulating site disorder (crystalline)

^{87}Rb ($I=3/2$) 3QMAS simulation with site disorder.

The following example illustrates an NMR simulation of a crystalline solid with site disorders. We model such disorders with Extended Czjzek distribution. The following case study shows an ^{87}Rb 3QMAS simulation of RbNO_3 .

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal
```

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```

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator.models import ExtCzjzekDistribution
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension

```

Generate probability distribution

Create three extended Czjzek distributions for the three sites in RbNO₃ about their respective mean tensors.

```

# The range of isotropic chemical shifts, the quadrupolar coupling constant, and
# asymmetry parameters used in generating a 3D grid.
iso_r = np.arange(101) / 6.5 - 35 # in ppm
Cq_r = np.arange(100) / 100 + 1.25 # in MHz
eta_r = np.arange(11) / 10

# The 3D mesh grid over which the distribution amplitudes are evaluated.
iso, Cq, eta = np.meshgrid(iso_r, Cq_r, eta_r, indexing="ij")

def get_prob_dist(iso, Cq, eta, eps, cov):
    pdf = 0
    for i in range(len(iso)):
        # The 2D amplitudes for Cq and eta is sampled from the extended Czjzek model.
        avg_tensor = {"Cq": Cq[i], "eta": eta[i]}
        _, _, amp = ExtCzjzekDistribution(avg_tensor, eps=eps[i]).pdf(pos=[Cq_r, eta_r])

        # The 1D amplitudes for isotropic chemical shifts is sampled as a Gaussian.
        iso_amp = multivariate_normal(mean=iso[i], cov=[cov[i]]).pdf(iso_r)

        # The 3D amplitude grid is generated as an uncorrelated distribution of the
        # above two distribution, which is the product of the two distributions.
        pdf_t = np.repeat(amp, iso_r.size).reshape(eta_r.size, Cq_r.size, iso_r.size)
        pdf_t *= iso_amp
        pdf += pdf_t
    return pdf

iso_0 = [-27.4, -28.5, -31.3] # isotropic chemical shifts for the three sites in ppm
Cq_0 = [1.68, 1.94, 1.72] # Cq in MHz for the three sites
eta_0 = [0.2, 1, 0.5] # eta for the three sites
eps_0 = [0.02, 0.02, 0.02] # perturbation fractions for extended Czjzek distribution.
var_0 = [0.1, 0.1, 0.1] # variance for the isotropic chemical shifts in ppm^2.

pdf = get_prob_dist(iso_0, Cq_0, eta_0, eps_0, var_0).T

```

The two-dimensional projections from this three-dimensional distribution are shown below.

```
_, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(9, 3))
```

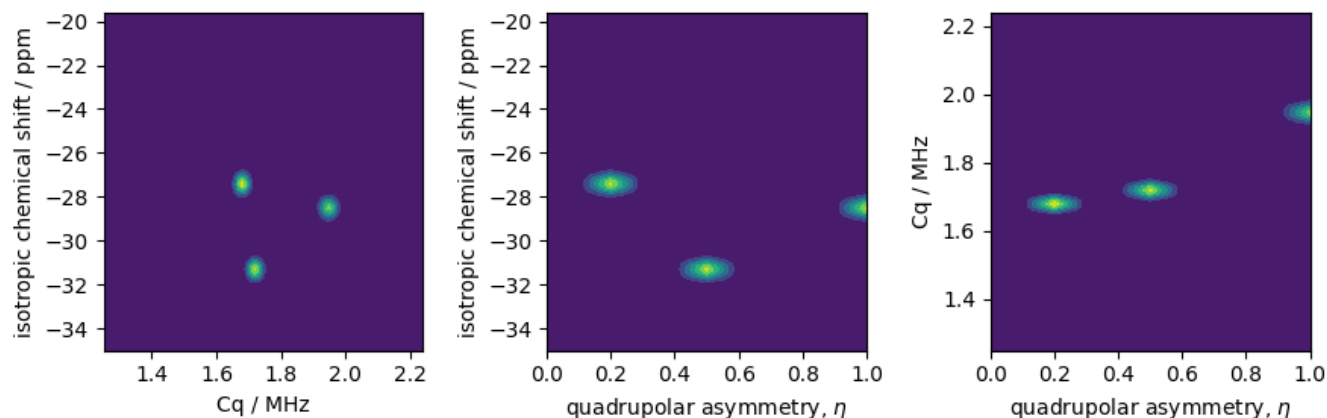
(continues on next page)

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```
# isotropic shift v.s. quadrupolar coupling constant
ax[0].contourf(Cq_r, iso_r, pdf.sum(axis=2))
ax[0].set_xlabel("Cq / MHz")
ax[0].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# isotropic shift v.s. quadrupolar asymmetry
ax[1].contourf(eta_r, iso_r, pdf.sum(axis=1))
ax[1].set_xlabel(r"quadrupolar asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[1].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# quadrupolar coupling constant v.s. quadrupolar asymmetry
ax[2].contourf(eta_r, Cq_r, pdf.sum(axis=0))
ax[2].set_xlabel(r"quadrupolar asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[2].set_ylabel("Cq / MHz")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Simulation setup

Generate spin systems from the above probability distribution.

```
spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=iso,
    quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq * 1e6, "eta": eta}, # Cq in Hz
    abundance=pdf,
)
len(spin_systems)
```

Out:

```
518
```

Simulate a ^{27}Al 3Q-MAS spectrum by using the *ThreeQ_MAS* method.


```

method = ThreeQ_VAS(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
    rotor_angle=54.735 * np.pi / 180,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            count=96,
            spectral_width=7e3, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-7e3, # in Hz
            label="Isotropic dimension",
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            count=256,
            spectral_width=1e4, # in Hz
            reference_offset=-4e3, # in Hz
            label="MAS dimension",
        ),
    ],
)

```

Create the simulator object, add the spin systems and method, and run the simulation.

```

sim = Simulator()
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems
sim.methods = [method] # add the method
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 1
sim.run()

dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation.real

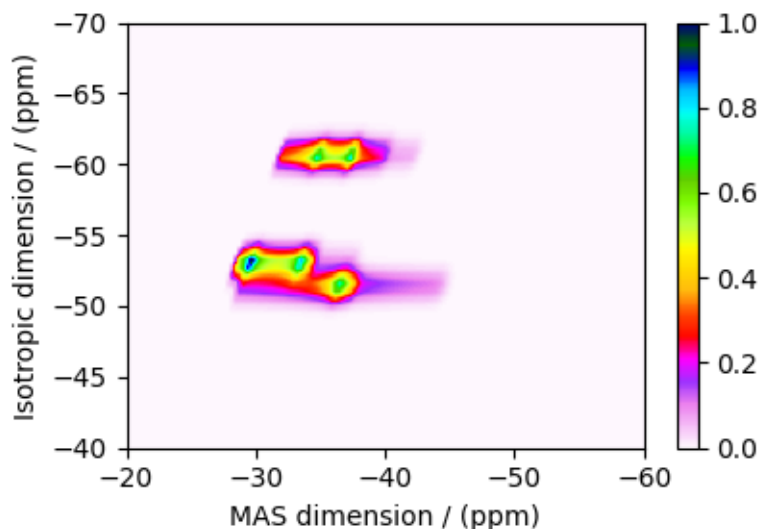
```

The plot of the corresponding spectrum.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
cb = ax.imshow(dataset / dataset.max(), cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")
ax.set_ylim(-40, -70)
ax.set_xlim(-20, -60)
plt.colorbar(cb)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 11.565 seconds)

12.4.2 Czjzek distribution, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS

^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS simulation of amorphous material.

In this section, we illustrate the simulation of a quadrupolar MQMAS spectrum arising from a distribution of the electric field gradient (EFG) tensors from amorphous material. We proceed by employing the Czjzek distribution model.

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import multivariate_normal

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator.models import CzjzekDistribution
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
```

Generate probability distribution

```
# The range of isotropic chemical shifts, the quadrupolar coupling constant, and
# asymmetry parameters used in generating a 3D grid.
iso_r = np.arange(101) / 1.5 + 30 # in ppm
Cq_r = np.arange(100) / 4 # in MHz
eta_r = np.arange(10) / 9

# The 3D mesh grid over which the distribution amplitudes are evaluated.
iso, Cq, eta = np.meshgrid(iso_r, Cq_r, eta_r, indexing="ij")

# The 2D amplitude grid of Cq and eta is sampled from the Czjzek distribution model.
Cq_dist, e_dist, amp = CzjzekDistribution(sigma=1).pdf(pos=[Cq_r, eta_r])
```

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```
# The 1D amplitude grid of isotropic chemical shifts is sampled from a Gaussian model.
iso_amp = multivariate_normal(mean=58, cov=[4]).pdf(iso_r)

# The 3D amplitude grid is generated as an uncorrelated distribution of the above two
# distribution, which is the product of the two distributions.
pdf = np.repeat(amp, iso_r.size).reshape(eta_r.size, Cq_r.size, iso_r.size)
pdf *= iso_amp
pdf = pdf.T
```

The two-dimensional projections from this three-dimensional distribution are shown below.

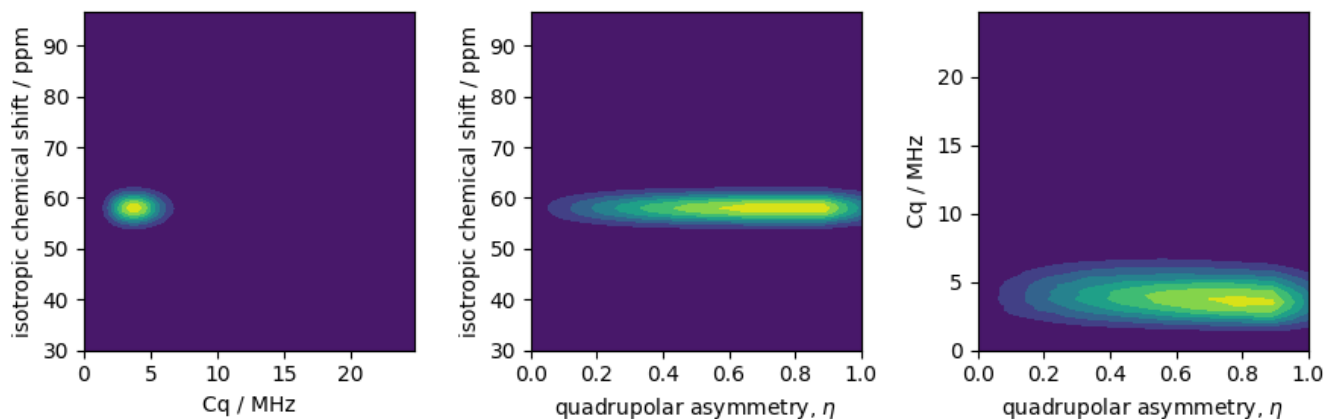
```
_, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(9, 3))

# isotropic shift v.s. quadrupolar coupling constant
ax[0].contourf(Cq_r, iso_r, pdf.sum(axis=2))
ax[0].set_xlabel("Cq / MHz")
ax[0].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# isotropic shift v.s. quadrupolar asymmetry
ax[1].contourf(eta_r, iso_r, pdf.sum(axis=1))
ax[1].set_xlabel(r"quadrupolar asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[1].set_ylabel("isotropic chemical shift / ppm")

# quadrupolar coupling constant v.s. quadrupolar asymmetry
ax[2].contourf(eta_r, Cq_r, pdf.sum(axis=0))
ax[2].set_xlabel(r"quadrupolar asymmetry, $\eta$")
ax[2].set_ylabel("Cq / MHz")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Simulation setup

Let's create the site and spin system objects from these parameters. Use the `single_site_system_generator()` (page 433) utility function to generate single-site spin systems.

```
spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(  
    isotope="27Al",  
    isotropic_chemical_shift=iso,  
    quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq * 1e6, "eta": eta}, # Cq in Hz  
    abundance=pdf,  
)  
len(spin_systems)
```

Out:

```
5767
```

Simulate a ^{27}Al 3Q-MAS spectrum by using the `ThreeQ_MAS` method.

```
mqvas = ThreeQ_VAS(  
    channels=["27Al"],  
    spectral_dimensions=[  
        SpectralDimension(  
            count=512,  
            spectral_width=26718.475776, # in Hz  
            reference_offset=-4174.76184, # in Hz  
            label="Isotropic dimension",  
        ),  
        SpectralDimension(  
            count=512,  
            spectral_width=2e4, # in Hz  
            reference_offset=2e3, # in Hz  
            label="MAS dimension",  
        ),  
    ],  
)
```

Create the simulator object, add the spin systems and method, and run the simulation.

```
sim = Simulator()  
sim.spin_systems = spin_systems # add the spin systems  
sim.methods = [mqvas] # add the method  
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 1  
sim.run()  
  
dataset = sim.methods[0].simulation.real
```

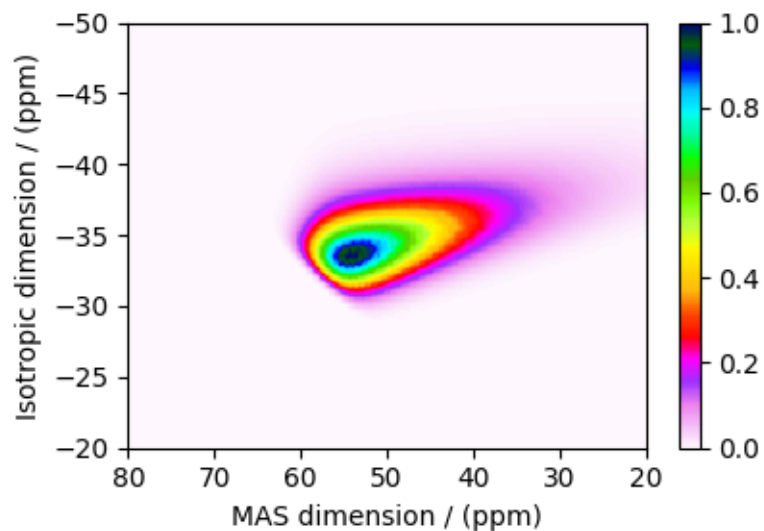
The plot of the corresponding spectrum.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))  
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")  
cb = ax.imshow(dataset / dataset.max(), cmap="gist_ncar_r", aspect="auto")  
plt.colorbar(cb)  
ax.set_ylim(-20, -50)
```

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```
ax.set_xlim(80, 20)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 22.101 seconds)

FITTING (LEAST SQUARES) GALLERY

The **mrsimulator** library is easily integrable with other python-based libraries. In the following examples, we illustrate the use of LMFIT non-linear least-squares minimization python package to fit a simulation object to experimental dataset.

13.1 1D Dataset Fitting

13.1.1 ^{31}P MAS NMR of crystalline Na_2PO_4 (CSA)

In this example, we illustrate the use of the mrsimulator objects to

- create a CSA fitting model using Simulator and SignalProcessor objects,
- use the fitting model to perform a least-squares analysis, and
- extract the fitting parameters from the model.

We use the **LMFIT** library to fit the spectrum. The following example shows the least-squares fitting procedure applied to the ^{31}P MAS NMR spectrum of Na_2PO_4 . The following experimental dataset is a part of DMFIT¹ examples. We thank Dr. Dominique Massiot for sharing the dataset.

Start by importing the relevant modules.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

¹ D.Massiot, F.Fayon, M.Capron, I.King, S.Le Calvé, B.Alonso, J.O.Durand, B.Bujoli, Z.Gan, G.Hoatson, ‘Modelling one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.’, Magn. Reson. Chem. **40** 70-76 (2002) DOI: [10.1002/mrc.984](https://doi.org/10.1002/mrc.984)

Import the dataset

Import the experimental data. We use dataset file serialized with the CSDM file-format, using the `csdmpy` module.

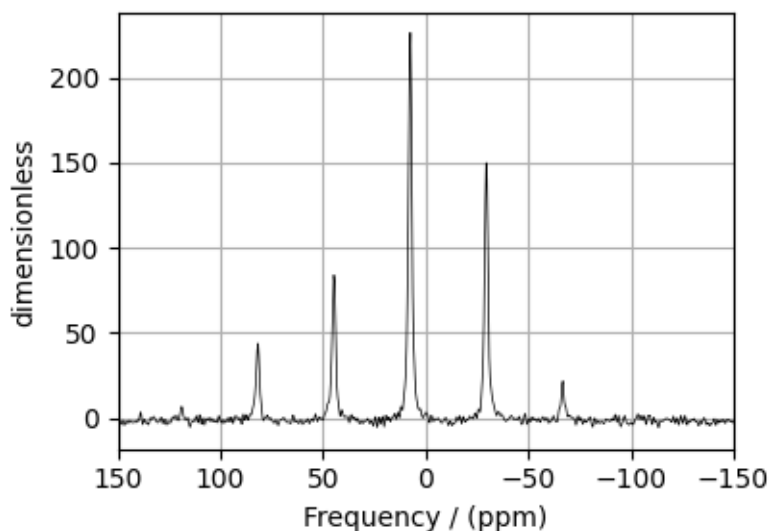
```
host = "https://nmr.cemhti.cnrs-orleans.fr/Dmfit/Help/csdm/"
filename = "31P Phosphate 6kHz.csd"
experiment = cp.load(host + filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 1.523217

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the dimension coordinates from Hz to ppm.
experiment.x[0].to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio")

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.set_xlim(150, -150)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

A fitting model is a composite of `Simulator` and `SignalProcessor` objects.

Step 1: Create initial guess sites and spin systems

```
P_31 = Site(
    isotope="31P",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=5.0, # in ppm,
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=-80, eta=0.5), # zeta in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[P_31])]
```

Step 2: Create the method object. Create an appropriate method object that closely resembles the technique used in acquiring the experimental dataset. The attribute values of this method must meet the experimental conditions, including the acquisition channels, the magnetic flux density, rotor angle, rotor frequency, and the spectral/spectroscopic dimension.

In the following example, we set up a Bloch decay spectrum method where the spectral/spectroscopic dimension information, i.e., count, spectral_width, and the reference_offset, is extracted from the CSDM dimension metadata using the `get_spectral_dimensions()` (page 435) utility function. The remaining attribute values are set to the experimental conditions.

```
# get the count, spectral_width, and reference_offset information from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MAS = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["31P"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=6000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # experimental dataset
)

# A method object queries every spin system for a list of transition pathways that are
# relevant to the given method. Since the method and the number of spin systems remains
# unchanged during the least-squares analysis, a one-time query is sufficient. To avoid
# querying for the transition pathways at every iteration in a least-squares fitting,
# evaluate the transition pathways once and store it as follows
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Step 3: Create the `Simulator` object and add the method and spin system objects.

```
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS])
sim.run()
```

Step 4: Create a `SignalProcessor` class object and apply the post-simulation signal processing operations.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="0.3 kHz"),
        sp.FFT(),
```

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```

        sp.Scale(factor=300),
        sp.baseline.ConstantOffset(offset=-2),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

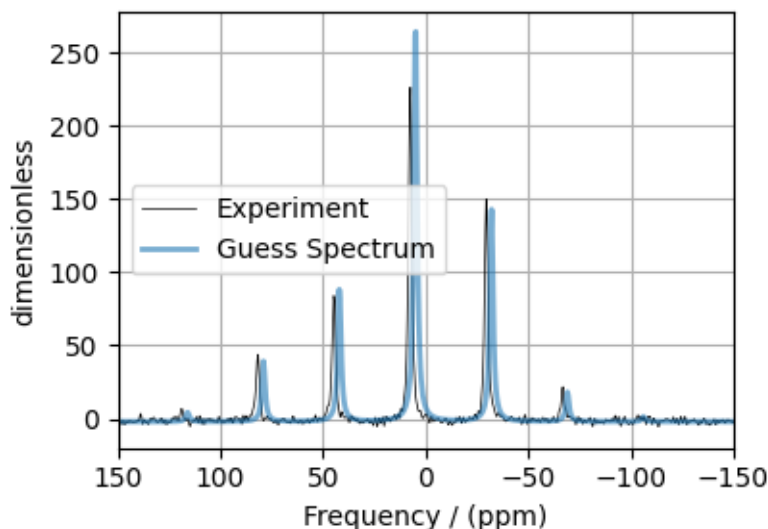
```

Step 5: The plot of the dataset and the guess spectrum.

```

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label="Guess Spectrum")
ax.set_xlim(150, -150)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Once you have a fitting model, you need to create the list of parameters to use in the least-squares minimization. For this, you may use the `Parameters` class from *LMFIT*, as described in the previous example. Here, we make use of a utility function, `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447), to simplify the LMFIT parameters generation process. By default, the function only creates parameters from the `SpinSystem` and `SignalProcessor` objects. Often, in spectrum with sidebands, spinning speed may not be accurately known; and is, therefore, included as a fitting parameter. To include a keyword from the method object, use the `include` argument of the function, as follows,

Step 6: Create a list of parameters.

```

params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor, include={"rotor_frequency"})

```

The `make_LMFIT_params` parses the instances of the `Simulator` and the `PostSimulator` objects for parameters and returns a `LMFIT Parameters` object.

Customize the Parameters: You may customize the parameters list, `params`, as desired. Here, we remove the abundance parameter.

```
params.pop("sys_0_abundance")
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	0.3	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	300	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_4_ConstantOffset_offset	-2	-inf	inf	True	None
mt_h_0_rotor_frequency	6000	5900	6100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	5	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.5	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-80	-inf	inf	True	None
None					

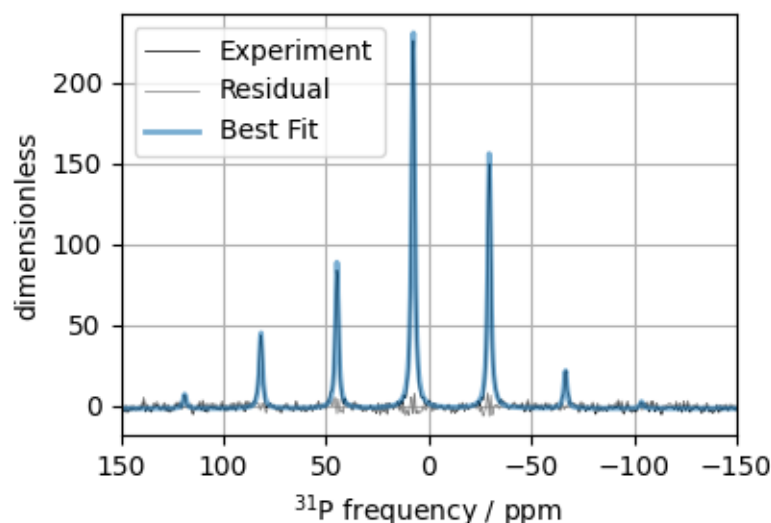
Step 7: Perform the least-squares minimization. For the user's convenience, we also provide a utility function, `LMFIT_min_function()` (page 447), for evaluating the difference vector between the simulation and experiment, based on the parameters update. You may use this function directly as the argument of the LMFIT Minimizer class, as follows,

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

Step 8: The plot of the fit, measurement, and residuals.

```
# Best fit spectrum
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(residuals, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
ax.plot(best_fit, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label="Best Fit")
ax.set_xlabel(r"$\sim_{31}$P frequency / ppm")
ax.set_xlim(150, -150)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 2.882 seconds)

13.1.2 ^{31}P static NMR of crystalline Na_2PO_4 (CSA)

The following is a CSA static least-squares fitting example of a ^{31}P MAS NMR spectrum of Na_2PO_4 . The following experimental dataset is a part of DMFIT¹ examples. We thank Dr. Dominique Massiot for sharing the dataset.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

```
host = "https://nmr.cemhti.cnrs-orleans.fr/Dmfit/Help/csdm/"
filename = "31P Phosphonate Static.csd"
experiment = cp.load(host + filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 3.258224

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real
```

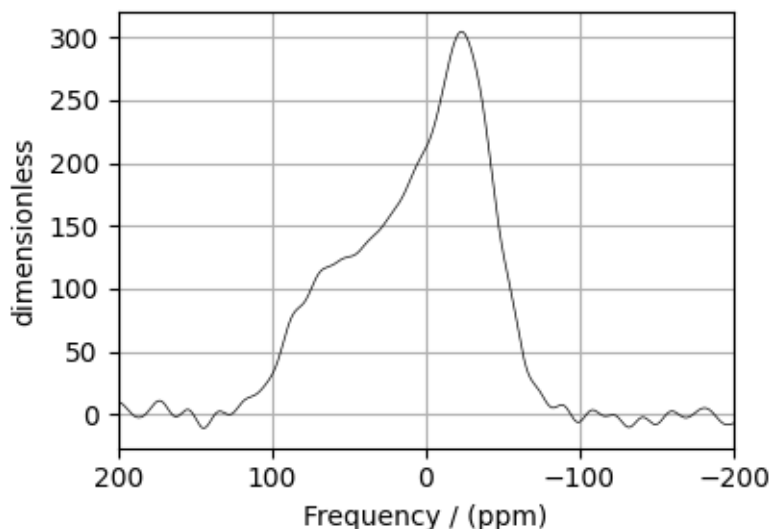
(continues on next page)

¹ D.Massiot, F.Fayon, M.Capron, I.King, S.Le Calvé, B.Alonso, J.O.Durand, B.Bujoli, Z.Gan, G.Hoatson, 'Modelling one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.', Magn. Reson. Chem. 40 70-76 (2002) DOI: [10.1002/mrc.984](https://doi.org/10.1002/mrc.984)

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```
# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.set_xlim(200, -200)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Spin System

```
P_31 = Site(
    isotope="31P",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=5.0, # in ppm,
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=-80, eta=0.5), # zeta in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[P_31])]
```

Method

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

static1D = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["31P"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
```

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```
rotor_frequency=0, # in Hz
spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
experiment=experiment, # experimental dataset
)

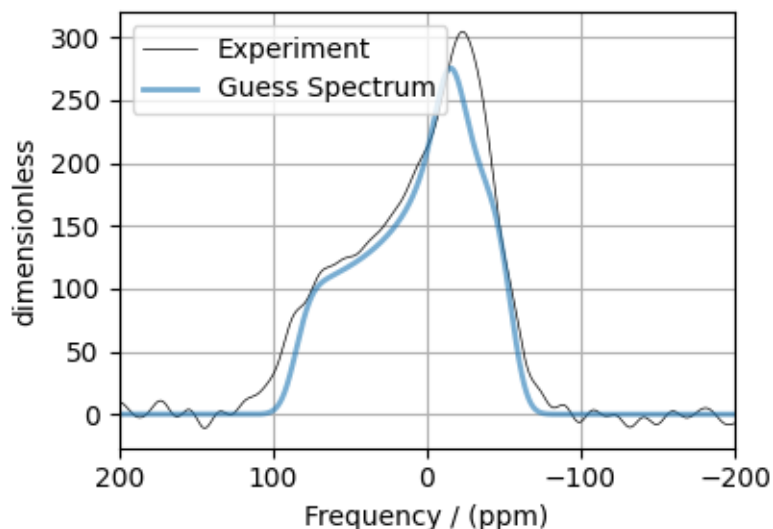
# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = static1D.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Model Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[static1D])
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="3000 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=4000),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label="Guess Spectrum")
ax.set_xlim(200, -200)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
params.pop("sys_0_abundance")
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	3000	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	4000	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	5	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.5	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-80	-inf	inf	True	None
None					

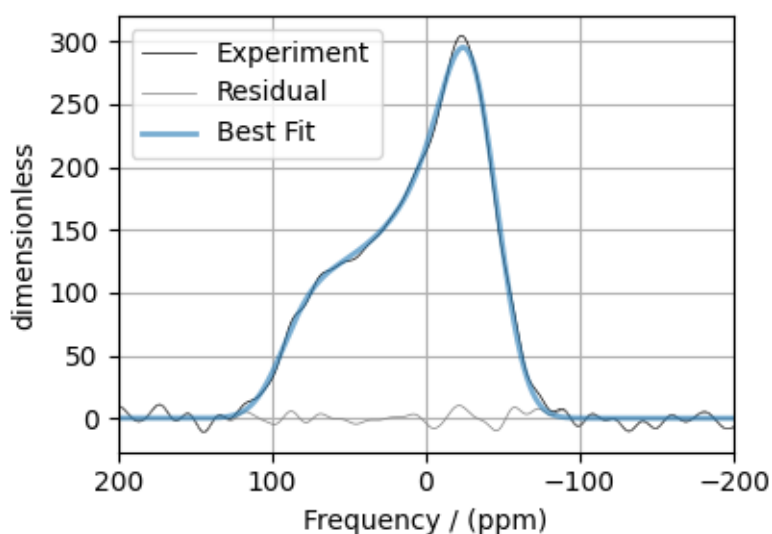
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(residuals, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
ax.plot(best_fit, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label="Best Fit")
ax.set_xlim(200, -200)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.785 seconds)

13.1.3 ^{13}C MAS NMR of Glycine (CSA) [960 Hz]

The following is a sideband least-squares fitting example of a ^{13}C MAS NMR spectrum of Glycine spinning at 960 Hz. The following experimental dataset is a part of DMFIT¹ examples. We thank Dr. Dominique Massiot for sharing the dataset.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
```

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¹ D.Massiot, F.Fayon, M.Capron, I.King, S.Le Calvé, B.Alonso, J.O.Durand, B.Bujoli, Z.Gan, G.Hoatson, 'Modelling one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.', Magn. Reson. Chem. **40** 70-76 (2002) DOI: [10.1002/mrc.984](https://doi.org/10.1002/mrc.984)

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```

from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions

```

Import the dataset

```

host = "https://nmr.cemhti.cnrs-orleans.fr/Dmfit/Help/csdm/"
filename = "13C MAS 960Hz - Glycine.csd"
experiment = cp.load(host + filename)

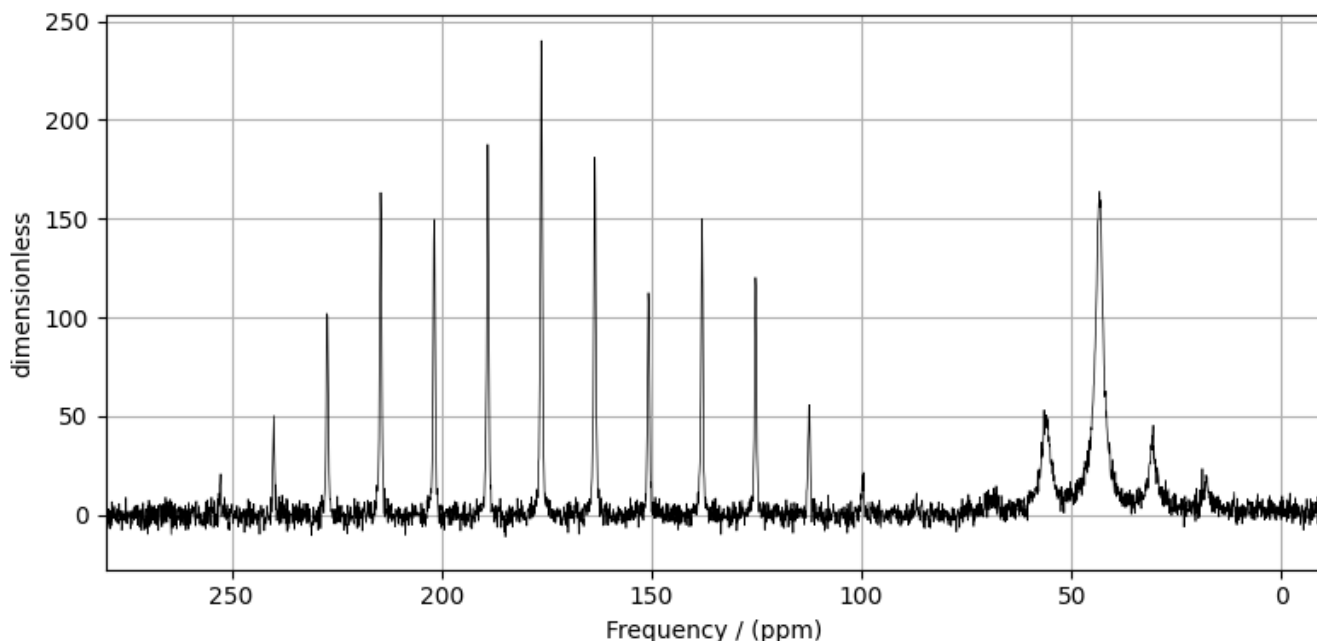
# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 3.982936

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.set_xlim(280, -10)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Create a fitting model

Spin System

```
C1 = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=176.0, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric={"zeta": 70, "eta": 0.6}, # zeta in Hz
)
C2 = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=43.0, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric={"zeta": 30, "eta": 0.5}, # zeta in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[C1], name="C1"), SpinSystem(sites=[C2], name="C2")]
```

Method

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MAS = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7.05, # in T
    rotor_frequency=960, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # experimental dataset
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Model Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS])
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="20 Hz", dv_index=0), # spin system 0
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="200 Hz", dv_index=1), # spin system 1
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=100),
    ]
)
```

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```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real
```

```
# Plot of the guess Spectrum
```

```
# -----
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
```

```
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
```

```
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
```

```
ax.plot(processed_dataset, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
```

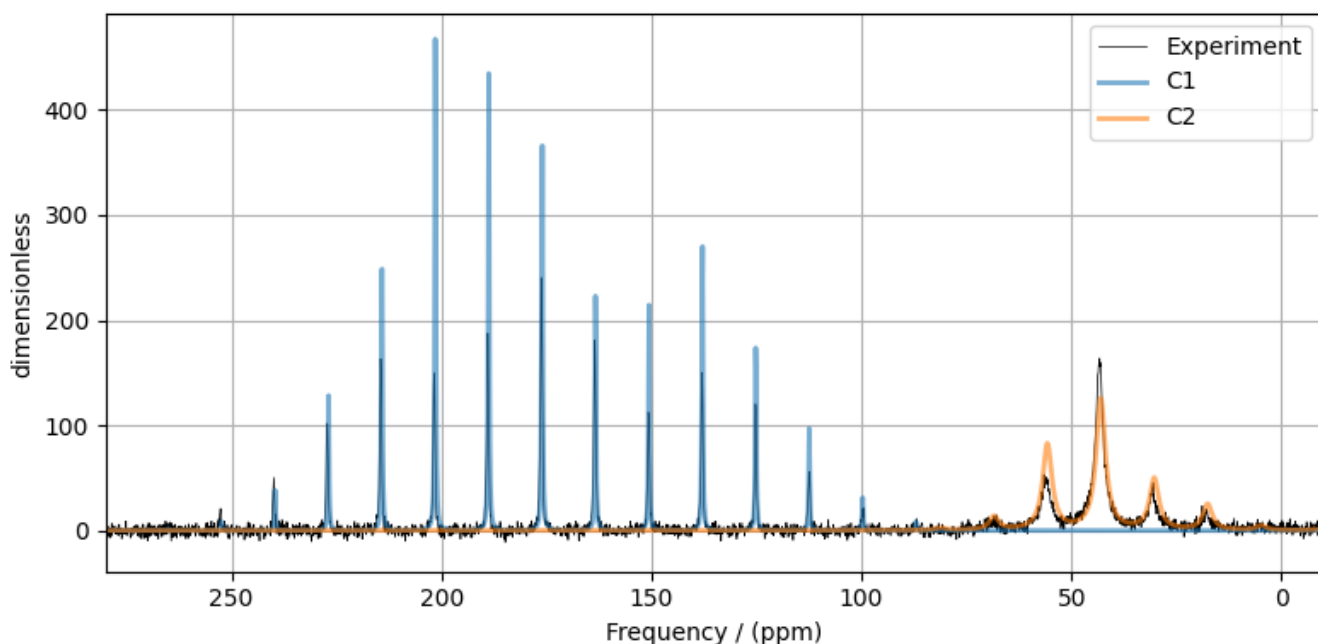
```
ax.set_xlim(280, -10)
```

```
plt.grid()
```

```
plt.legend()
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the [make_LMFIT_params\(\)](#) (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor, include={"rotor_frequency"})
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	20	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_2_Exponential_FWHM	200	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_4_Scale_factor	100	-inf	inf	True	None
mth_0_rotor_frequency	960	860	1060	True	None
sys_0_abundance	50	0	100	True	None

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sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	176	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.6	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	70	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_abundance	50	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	43	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.5	0	1	True	None
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	30	-inf	inf	True	None

None

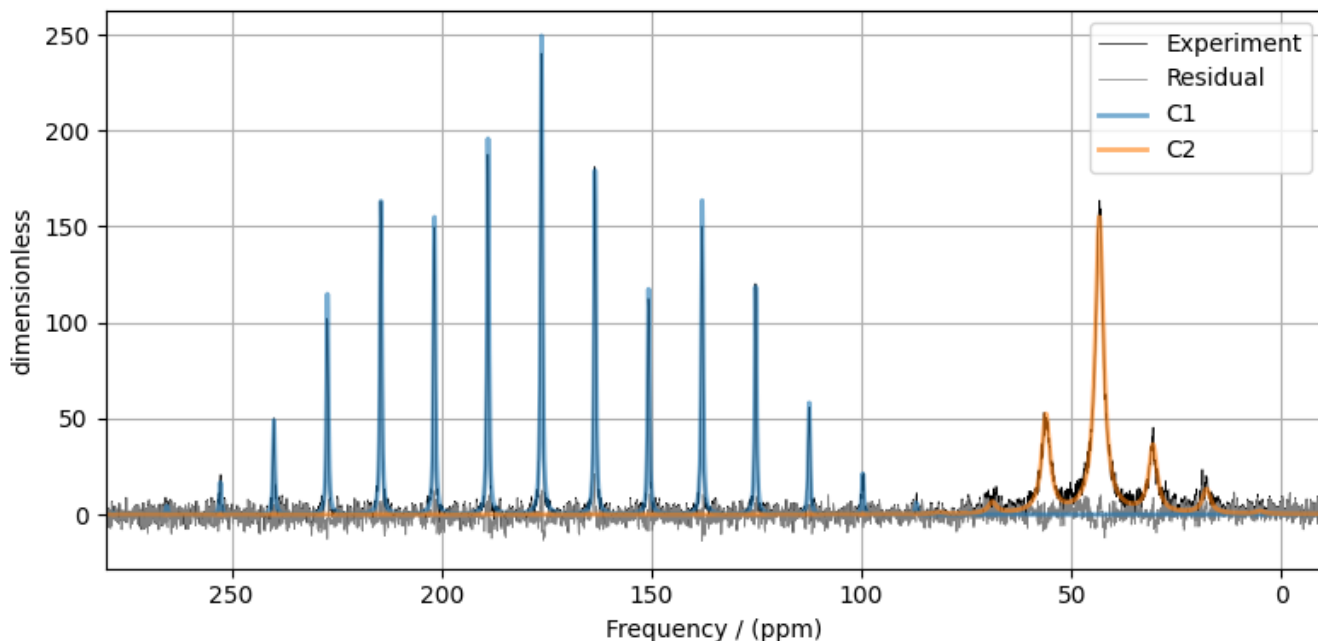
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(residuals, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
ax.plot(best_fit, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
ax.set_xlim(280, -10)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 3.788 seconds)

13.1.4 ^{13}C MAS NMR of Glycine (CSA) multi-spectra fit

The following is a multi-dataset least-squares fitting example of ^{13}C MAS NMR spectrum of Glycine spinning at 5 kHz, 1.94 kHz, and 960 Hz. Before trying multi-dataset fitting, we recommend that you first try individual fits. The experimental datasets are part of DMFIT¹ examples.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

¹ D.Massiot, F.Fayon, M.Capron, I.King, S.Le Calvé, B.Alonso, J.O.Durand, B.Bujoli, Z.Gan, G.Hoatson, 'Modelling one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.', Magn. Reson. Chem. **40** 70-76 (2002) DOI: [10.1002/mrc.984](https://doi.org/10.1002/mrc.984)

Import the datasets

Import the datasets and assign the standard deviation of noise for each dataset. Here, `sigma1`, `sigma2`, and `sigma3` are the noise standard deviation for the dataset acquired at 5 kHz, 1.94 kHz, and 960 Hz spinning speeds, respectively.

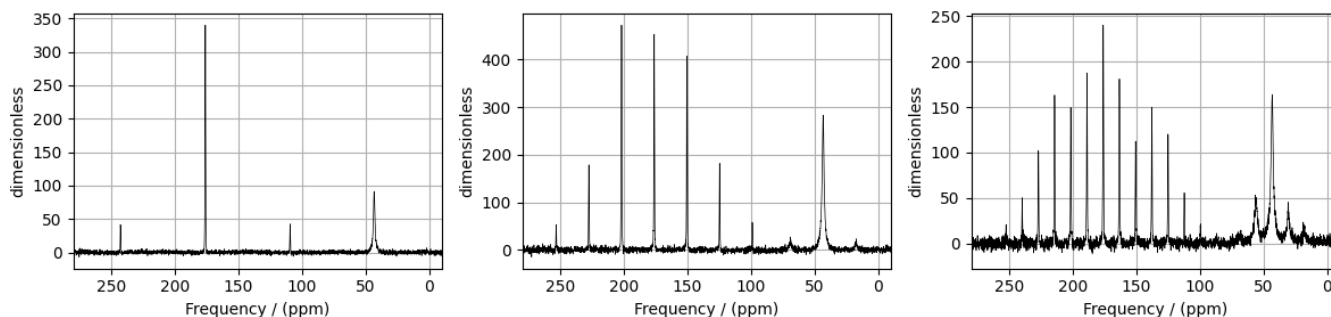
```
host = "https://nmr.cemhti.cnrs-orleans.fr/Dmfit/Help/csdm/"
filename1 = "13C MAS 5000Hz - Glycine.csdf"
filename2 = "13C MAS 1940Hz - Glycine.csdf"
filename3 = "13C MAS 960Hz - Glycine.csdf"

experiment1 = cp.load(host + filename1).real
experiment2 = cp.load(host + filename2).real
experiment3 = cp.load(host + filename3).real
experiments = [experiment1, experiment2, experiment3]

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma1 = 1.97637
sigma2 = 3.822249
sigma3 = 3.982936
sigmas = [sigma1, sigma2, sigma3]

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm for each dataset
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
for i, experiment in enumerate(experiments):
    _ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

    # plot of the dataset.
    ax[i].plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
    ax[i].set_xlim(280, -10)
    ax[i].grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Spin System: The objective of a multi-dataset fitting is to optimize the spin system parameters using multiple datasets. In this example, we create two single-site spin systems, which are then shared by three method objects.

```
C1 = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=176.0, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=60, eta=0.6), # zeta in Hz
)
C2 = Site(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=43.0, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=30, eta=0.5), # zeta in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[C1], name="C1"), SpinSystem(sites=[C2], name="C2")]
```

Method: Create the three MAS method objects with respective MAS spinning speeds.

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the respective experiment and setup the
# corresponding method.

# Method for dataset 1
spectral_dims1 = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment1)
MAS1 = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7.05, # in T
    rotor_frequency=5000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims1,
    experiment=experiment1, # add experimental dataset 1
)

# Method for dataset 2
spectral_dims2 = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment2)
MAS2 = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7.05, # in T
    rotor_frequency=1940, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims2,
    experiment=experiment2, # add experimental dataset 2
)

# Method for dataset 3
spectral_dims3 = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment3)
MAS3 = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=7.05, # in T
    rotor_frequency=960, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims3,
    experiment=experiment3, # add experimental dataset 3
)
```

Guess Model Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
# Add the spin systems and the three methods to the simulator object.
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS1, MAS2, MAS3])
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
# Add signal processing to simulation dataset from the three methods.

# Processor for dataset 1
processor1 = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="20 Hz", dv_index=0), # spin system 0
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="200 Hz", dv_index=1), # spin system 1
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=10), # dataset is scaled independently using scale factor.
    ]
)

# Processor for dataset 2
processor2 = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="30 Hz", dv_index=0), # spin system 0
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="300 Hz", dv_index=1), # spin system 1
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=100), # dataset is scaled independently using scale factor.
    ]
)

# Processor for dataset 3
processor3 = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="10 Hz", dv_index=0), # spin system 0
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="150 Hz", dv_index=1), # spin system 1
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=50), # dataset is scaled independently using scale factor.
    ]
)
processors = [processor1, processor2, processor3]

processed_dataset = []
for i, proc in enumerate(processors):
    processed_dataset.append(
        proc.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[i].simulation).real
    )
```

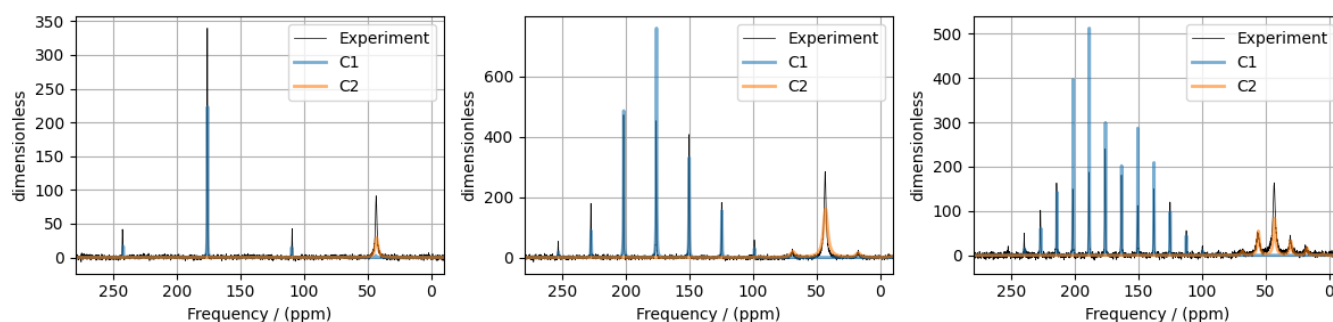
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```
# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
for i, exp_dataset in enumerate(experiments):
    ax[i].plot(exp_dataset, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
    ax[i].plot(processed_dataset[i], linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
    ax[i].set_xlim(280, -10)
    ax[i].grid()

plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters. Note, the first two arguments of this function is the simulator object and a list of SignalProcessor objects, `processors`. The fitting parameters corresponding to the signal processor objects are generated using `SP_i_operation_j_FunctionName_FunctionArg`, where i is the i th signal processor within the list, j is the operation index of the i th processor, and `FunctionName` and `FunctionArg` are the operation function name and function argument, respectively.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processors, include={"rotor_frequency"})
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	20	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_2_Exponential_FWHM	200	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_4_Scale_factor	10	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_1_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	30	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_1_operation_2_Exponential_FWHM	300	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_1_operation_4_Scale_factor	100	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_2_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	10	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_2_operation_2_Exponential_FWHM	150	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_2_operation_4_Scale_factor	50	-inf	inf	True	None
meth_0_rotor_frequency	5000	4900	5100	True	None
meth_1_rotor_frequency	1940	1840	2040	True	None
meth_2_rotor_frequency	960	860	1060	True	None

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sys_0_abundance	50	0	100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	176	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.6	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	60	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_abundance	50	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	43	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.5	0	1	True	None
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	30	-inf	inf	True	None

None

Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

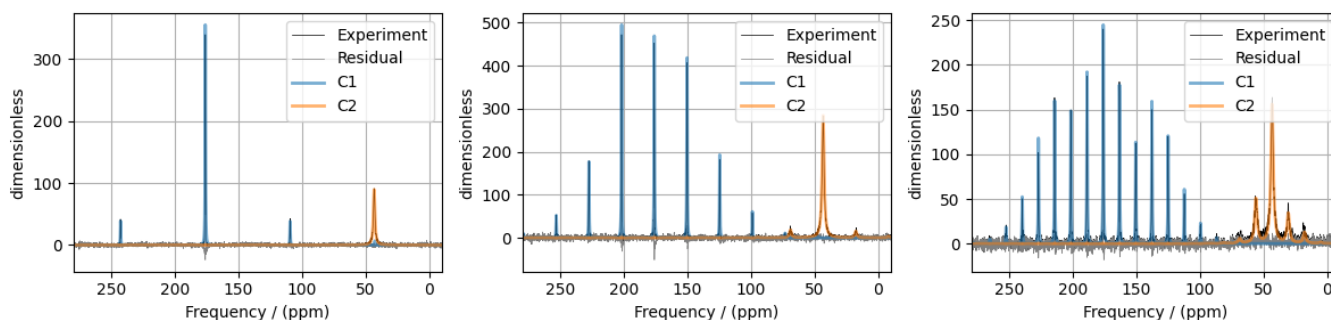
```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processors, sigmas))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
all_best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processors) # a list of best fit simulations
all_residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processors) # a list of residuals

# Plot the spectrum
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12, 3), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
for i, proc in enumerate(processors):
    ax[i].plot(experiments[i], color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
    ax[i].plot(all_residuals[i].real, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
    ax[i].plot(all_best_fit[i].real, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
    ax[i].set_xlim(280, -10)
    ax[i].grid()

plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 11.623 seconds)

13.1.5 1D PASS/MAT sideband order cross-section

This example illustrates the use of mrsimulator and LMFIT modules in fitting the sideband intensity profile across the isotropic chemical shift cross-section from a PASS/MAT dataset.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

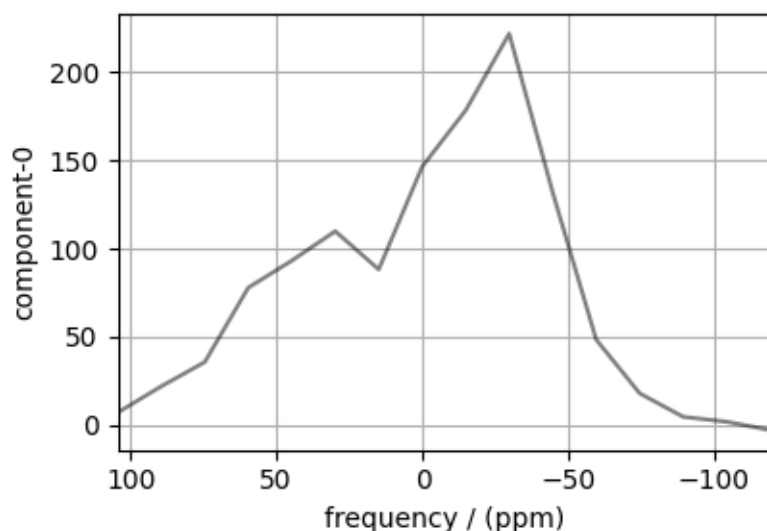
```
name = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/LHistidine_cross_section.csd"
pass_cross_section = cp.load(name)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 4.640351

# For the spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset.
pass_cross_section = pass_cross_section.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in pass_cross_section.dimensions]

# The plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(pass_cross_section, "k", alpha=0.5)
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems. For fitting the sideband profile at an isotropic chemical shift cross-section from PASS/MAT datasets, set the `isotropic_chemical_shift` parameter of the site object as zero.

```
site = Site(  
    isotope="13C",  
    isotropic_chemical_shift=0, #  
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=-70, eta=0.8),  
)  
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[site])]
```

Method

For the sideband-only cross-section, use the `BlochDecaySpectrum` method.

```
# Get the dimension information from the experiment.  
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(pass_cross_section)  
  
PASS = BlochDecaySpectrum(  
    channels=["13C"],  
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T  
    rotor_frequency=1500, # in Hz  
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,  
    experiment=pass_cross_section, # also add the measurement to the method.  
)  
  
# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from  
# the method.  
for sys in spin_systems:  
    sys.transition_pathways = PASS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Spectrum

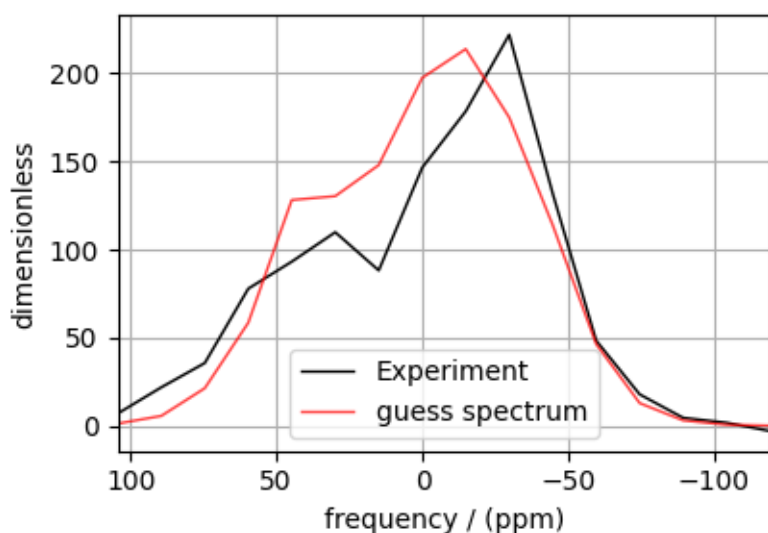
```

# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[PASS])
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(operations=[sp.Scale(factor=2000)])
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(pass_cross_section, color="k", linewidth=1, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, color="r", alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="guess spectrum")
plt.grid()
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

First, create the fitting parameters. Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup.

```

params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)

# Fix the value of the isotropic chemical shift to zero for pure anisotropic sideband
# amplitude simulation.
params["sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift"].vary = False
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))

```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_0_Scale_factor	2000	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	100	0	100	False	100
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	0	-inf	inf	False	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.8	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-70	-inf	inf	True	None
None					

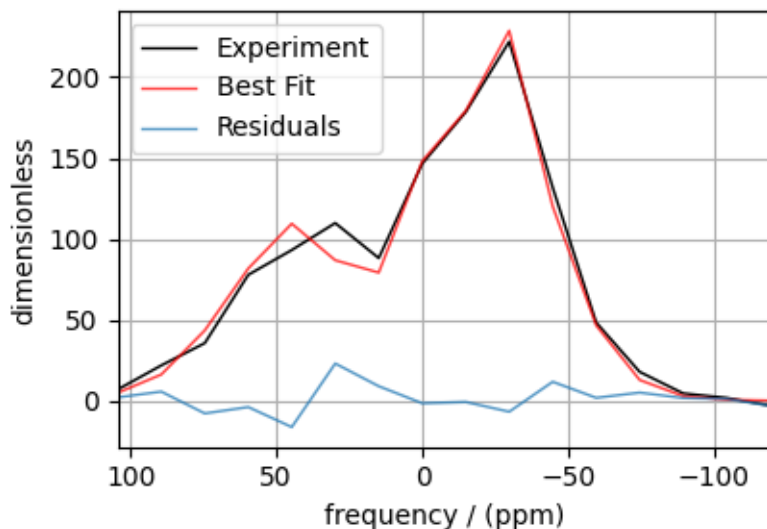
Run the minimization using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real
```

```
# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(pass_cross_section, color="k", linewidth=1, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(best_fit, "r", alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="Best Fit")
ax.plot(residuals, alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="Residuals")
ax.invert_xaxis()
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.292 seconds)

13.1.6 ^{17}O MAS NMR of crystalline Na_2SiO_3 (2nd order quad)

In this example, we illustrate the use of the `mrsimulator` objects to

- create a quadrupolar fitting model using `Simulator` and `SignalProcessor` objects,
- use the fitting model to perform a least-squares analysis, and
- extract the fitting parameters from the model.

We use the `LMFIT` library to fit the spectrum. The following example shows the least-squares fitting procedure applied to the ^{17}O MAS NMR spectrum of Na_2SiO_3 ¹.

Start by importing the relevant modules.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

Import the experimental dataset. We use dataset file serialized with the CSDM file-format, using the `csdmpy` module.

```
filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/Na2SiO3_017.csd"
experiment = cp.load(filename)

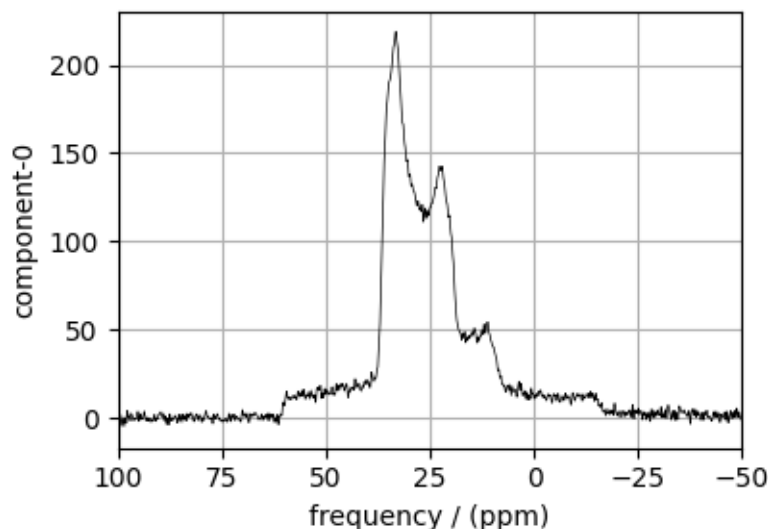
# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 1.931335

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the dimension coordinates from Hz to ppm.
experiment.x[0].to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio")

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.set_xlim(100, -50)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

¹ T. M. Clark, P. Florian, J. F. Stebbins, and P. J. Grandinetti, An ^{17}O NMR Investigation of Crystalline Sodium Metasilicate: Implications for the Determination of Local Structure in Alkali Silicates, *J. Phys. Chem. B.* 2001, **105**, 12257-12265. DOI: [10.1021/jp011289p](https://doi.org/10.1021/jp011289p)



Create a fitting model

A fitting model is a composite of `Simulator` and `SignalProcessor` objects.

Step 1: Create initial guess sites and spin systems

```
01 = Site(
    isotope="170",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=60.0, # in ppm,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=4.2e6, eta=0.5), # Cq in Hz
)

02 = Site(
    isotope="170",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=40.0, # in ppm,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=2.4e6, eta=0.0), # Cq in Hz
)

spin_systems = [
    SpinSystem(sites=[01], abundance=50, name="01"),
    SpinSystem(sites=[02], abundance=50, name="02"),
]
```

Step 2: Create the method object. Create an appropriate method object that closely resembles the technique used in acquiring the experimental dataset. The attribute values of this method must meet the experimental conditions, including the acquisition channels, the magnetic flux density, rotor angle, rotor frequency, and the spectral/spectroscopic dimension.

In the following example, we set up a central transition selective Bloch decay spectrum method where the spectral/spectroscopic dimension information, i.e., count, spectral_width, and the reference_offset, is extracted from the CSDM dimension metadata using the `get_spectral_dimensions()` (page 435) utility function. The remaining attribute values are set to the experimental conditions.

```
# get the count, spectral_width, and reference_offset information from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)
```

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```
MAS_CT = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["170"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=14000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # experimental dataset
)

# A method object queries every spin system for a list of transition pathways that are
# relevant for the given method. Since the method and the number of spin systems remain
# the same during the least-squares fit, a one-time query is sufficient. To avoid
# querying for the transition pathways at every iteration in a least-squares fitting,
# evaluate the transition pathways once and store it as follows
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS_CT.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Step 3: Create the Simulator object and add the method and spin system objects.

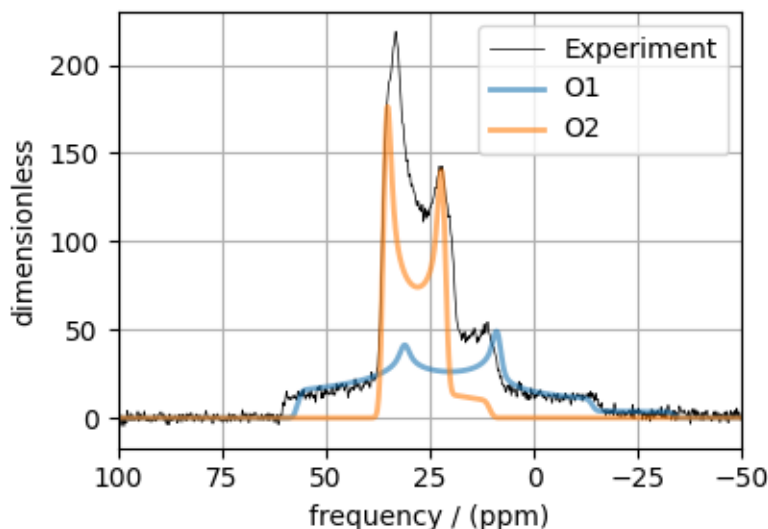
```
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS_CT])
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"
sim.run()
```

Step 4: Create a SignalProcessor class object and apply the post-simulation signal processor operations.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="100 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=200.0),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real
```

Step 5: The plot of the dataset and the guess spectrum.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
ax.set_xlim(100, -50)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Once you have a fitting model, you need to create the list of parameters to use in the least-squares fitting. For this, you may use the `Parameters` class from *LMFIT*, as described in the previous example. Here, we make use of a utility function, `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447), that considerably simplifies the LMFIT parameters generation process.

Step 6: Create a list of parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
```

The `make_LMFIT_params` parses the instances of the `Simulator` and the `PostSimulator` objects for parameters and returns a LMFIT *Parameters* object.

Customize the Parameters: You may customize the parameters list, `params`, as desired. Here, we remove the abundance of the two spin systems and constrain it to the initial value of 50% each, and constrain $\eta=0$ for spin system at index 1.

```
params.pop("sys_0_abundance")
params.pop("sys_1_abundance")
params["sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_eta"].vary = False
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	100	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	200	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	60	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	4.2e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.5	0	1	True	None
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	40	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	2.4e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0	0	1	False	None
None					

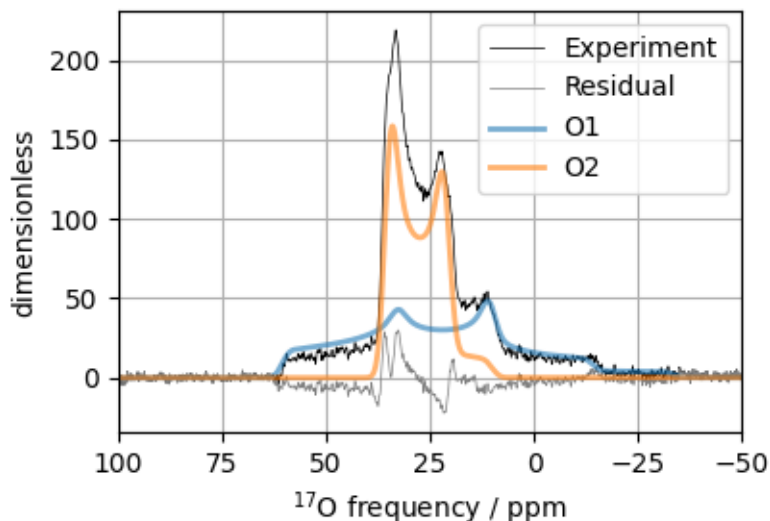
Step 7: Perform least-squares minimization. For the user's convenience, we also provide a utility function, `LMFIT_min_function()` (page 447), for evaluating the difference vector between the simulation and experiment, based on the parameters update. You may use this function directly as the argument of the LMFIT Minimizer class, as follows,

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

Step 8: The plot of the fit and the measurement dataset.

```
# Best fit spectrum
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(residuals, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
ax.plot(best_fit, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
ax.set_xlabel("$^{17}$O frequency / ppm")
ax.set_xlim(100, -50)
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 19.703 seconds)

13.1.7 ^{11}B MAS NMR of Lithium orthoborate crystal

The following is a quadrupolar lineshape fitting example for the ^{11}B MAS NMR of lithium orthoborate crystal. The dataset was shared by Dr. Nathan Barrow.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, Site, SpinSystem
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

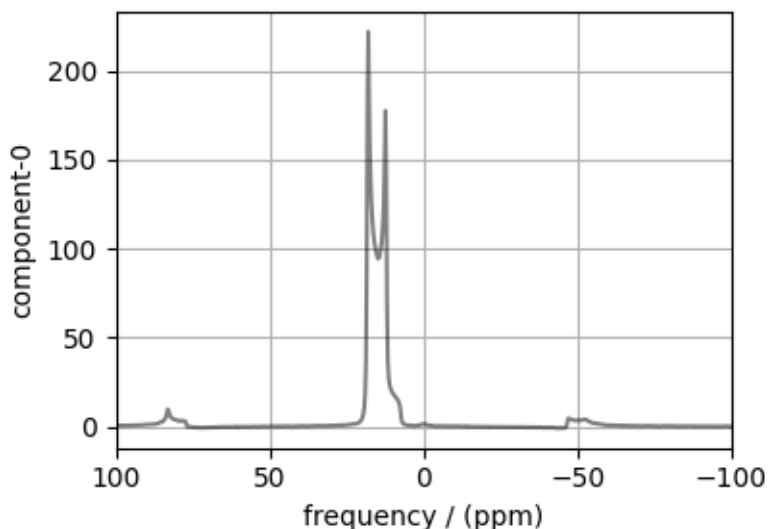
```
host = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/"
filename = "11B_lithum_orthoborate.csd"
experiment = cp.load(host + filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 0.08078374

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, "k", alpha=0.5)
ax.set_xlim(100, -100)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Spin System

```
B11 = Site(
    isotope="11B",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=20.0, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=2.3e6, eta=0.03), # Cq in Hz
)
spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[B11])]
```

Method

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MAS_CT = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
    channels=["11B"],
    magnetic_flux_density=14.1, # in T
    rotor_frequency=12500, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS_CT.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Model Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS_CT])
```

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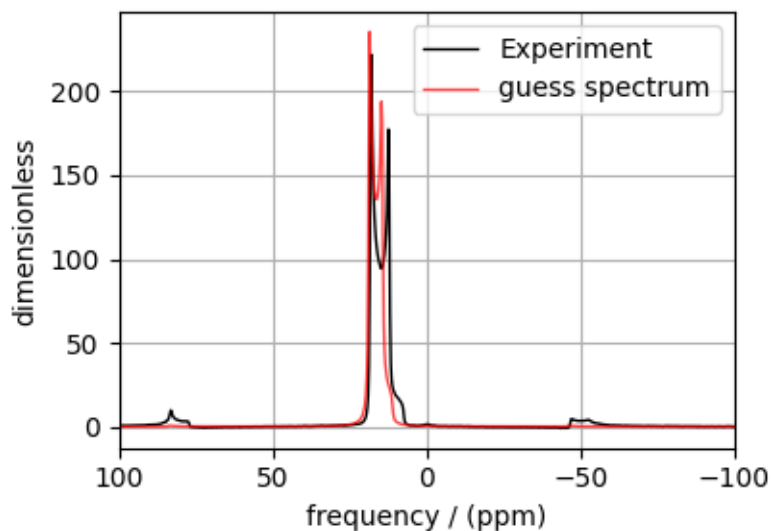
```

sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="100 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=200),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, "k", linewidth=1, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, "r", alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="guess spectrum")
ax.set_xlim(100, -100)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
params.pop("sys_0_abundance")
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	100	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	200	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	20	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	2.3e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.03	0	1	True	None
None					

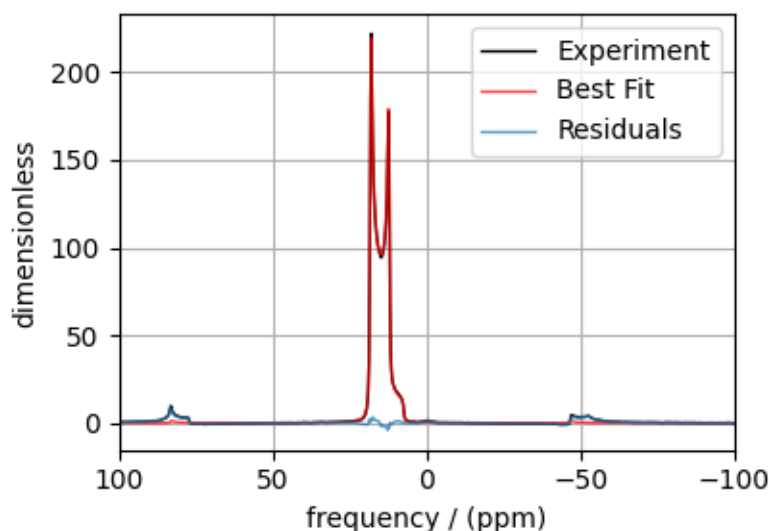
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, "k", linewidth=1, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(best_fit, "r", alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="Best Fit")
ax.plot(residuals, alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="Residuals")
ax.set_xlim(100, -100)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 2.244 seconds)

13.1.8 ^{27}Al MAS NMR of YAG (1st and 2nd order Quad)

The following is a quadrupolar lineshape fitting example for the ^{27}Al MAS NMR of Yttrium aluminum garnet (YAG) crystal. The following experimental dataset is a part of DMFIT¹ examples. We thank Dr. Dominique Massiot for sharing the dataset.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, Site, SpinSystem
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

```
host = "https://nmr.cemhti.cnrs-orleans.fr/Dmfit/Help/csdm/"
filename = "27Al Quad MAS YAG 400MHz.csd"
experiment = cp.load(host + filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 0.4895381

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real
```

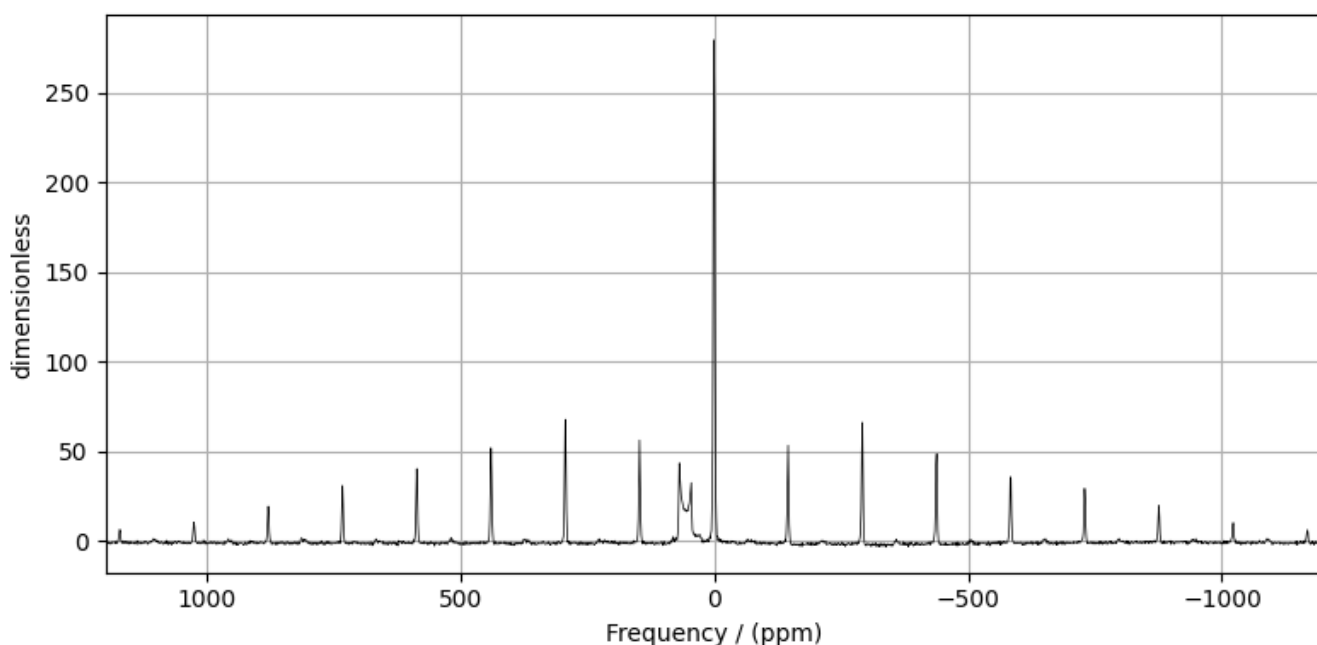
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¹ D.Massiot, F.Fayon, M.Capron, I.King, S.Le Calvé, B.Alonso, J.O.Durand, B.Bujoli, Z.Gan, G.Hoatson, 'Modelling one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.', Magn. Reson. Chem. **40** 70-76 (2002) DOI: [10.1002/mrc.984](https://doi.org/10.1002/mrc.984)

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```
# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.set_xlim(1200, -1200)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems.

```
Al_1 = Site(
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=76, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=6e6, eta=0.0), # Cq in Hz
)

Al_2 = Site(
    isotope="27Al",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=1, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5e5, eta=0.3), # Cq in Hz
)
```

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```
)
spin_systems = [
    SpinSystem(sites=[A1_1], name="A104"),
    SpinSystem(sites=[A1_2], name="A106"),
]
```

Method

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MAS = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["27A1"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=15250, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS])
sim.config.decompose_spectrum = "spin_system"
sim.run()

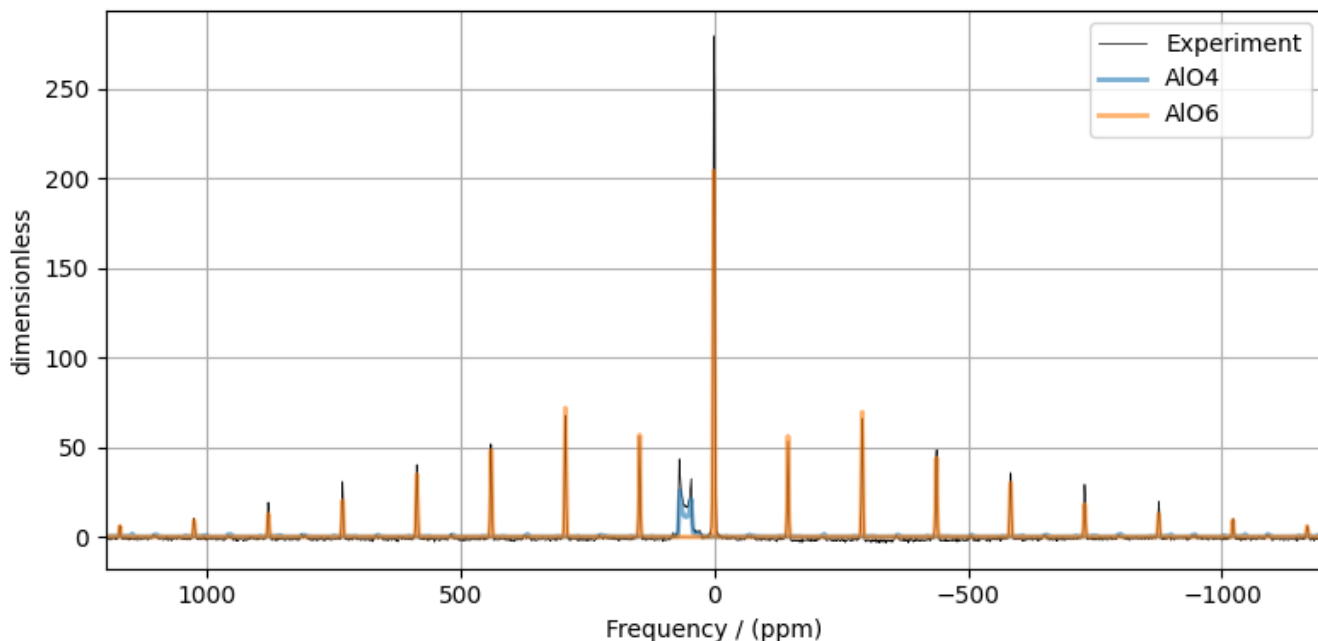
# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="300 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=50),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
ax.set_xlim(1200, -1200)
plt.grid()
```

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```
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the [make_LMFIT_params\(\)](#) (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor, include={"rotor_frequency"})
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	300	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	50	-inf	inf	True	None
mth_0_rotor_frequency	1.525e+04	1.515e+04	1.535e+04	True	None
sys_0_abundance	50	0	100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	76	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	6e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0	0	1	True	None
sys_1_abundance	50	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	1	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	5e+05	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.3	0	1	True	None
None					

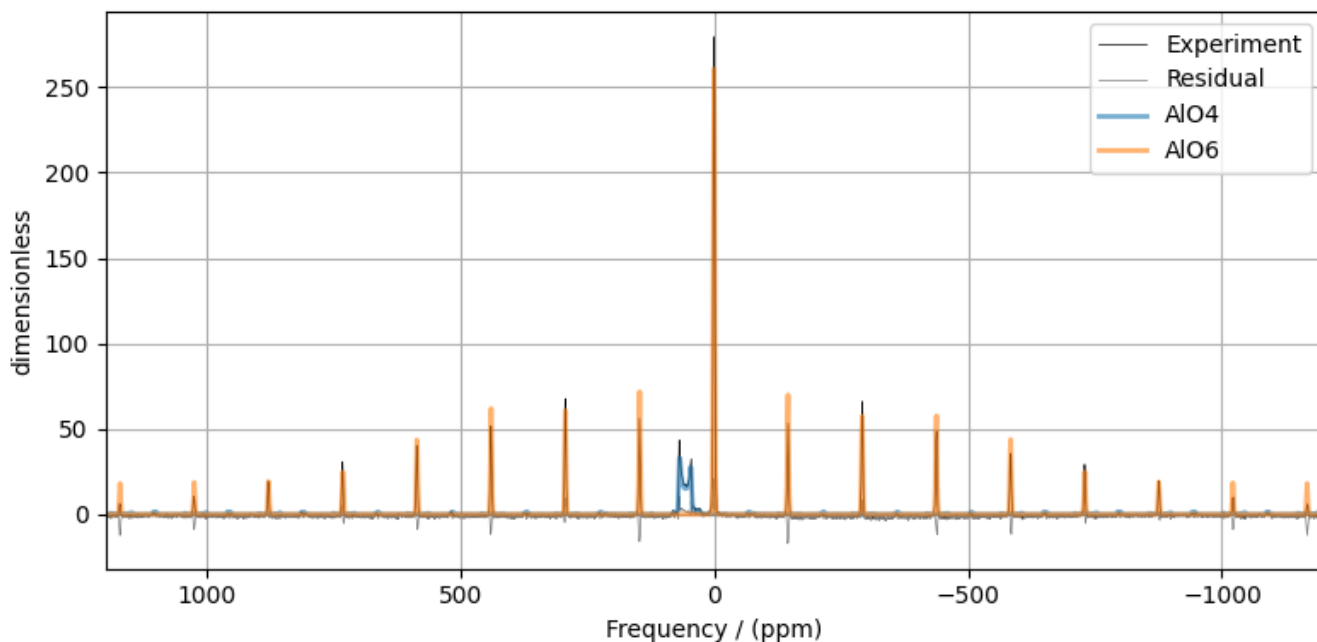
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real
```

```
# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(residuals, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
ax.plot(best_fit, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6)
ax.set_xlim(1200, -1200)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 9.569 seconds)

13.1.9 ^2H MAS NMR of Methionine

The following is a least-squares fitting example of a ^2H MAS NMR spectrum of Methionine. The experimental dataset is a part of DMFIT¹ examples. We thank Dr. Dominique Massiot for sharing the dataset.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

```
host = "https://nmr.cemhti.cnrs-orleans.fr/Dmfit/Help/csdm/"
filename = "2H methiodine MAS.csd"
experiment = cp.load(host + filename)

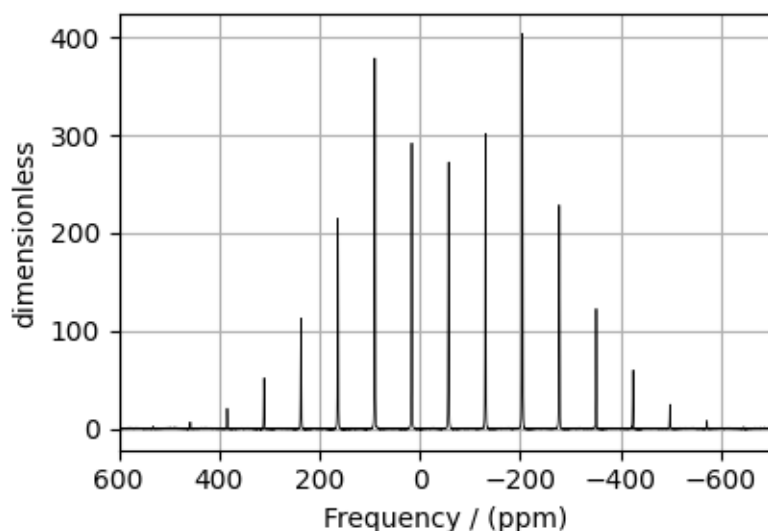
# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 0.3026282

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.set_xlim(600, -700)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

¹ D.Massiot, F.Fayon, M.Capron, I.King, S.Le Calvé, B.Alonso, J.O.Durand, B.Bujoli, Z.Gan, G.Hoatson, 'Modelling one and two-dimensional solid-state NMR spectra.', Magn. Reson. Chem. **40** 70-76 (2002) DOI: [10.1002/mrc.984](https://doi.org/10.1002/mrc.984)



Create a fitting model

Spin System

```
H_2 = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-57.12, # in ppm,
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=3e4, eta=0.0), # Cq in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[H_2])]
```

Method

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MAS = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=4517.1, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # experimental dataset
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Model Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
```

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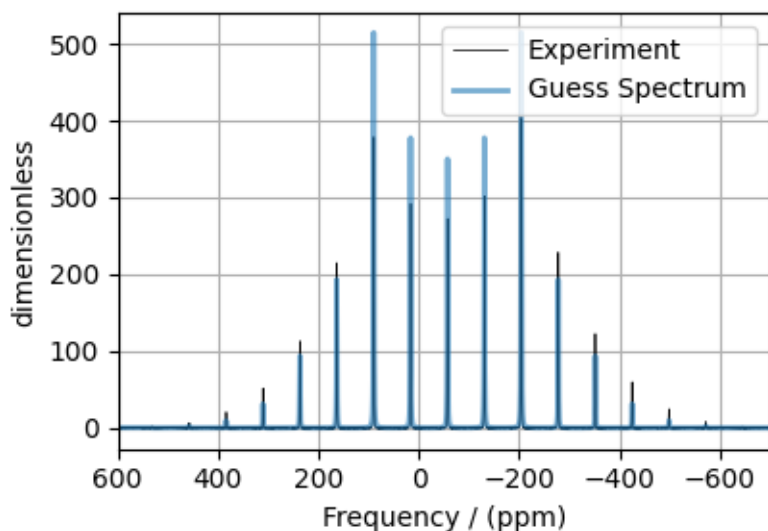
```

sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS])
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="60 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=140),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label="Guess Spectrum")
ax.set_xlim(600, -700)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
params["sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift"].vary = False
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	60	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	140	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	100	0	100	False	100
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-57.12	-inf	inf	False	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	3e+04	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0	0	1	True	None
None					

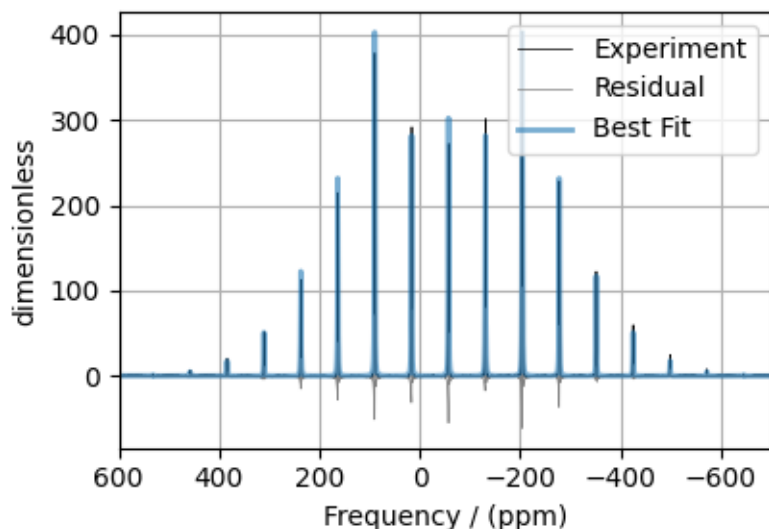
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real
```

```
# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, color="black", linewidth=0.5, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(residuals, color="gray", linewidth=0.5, label="Residual")
ax.plot(best_fit, linewidth=2, alpha=0.6, label="Best Fit")
ax.set_xlim(600, -700)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 2.262 seconds)

13.1.10 ^{119}Sn MAS NMR of SnO

The following is a spinning sideband manifold fitting example for the ^{119}Sn MAS NMR of SnO. The dataset was acquired and shared by Altenhof *et al.*¹.

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site, Coupling
from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

```
filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/119Sn_SnO.csd"
experiment = cp.load(filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 0.6410905

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real
```

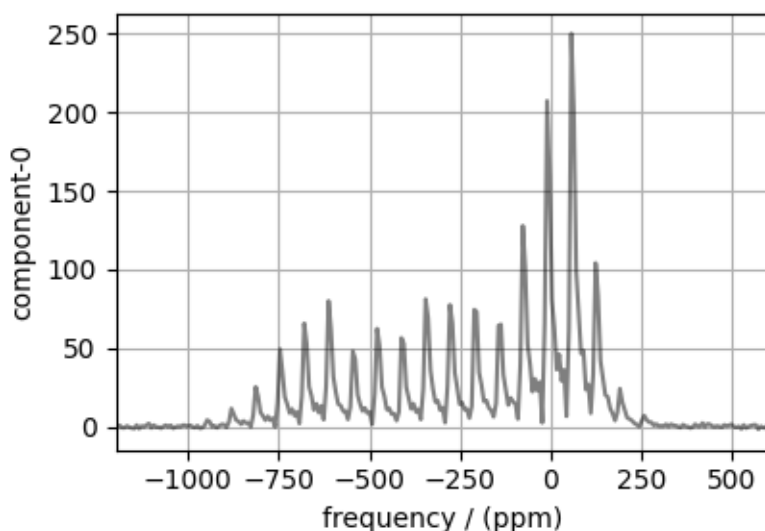
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¹ Altenhof A. R., Jaroszewicz M. J., Lindquist A. W., Foster L. D. D., Veinberg S. L., and Schurko R. W. Practical Aspects of Recording Ultra-Wideband NMR Patterns under Magic-Angle Spinning Conditions. *J. Phys. Chem. C*. 2020, **124**, 27, 14730–14744 DOI: [10.1021/acs.jpcc.0c04510](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpcc.0c04510)

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```
# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, "k", alpha=0.5)
ax.set_xlim(-1200, 600)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems. There are two spin systems present in this example, - 1) an uncoupled ^{119}Sn and - 2) a coupled ^{119}Sn - ^{117}Sn spin systems.

```
sn119 = Site(
    isotope="119Sn",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-210,
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=700, eta=0.1),
)
sn117 = Site(
    isotope="117Sn",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=0,
)
j_sn = Coupling(
    site_index=[0, 1],
    isotropic_j=8150.0,
)
```

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```

sn117_abundance = 7.68 # in %
spin_systems = [
    # uncoupled spin system
    SpinSystem(sites=[sn119], abundance=100 - sn117_abundance),
    # coupled spin systems
    SpinSystem(sites=[sn119, sn117], couplings=[j_sn], abundance=sn117_abundance),
]

```

Method

```

# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MAS = BlochDecaySpectrum(
    channels=["119Sn"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=10000, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)

```

Guess Spectrum

```

# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MAS])
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="1500 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
        sp.Scale(factor=5000),
    ]
)

processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

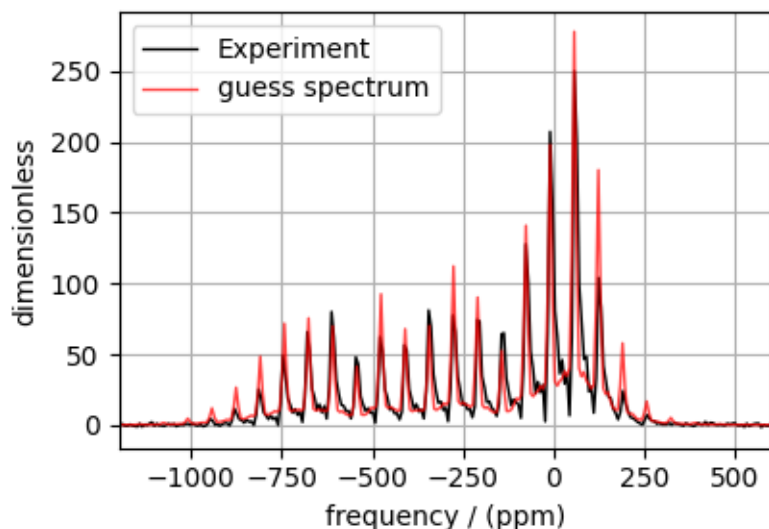
# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, "k", linewidth=1, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(processed_dataset, "r", alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="guess spectrum")
ax.set_xlim(-1200, 600)

```

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```
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor, include={"rotor_frequency"})

# Remove the abundance parameters from params. Since the measurement detects 119Sn, we
# also remove the isotropic chemical shift parameter of 117Sn site from params. The
# 117Sn is the site at index 1 of the spin system at index 1.
params.pop("sys_0_abundance")
params.pop("sys_1_abundance")
params.pop("sys_1_site_1_isotropic_chemical_shift")

# Since the 119Sn site is shared between the two spin systems, we add constraints to the
# 119Sn site parameters from the spin system at index 1 to be the same as 119Sn site
# parameters from the spin system at index 0.
lst = [
    "isotropic_chemical_shift",
    "shielding_symmetric_zeta",
    "shielding_symmetric_eta",
]
for item in lst:
    params[f"sys_1_site_0_{item}"].expr = f"sys_0_site_0_{item}"

print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	1500	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	5000	-inf	inf	True	None
mt_h_0_rotor_frequency	1e+04	9900	1.01e+04	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-210	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.1	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	700	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_coupling_0_isotropic_j	8150	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-210	-inf	inf	False	sys_0_site_0_
→isotropic_chemical_shift					
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.1	0	1	False	sys_0_site_0_
→shielding_symmetric_eta					
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	700	-inf	inf	False	sys_0_site_0_
→shielding_symmetric_zeta					
None					

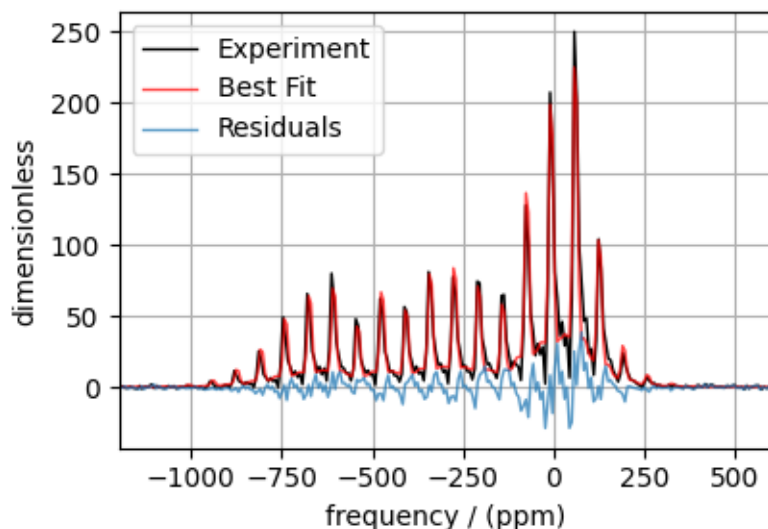
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.plot(experiment, "k", linewidth=1, label="Experiment")
ax.plot(best_fit, "r", alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="Best Fit")
ax.plot(residuals, alpha=0.75, linewidth=1, label="Residuals")
ax.set_xlim(-1200, 600)
plt.grid()
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 2.354 seconds)

13.2 2D Dataset Fitting

13.2.1 ^{13}C 2D MAT NMR of L-Histidine

The following is an illustration for fitting 2D MAT/PASS datasets. The example dataset is a ^{13}C 2D MAT spectrum of L-Histidine from Walder *et al.*¹

```
import numpy as np
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import SSB2D
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
```

¹ B. J. Walder, K. K. Dey, D. C. Kaseman, J. H. Baltisberger, and P. J. Grandinetti, Sideband separation experiments in NMR with phase incremented echo train acquisition, *J. Phys. Chem.* 2013, **138**, 174203-1-12. DOI: [10.1063/1.4803142](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4803142)

Import the dataset

```
host = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/"
filename = "1H13C_CPPASS_LHistidine.csf"
mat_dataset = cp.load(host + filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 0.4192854

# For the spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset.
mat_dataset = mat_dataset.real

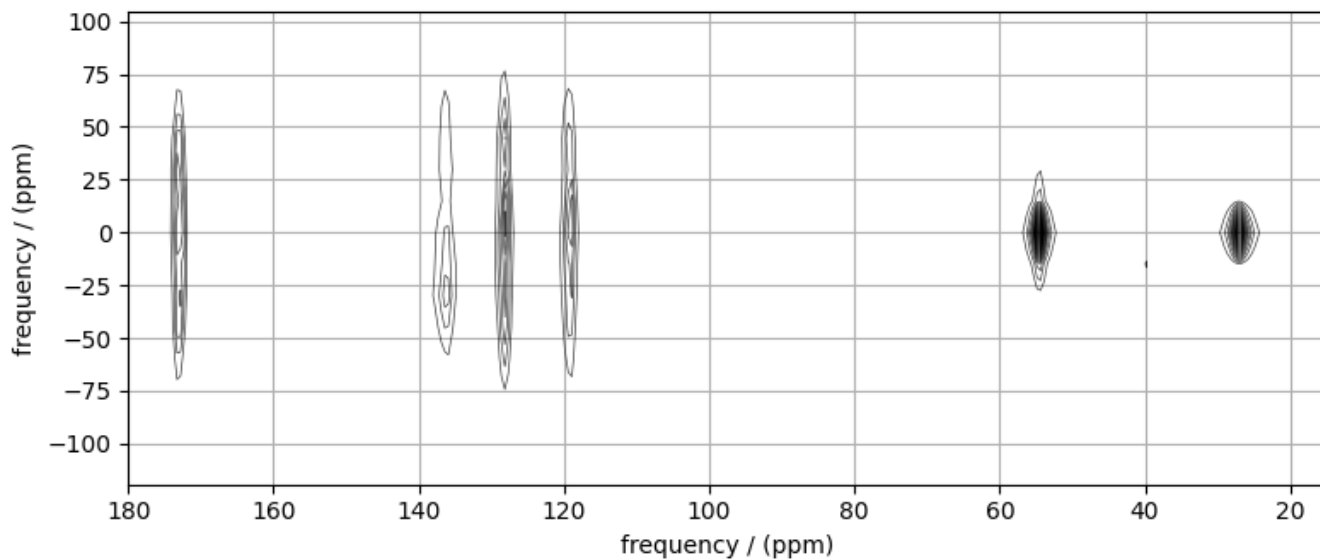
# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in mat_dataset.dimensions]
```

When using the SSB2D method, ensure the horizontal dimension of the dataset is the isotropic dimension. Here, we apply an appropriate transpose operation to the dataset.

```
mat_dataset = mat_dataset.T # transpose

# plot of the dataset.
max_amp = mat_dataset.max()
levels = (np.arange(24) + 1) * max_amp / 25 # contours are drawn at these levels.
options = dict(levels=levels, alpha=0.75, linewidths=0.5) # plot options

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3.5))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(mat_dataset, colors="k", **options)
ax.set_xlim(180, 15)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems.

```
shifts = [120, 128, 135, 175, 55, 25] # in ppm
zeta = [-70, -65, -60, -60, -10, -10] # in ppm
eta = [0.8, 0.4, 0.9, 0.3, 0.0, 0.0]

spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="13C",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=shifts,
    shielding_symmetric={"zeta": zeta, "eta": eta},
    abundance=100 / 6,
)
```

Method

Create the SSB2D method.

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(mat_dataset)

PASS = SSB2D(
    channels=["13C"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=1500, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=mat_dataset, # add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = PASS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[PASS])
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Lorentzian convolution along the isotropic dimensions.
        sp.FFT(dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="50 Hz"),
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=0),
        sp.Scale(factor=60),
    ]
)
```

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```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real
```

```
# Plot of the guess Spectrum
```

```
# -----
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3.5))
```

```
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
```

```
ax.contour(mat_dataset, colors="k", **options)
```

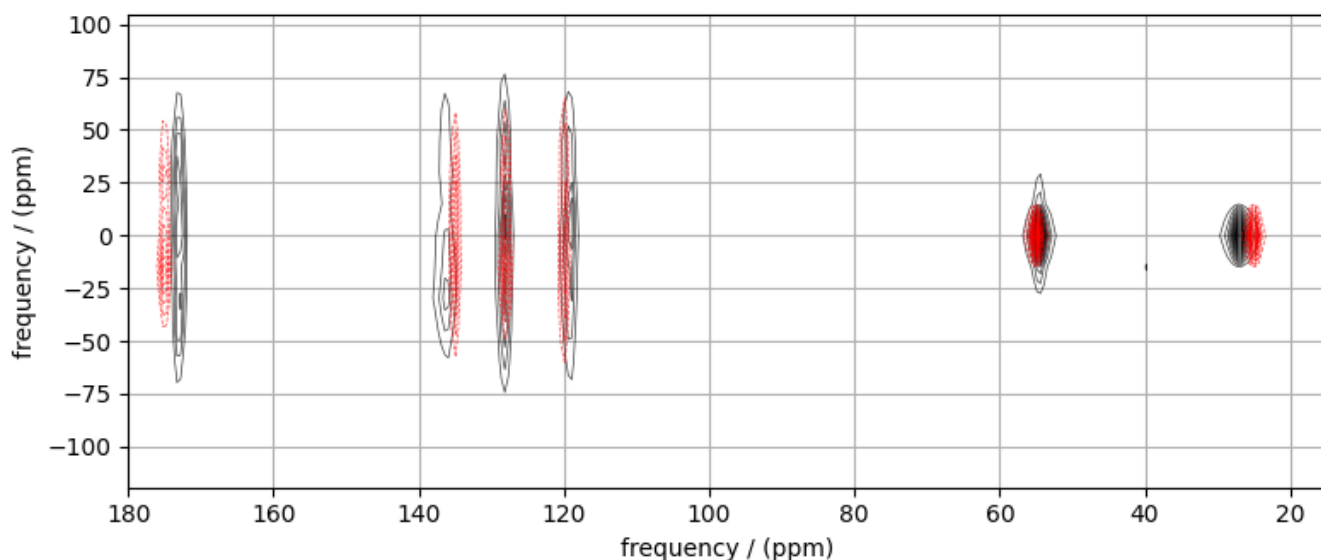
```
ax.contour(processed_dataset, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
```

```
ax.set_xlim(180, 15)
```

```
plt.grid()
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the [make_LMFIT_params\(\)](#) (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
```

```
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Exponential_FWHM	50	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	60	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	16.67	0	100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	120	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.8	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-70	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_abundance	16.67	0	100	True	None
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	128	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.4	0	1	True	None

(continues on next page)

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sys_1_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-65	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_2_abundance	16.67	0	100	True	None
sys_2_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	135	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_2_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.9	0	1	True	None
sys_2_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-60	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_3_abundance	16.67	0	100	True	None
sys_3_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	175	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_3_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.3	0	1	True	None
sys_3_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-60	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_4_abundance	16.67	0	100	True	None
sys_4_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	55	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_4_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0	0	1	True	None
sys_4_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-10	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_5_abundance	16.67	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance-
→sys_1_abundance-sys_2_abundance-sys_3_abundance-sys_4_abundance					
sys_5_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	25	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_5_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0	0	1	True	None
sys_5_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-10	-inf	inf	True	None

None

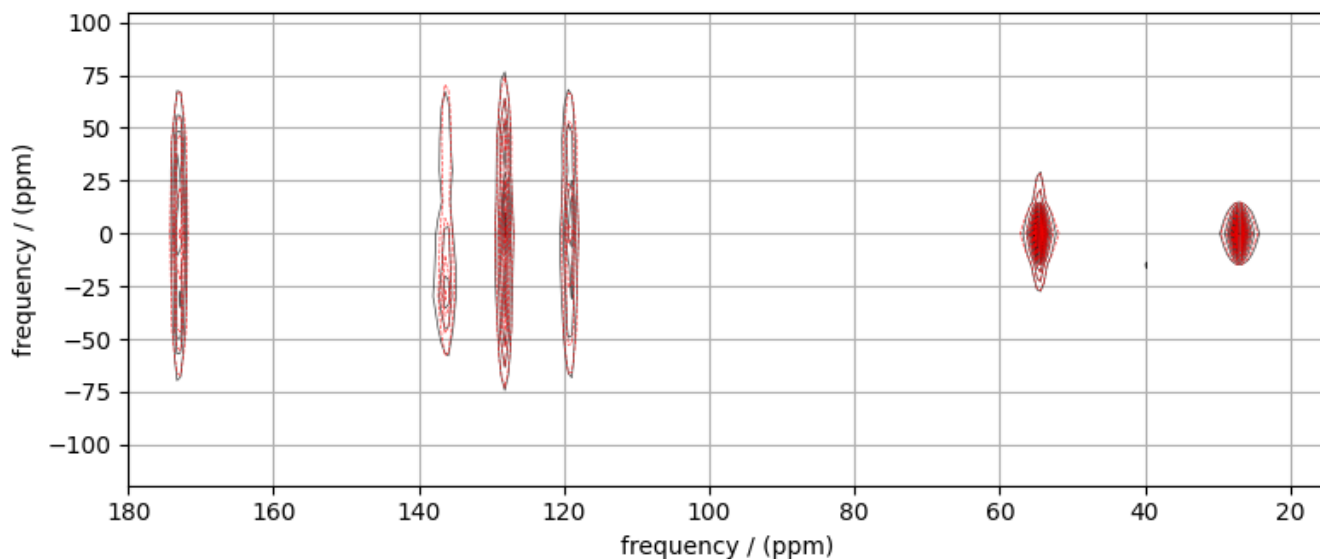
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot of the best fit solution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3.5))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(mat_dataset, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(best_fit, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(180, 15)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 12.246 seconds)

13.2.2 ^{87}Rb 2D QMAT NMR of Rb_2SO_4

The following is an illustration for fitting 2D QMAT/QPASS datasets. The example dataset is a ^{87}Rb 2D QMAT spectrum of Rb_2SO_4 from Walder *et al.*¹

```
import numpy as np
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, SpinSystem, Site
from mrsimulator.method.lib import SSB2D
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
```

Import the dataset

```
filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/Rb2SO4_QMAT.csd"
qmat_dataset = cp.load(filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 6.530634

# For the spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset.
qmat_dataset = qmat_dataset.real
```

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¹ B. J. Walder, K. K. Dey, D. C. Kaseman, J. H. Baltisberger, and P. J. Grandinetti, Sideband separation experiments in NMR with phase incremented echo train acquisition, J. Phys. Chem. 2013, **138**, 174203-1-12. DOI: [10.1063/1.4803142](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4803142)

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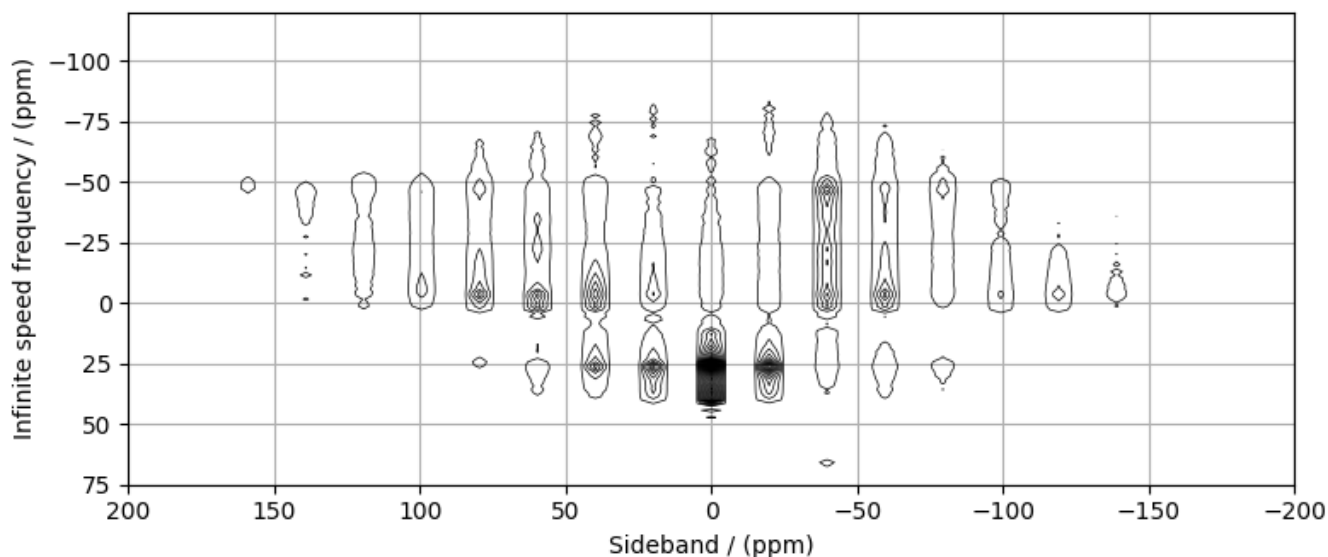
```

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in qmat_dataset.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
max_amp = qmat_dataset.max()
levels = (np.arange(31) + 0.15) * max_amp / 32 # contours are drawn at these levels.
options = dict(levels=levels, alpha=1, linewidths=0.5) # plot options

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3.5))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(qmat_dataset.T, colors="k", **options)
ax.set_xlim(200, -200)
ax.set_ylim(75, -120)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems.

```

Rb_1 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=16, # in ppm
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=5.3e6, eta=0.1), # Cq in Hz
)
Rb_2 = Site(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=40, # in ppm

```

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```

    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=2.2e6, eta=0.95), # Cq in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[s]) for s in [Rb_1, Rb_2]]

```

Method

Create the SSB2D method.

```

# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(qmat_dataset)

PASS = SSB2D(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=2604, # in Hz
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=qmat_dataset, # add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = PASS.get_transition_pathways(sys)

```

Guess Spectrum

```

# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[PASS])
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Lorentzian convolution along the isotropic dimensions.
        sp.FFT(dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="100 Hz"),
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=0),
        sp.Scale(factor=1e4),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

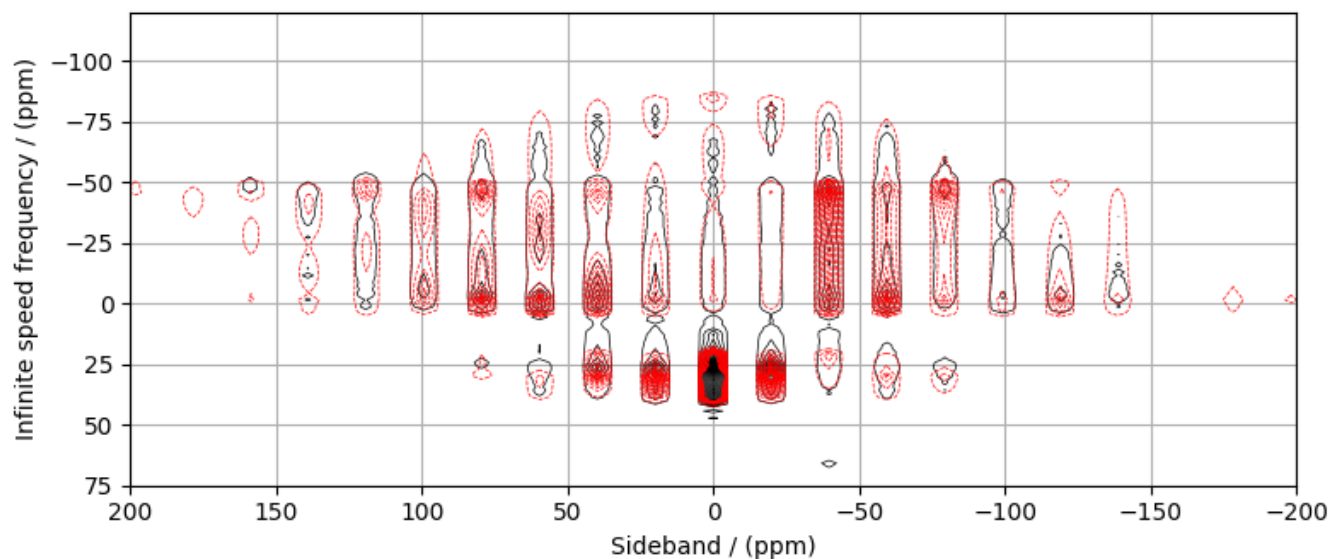
# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3.5))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(qmat_dataset.T, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(processed_dataset.T, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(200, -200)
ax.set_ylim(75, -120)

```

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```
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
params["SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM"].min = 0
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	100	0	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_3_Scale_factor	1e+04	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	50	0	100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	16	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	5.3e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.1	0	1	True	None
sys_1_abundance	50	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	40	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	2.2e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.95	0	1	True	None
None					

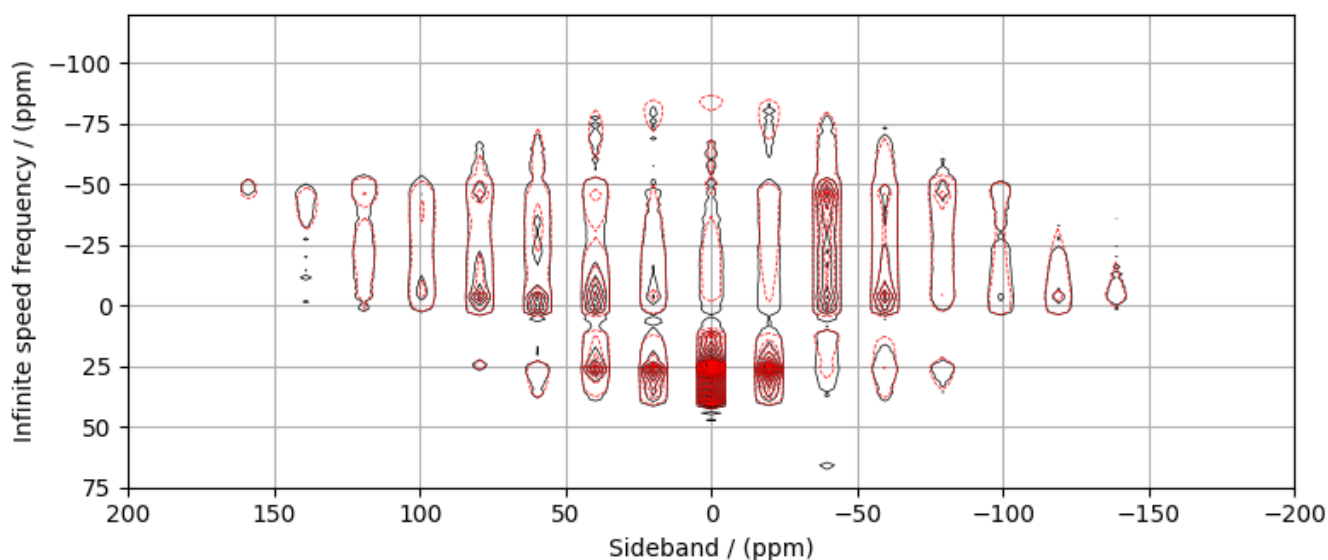
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot of the best fit solution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 3.5))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(qmat_dataset.T, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(best_fit.T, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(200, -200)
ax.set_ylim(75, -120)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 9.262 seconds)

13.2.3 ^{17}O 2D DAS NMR of Coesite

Coesite is a high-pressure (2-3 GPa) and high-temperature (700°C) polymorph of silicon dioxide SiO_2 . Coesite has five crystallographic ^{17}O sites. The experimental dataset used in this example is published in Grandinetti *et al.*¹

```
import numpy as np
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
```

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¹ Grandinetti, P. J., Baltisberger, J. H., Farnan, I., Stebbins, J. F., Werner, U. and Pines, A. Solid-State ^{17}O Magic-Angle and Dynamic-Angle Spinning NMR Study of the SiO_2 Polymorph Coesite, J. Phys. Chem. 1995, **99**, 32, 12341-12348. DOI: [10.1021/j100032a045](https://doi.org/10.1021/j100032a045)

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```

from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent, MixingEvent

```

Import the dataset

```

filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/DASCoosite.csd"
experiment = cp.load(filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 921.6698

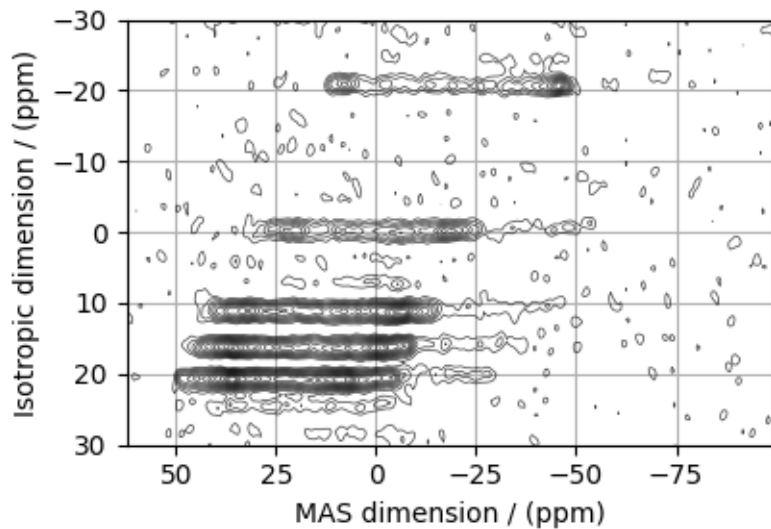
# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
max_amp = experiment.max()
levels = (np.arange(14) + 1) * max_amp / 15 # contours are drawn at these levels.
options = dict(levels=levels, alpha=0.75, linewidths=0.5) # plot options

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.set_ylim(30, -30)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems.

```
shifts = [29, 39, 54.8, 51, 56] # in ppm
Cq = [6.1e6, 5.4e6, 5.5e6, 5.5e6, 5.1e6] # in Hz
eta = [0.1, 0.2, 0.15, 0.15, 0.3]
abundance_ratio = [1, 1, 2, 2, 2]
abundance = np.asarray(abundance_ratio) / 8 * 100 # in %

spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="170",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=shifts,
    quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq, "eta": eta},
    abundance=abundance,
)
```

Method

Create the DAS method.

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

DAS = Method(
    channels=["170"],
    magnetic_flux_density=11.744, # in T
    rotor_frequency=np.inf,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            **spectral_dims[0],
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    rotor_angle=37.38 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
                MixingEvent(query="NoMixing"),
                SpectralEvent(
                    fraction=0.5,
                    rotor_angle=79.19 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
                ),
                MixingEvent(query="NoMixing"),
            ],
        ),
        # The last spectral dimension block is the direct-dimension
        SpectralDimension(
            **spectral_dims[1],
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rads
```

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```
        transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}],
    )
    ],
),
],
experiment=experiment, # also add the measurement to the method.
)

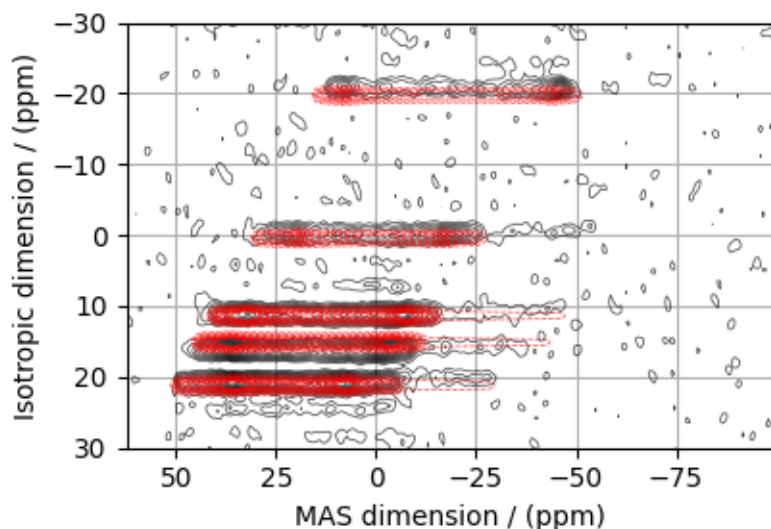
# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the das method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = DAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[DAS])
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 1 # no sidebands are required for this dataset.
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.15 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.1 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.Scale(factor=4e7),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(processed_dataset, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.set_ylim(30, -30)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	0.15	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_2_Gaussian_FWHM	0.1	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_4_Scale_factor	4e+07	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	12.5	0	100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	29	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	6.1e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.1	0	1	True	None
sys_1_abundance	12.5	0	100	True	None
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	39	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	5.4e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.2	0	1	True	None
sys_2_abundance	25	0	100	True	None
sys_2_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	54.8	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_2_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	5.5e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_2_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.15	0	1	True	None
sys_3_abundance	25	0	100	True	None
sys_3_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	51	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_3_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	5.5e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_3_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.15	0	1	True	None
sys_4_abundance	25	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance-
→sys_1_abundance-sys_2_abundance-sys_3_abundance					
sys_4_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	56	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_4_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	5.1e+06	-inf	inf	True	None

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sys_4_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.3	0	1	True	None
None					

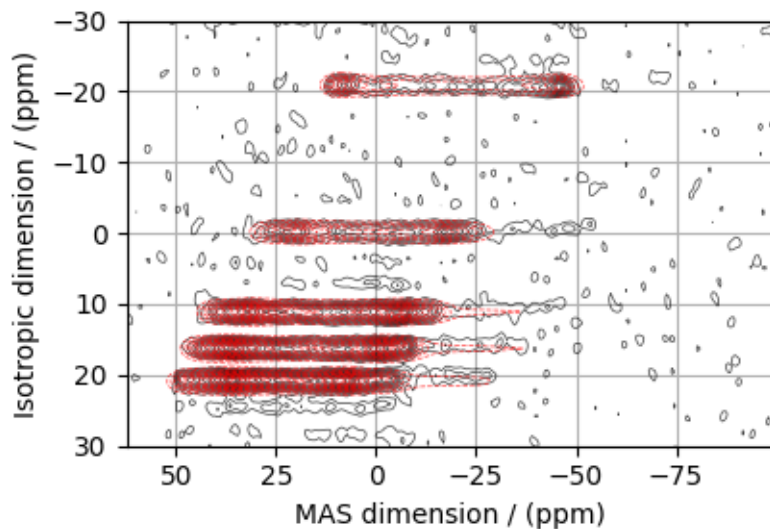
Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize(method="powell")
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real

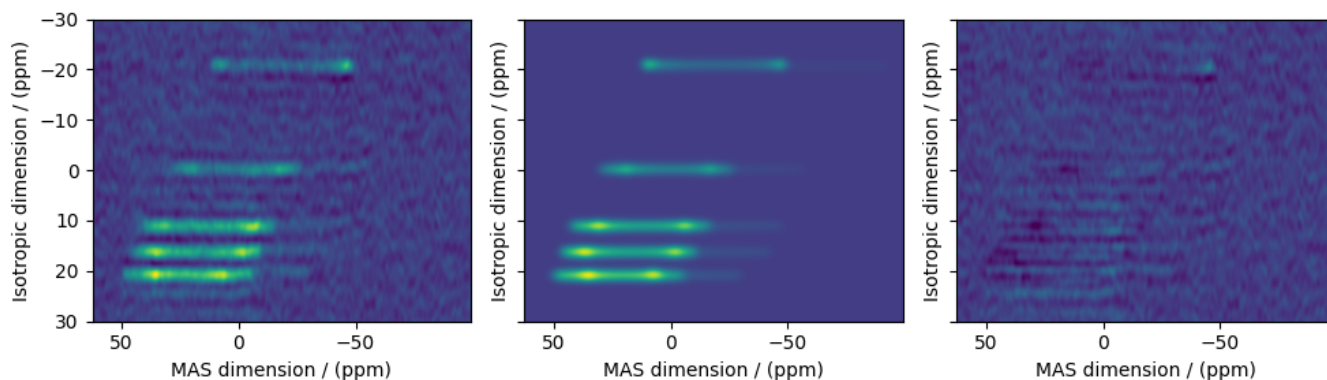
# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(best_fit, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.invert_xaxis()
ax.set_ylim(30, -30)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



The best fit solution

```
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    1, 3, sharey=True, figsize=(10, 3.0), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}
)
vmax, vmin = experiment.max(), experiment.min()
for i, dat in enumerate([experiment, best_fit, residuals]):
    ax[i].imshow(dat, aspect="auto", vmax=vmax, vmin=vmin)
    ax[i].invert_xaxis()
ax[0].set_ylim(30, -30)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (1 minutes 23.962 seconds)

13.2.4 ^{87}Rb 2D 3QMAS NMR of RbNO_3

The following is a 3QMAS fitting example for RbNO_3 . The dataset was acquired and shared by Brendan Wilson.

```
import numpy as np
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator
from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.utils.collection import single_site_system_generator
```

Import the dataset

```
filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/RbNO3_MQMAS.csd"
experiment = cp.load(filename)

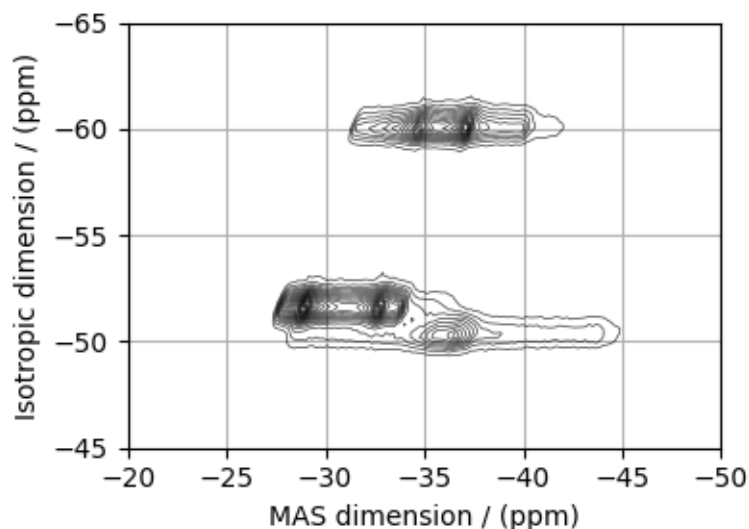
# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 175.5476

# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
max_amp = experiment.max()
levels = (np.arange(24) + 1) * max_amp / 25 # contours are drawn at these levels.
options = dict(levels=levels, alpha=0.75, linewidths=0.5) # plot options

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.set_xlim(-20, -50)
ax.set_ylim(-45, -65)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems.

```
shifts = [-26.4, -28.5, -31.3] # in ppm
Cq = [1.7e6, 2.0e6, 1.7e6] # in Hz
eta = [0.2, 1.0, 0.6]
abundance = [33.33, 33.33, 33.33] # in %

spin_systems = single_site_system_generator(
    isotope="87Rb",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=shifts,
    quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq, "eta": eta},
    abundance=abundance,
)
```

Method

Create the 3QMAS method.

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

MQMAS = ThreeQ_VAS(
    channels=["87Rb"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    spectral_dimensions=spectral_dims,
    experiment=experiment, # add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the das method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = MQMAS.get_transition_pathways(sys)
```

Guess Spectrum

```
# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[MQMAS])
sim.config.number_of_sidebands = 1
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.08 kHz", dim_index=0),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="0.1 kHz", dim_index=1),
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.Scale(factor=1e7),
    ]
)
```

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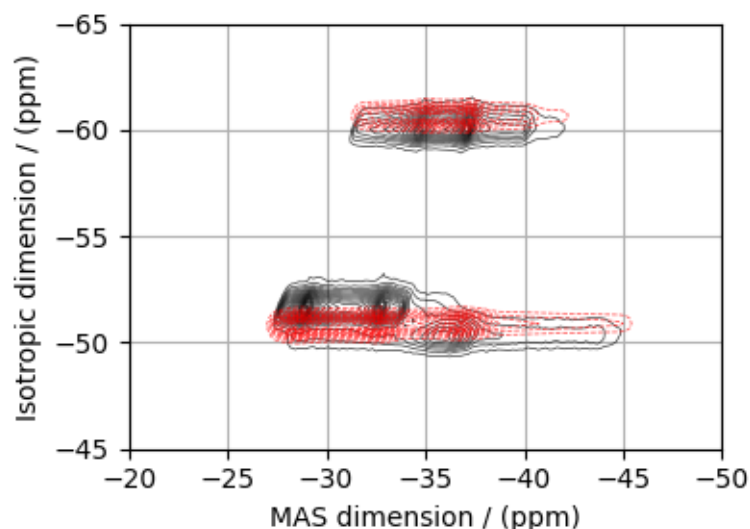
(continued from previous page)

```

    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(processed_dataset, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(-20, -50)
ax.set_ylim(-45, -65)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```

params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))

```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	0.08	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_2_Gaussian_FWHM	0.1	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_4_Scale_factor	1e+07	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	33.33	0	100	True	None
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-26.4	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	1.7e+06	-inf	inf	True	None

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sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.2	0	1	True	None
sys_1_abundance	33.33	0	100	True	None
sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-28.5	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	2e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_1_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	1	0	1	True	None
sys_2_abundance	33.33	0	100	False	100-sys_0_abundance-
→sys_1_abundance					
sys_2_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-31.3	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_2_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	1.7e+06	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_2_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.6	0	1	True	None
None					

Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(best_fit, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(-20, -50)
ax.set_ylim(-45, -65)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

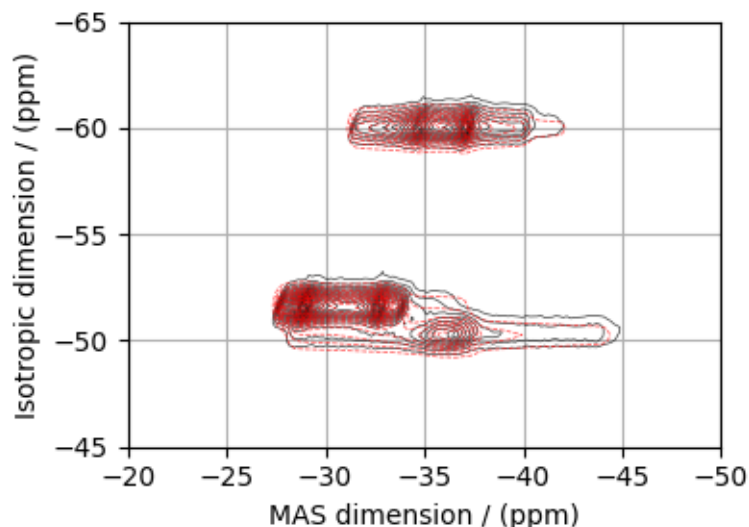


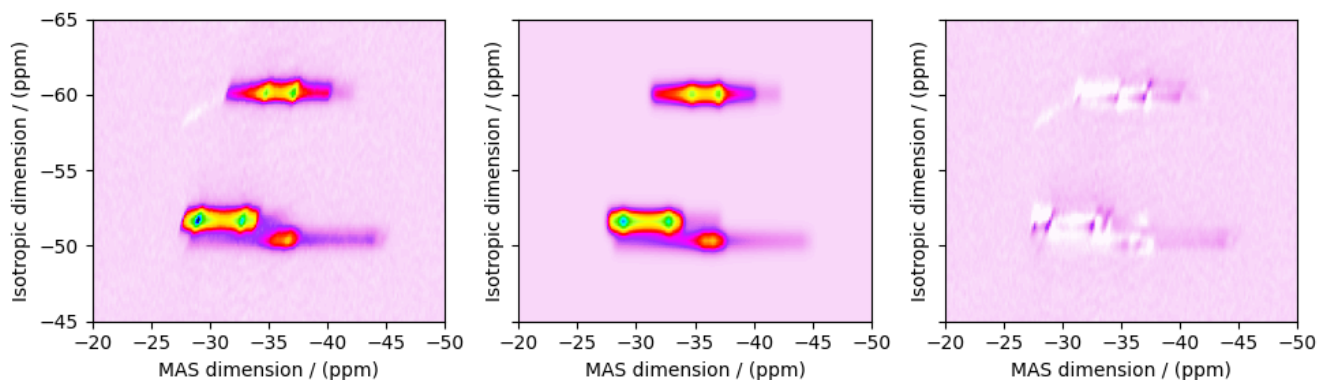
Image plots with residuals

```

residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    1, 3, sharey=True, figsize=(10, 3.0), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}
)
vmax, vmin = experiment.max(), experiment.min()
for i, dat in enumerate([experiment, best_fit, residuals]):
    ax[i].imshow(dat, aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r", vmax=vmax, vmin=vmin)
    ax[i].set_xlim(-20, -50)
ax[0].set_ylim(-45, -65)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 16.913 seconds)

13.2.5 $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$, ^2H ($I=1$) Shifting- d echo

^2H ($I=1$) 2D NMR CSA-Quad 1st order correlation spectrum.

The following is an example of fitting static shifting- d echo NMR correlation spectrum of $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{D}_2\text{O}$ crystalline solid. The spectrum used here is from Walder *et al.*¹.

```

import numpy as np
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from lmfit import Minimizer

from mrsimulator import Simulator, Site, SpinSystem
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
from mrsimulator.utils import spectral_fitting as sf
from mrsimulator.utils import get_spectral_dimensions
from mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors import SymmetricTensor
from mrsimulator.method import Method, SpectralDimension, SpectralEvent, MixingEvent

```

¹ Walder B.J, Patterson A.M., Baltisberger J.H, and Grandinetti P.J Hydrogen motional disorder in crystalline iron group chloride di-hydrates spectroscopy, J. Chem. Phys. (2018) **149**, 084503. DOI: [10.1063/1.5037151](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5037151)

Import the dataset

```

filename = "https://ssnmr.org/sites/default/files/mrsimulator/NiCl2.2D20.csd"
experiment = cp.load(filename)

# standard deviation of noise from the dataset
sigma = 7.500

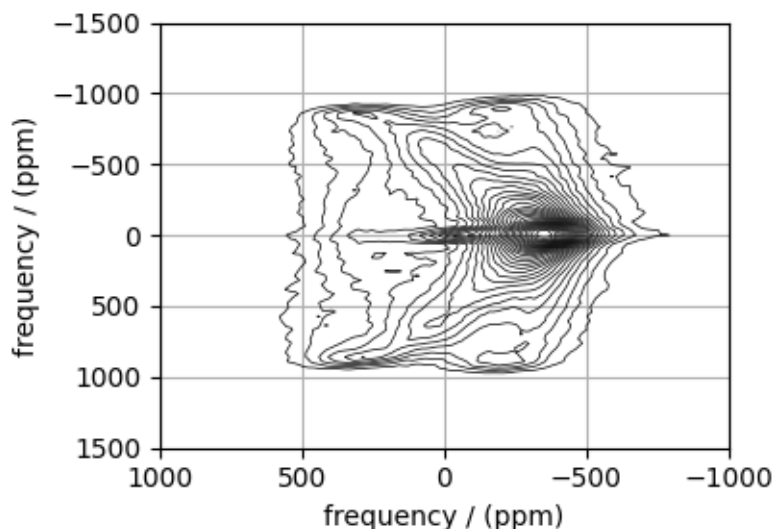
# For spectral fitting, we only focus on the real part of the complex dataset
experiment = experiment.real

# Convert the coordinates along each dimension from Hz to ppm.
_ = [item.to("ppm", "nmr_frequency_ratio") for item in experiment.dimensions]

# plot of the dataset.
max_amp = experiment.max()
levels = (np.arange(29) + 1) * max_amp / 30 # contours are drawn at these levels.
options = dict(levels=levels, linewidths=0.5) # plot options

plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.set_xlim(1000, -1000)
ax.set_ylim(1500, -1500)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Create a fitting model

Guess model

Create a guess list of spin systems.

```
site = Site(
    isotope="2H",
    isotropic_chemical_shift=-90, # in ppm
    shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(
        zeta=-610, # in ppm
        eta=0.15,
        alpha=0.7, # in rads
        beta=2.0, # in rads
        gamma=3.0, # in rads
    ),
    quadrupolar=SymmetricTensor(Cq=75.2e3, eta=0.9), # Cq in Hz
)

spin_systems = [SpinSystem(sites=[site])]
```

Method

Use the generic method, *Method*, to generate a shifting-d echo method. The reported shifting-d 2D sequence is a correlation of the shielding frequencies to the first-order quadrupolar frequencies. Here, we create a correlation method using the `freq_contrib` attribute, which acts as a switch for including the frequency contributions from interaction during the event.

In the following method, we assign the ["Quad1_2"] and ["Shielding1_0", "Shielding1_2"] as the value to the `freq_contrib` key. The *Quad1_2* is an enumeration for selecting the first-order second-rank quadrupolar frequency contributions. *Shielding1_0* and *Shielding1_2* are enumerations for the first-order shielding with zeroth and second-rank tensor contributions, respectively. See [FrequencyEnum](#) (page 367) for details.

```
# Get the spectral dimension parameters from the experiment.
spectral_dims = get_spectral_dimensions(experiment)

shifting_d = Method(
    channels=["2H"],
    magnetic_flux_density=9.395, # in T
    rotor_frequency=0,
    spectral_dimensions=[
        SpectralDimension(
            **spectral_dims[0],
            label="Quadrupolar frequency",
            events=[
                SpectralEvent(
                    transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
                    freq_contrib=["Quad1_2"],
                ),
                MixingEvent(query="NoMixing"),
            ],
        ),
        SpectralDimension(
            **spectral_dims[1],
            label="Paramagnetic shift",
```

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```

        events=[
            SpectralEvent(
                transition_queries=[{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
                freq_contrib=["Shielding1_0", "Shielding1_2"],
            )
        ],
    ),
],
experiment=experiment, # also add the measurement to the method.
)

# Optimize the script by pre-setting the transition pathways for each spin system from
# the method.
for sys in spin_systems:
    sys.transition_pathways = shifting_d.get_transition_pathways(sys)

```

Guess Spectrum

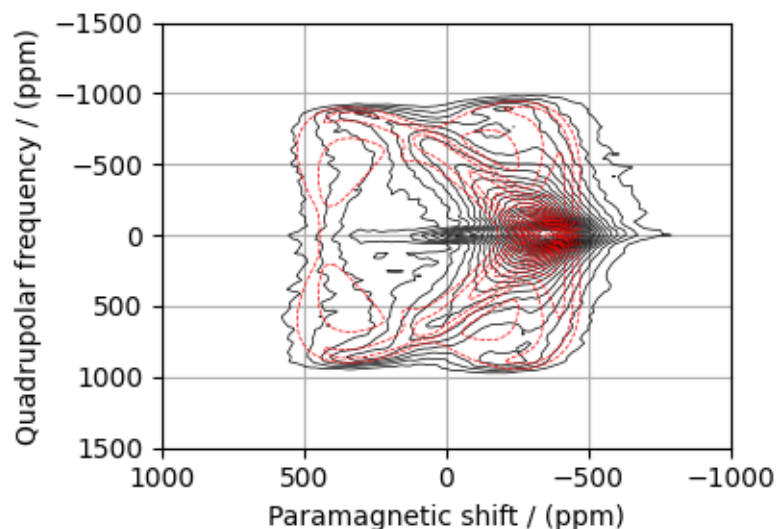
```

# Simulation
# -----
sim = Simulator(spin_systems=spin_systems, methods=[shifting_d])
sim.config.integration_volume = "hemisphere"
sim.run()

# Post Simulation Processing
# -----
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        # Gaussian convolution along both dimensions.
        sp.IFFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="5 kHz", dim_index=0), # along dimension 0
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="5 kHz", dim_index=1), # along dimension 1
        sp.FFT(dim_index=(0, 1)),
        sp.Scale(factor=5e8),
    ]
)
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=sim.methods[0].simulation).real

# Plot of the guess Spectrum
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(processed_dataset, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(1000, -1000)
ax.set_ylim(1500, -1500)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



Least-squares minimization with LMFIT

Use the `make_LMFIT_params()` (page 447) for a quick setup of the fitting parameters.

```
params = sf.make_LMFIT_params(sim, processor)
print(params.pretty_print(columns=["value", "min", "max", "vary", "expr"]))
```

Out:

Name	Value	Min	Max	Vary	Expr
SP_0_operation_1_Gaussian_FWHM	5	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_2_Gaussian_FWHM	5	-inf	inf	True	None
SP_0_operation_4_Scale_factor	5e+08	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_abundance	100	0	100	False	100
sys_0_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift	-90	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_Cq	7.52e+04	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_quadrupolar_eta	0.9	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_alpha	0.7	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_beta	2	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_eta	0.15	0	1	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_gamma	3	-inf	inf	True	None
sys_0_site_0_shielding_symmetric_zeta	-610	-inf	inf	True	None

None

Solve the minimizer using LMFIT

```
minner = Minimizer(sf.LMFIT_min_function, params, fcn_args=(sim, processor, sigma))
result = minner.minimize()
result
```

The best fit solution

```
best_fit = sf.bestfit(sim, processor)[0].real

# Plot the spectrum
plt.figure(figsize=(4.25, 3.0))
ax = plt.subplot(projection="csdm")
ax.contour(experiment, colors="k", **options)
ax.contour(best_fit, colors="r", linestyle="--", **options)
ax.set_xlim(1000, -1000)
ax.set_ylim(1500, -1500)
plt.grid()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

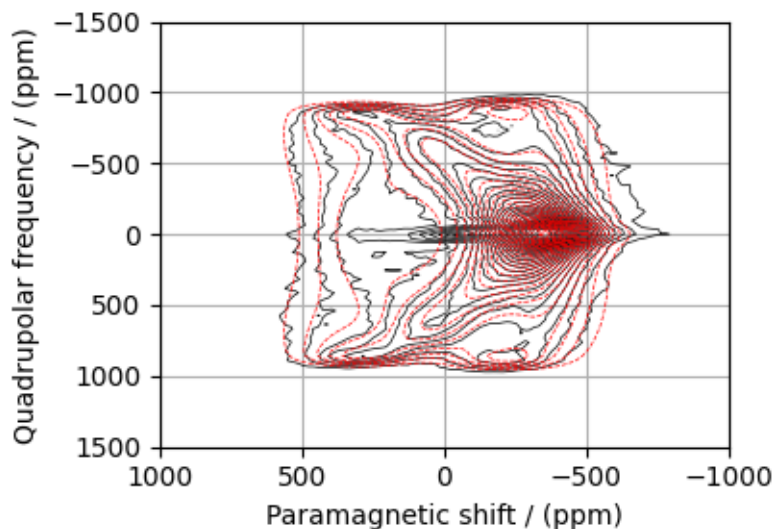
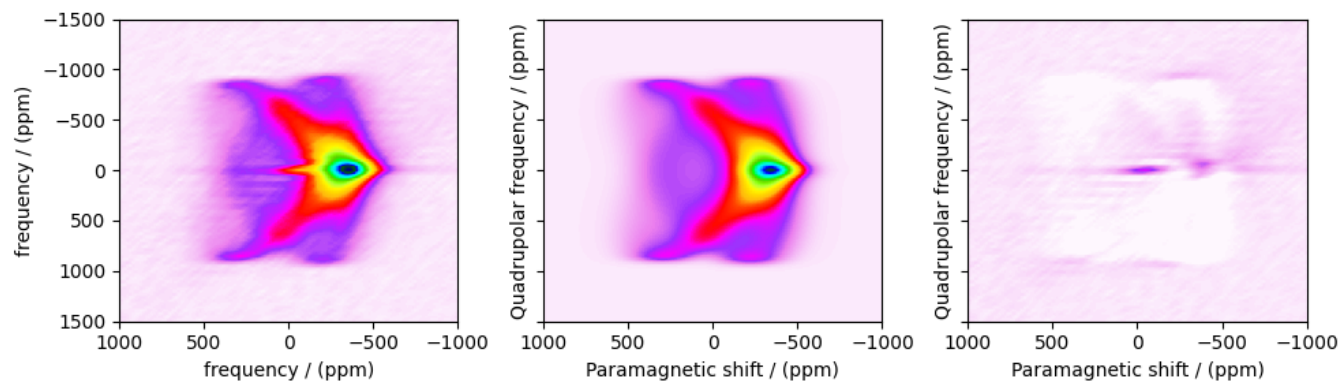


Image plots with residuals

```
residuals = sf.residuals(sim, processor)[0].real

fig, ax = plt.subplots(
    1, 3, sharey=True, figsize=(10, 3.0), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"}
)
vmax, vmin = experiment.max(), experiment.min()
for i, dat in enumerate([experiment, best_fit, residuals]):
    ax[i].imshow(dat, aspect="auto", cmap="gist_ncar_r", vmax=vmax, vmin=vmin)
    ax[i].set_xlim(1000, -1000)
ax[0].set_ylim(1500, -1500)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 6.758 seconds)

SIGNAL PROCESSING GALLERY

In this gallery, we show examples of processing operations provided in the `mrsimulator.signal_processor` module. For a more in-depth discussion of how signal processing works in `mrsimulator`, see the [Signal Processor](#) (page 127) documentation.

14.1 Constant Offset

In this example, we will use the `ConstantOffset` class to offset the baseline of a dataset by a constant.

Below we import the necessary modules

```
import csdmpy as cp
import numpy as np
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

First we create `processor`, an instance of the [SignalProcessor](#) (page 439) class. The required attribute of the `SignalProcessor` class, `operations`, is a list of operations to which we add a `ConstantOffset` object.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(operations=[sp.baseline.ConstantOffset(offset=0.2)])
```

Next we create a CSDM object with a test dataset which our signal processor will operate on. Here, the dataset spans 500 Hz with a delta function centered at 0 Hz

```
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[250] = 1
csdm_object = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data)],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(count=500, increment="1 Hz", complex_fft=True)],
)
```

Now to apply the processor to the CSDM object, use the [apply_operations\(\)](#) (page 439) method as follows

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=csdm_object.copy()).real
```

To see the results of the offset, we create a simple plot using the `matplotlib` library.

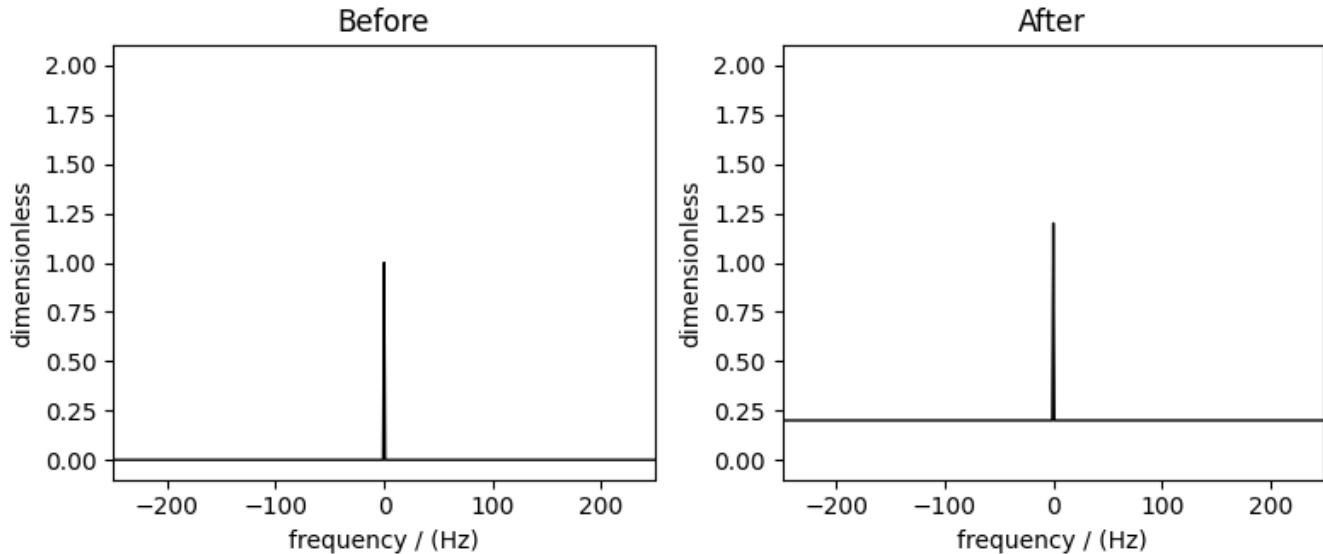
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set(ylim=(-0.1, 2.1))
```

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```
ax[0].set_title("Before")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_ylim=(-0.1, 2.1)
ax[1].set_title("After")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 1.174 seconds)

14.2 Polynomial Offset

In this example, we will use the `Polynomial` class to offset the baseline of a dataset by a polynomial function.

Below we import the necessary modules

```
import csdmpy as cp
import numpy as np
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

First we create `processor`, an instance of the `SignalProcessor` (page 439) class. The required attribute of the `SignalProcessor` class, `operations`, is a list of operations to which we add a `Polynomial` object.

The required argument for the polynomial offset is `polynomial_dictionary` which is a Python dict defining the polynomial coefficients. An arbitrary number of coefficients may be passed.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.baseline.Polynomial(polynomial_dictionary={"c0": 0.2, "c2": 0.00001})
    ]
)
```

Here the applied offset will be the following function

$$f(x) = 0.00001 \cdot x^2 + 0.2 \quad (14.1)$$

Next we create a CSDM object with a test dataset which our signal processor will operate on. Here, the dataset spans 500 Hz with a delta function centered at 100 Hz.

```
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[350] = 1
csdm_object = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data)],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(count=500, increment="1 Hz", complex_fft=True)],
)
```

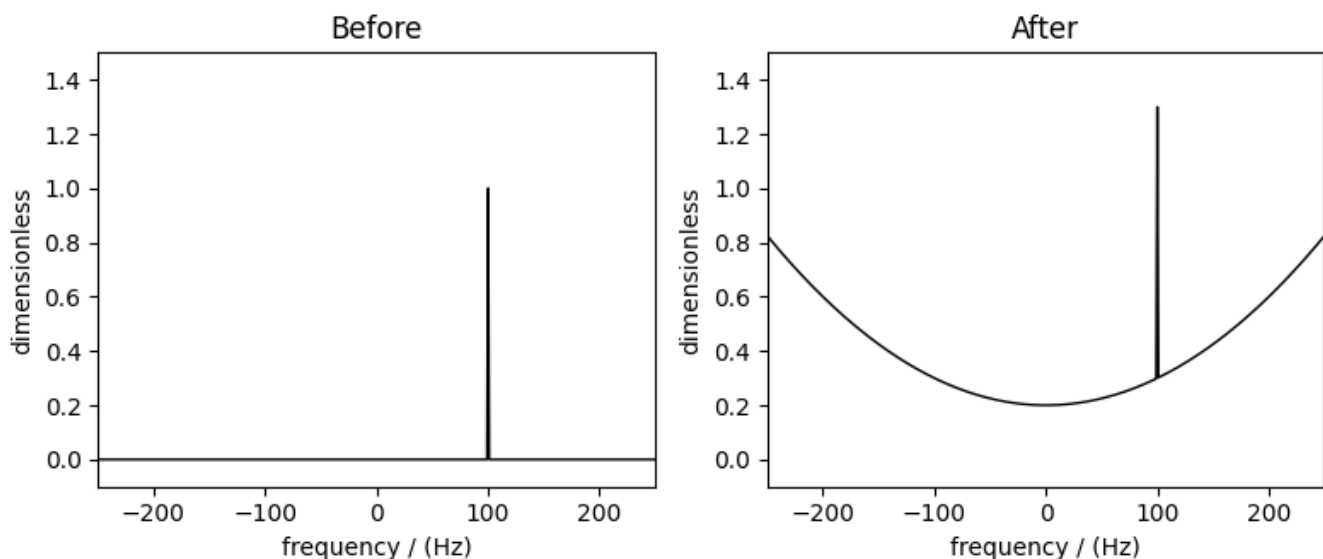
Now to apply the processor to the CSDM object, use the `apply_operations()` (page 439) method as follows

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=csdm_object.copy()).real
```

To see the results of the exponential apodization, we create a simple plot using the `matplotlib` library.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set(ylim=(-0.1, 1.5))
ax[0].set_title("Before")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set(ylim=(-0.1, 1.5))
ax[1].set_title("After")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.374 seconds)

14.3 Exponential Apodization

In this example, we will use an exponential function to perform a Lorentzian convolution to an example dataset. The exponential function used for this apodization is defined as follows

$$f(x) = e^{-\sigma\pi|x|} \quad (14.2)$$

where σ is parametrized by the the full width at half maximum as follows

$$\sigma = \frac{\text{FWHM}}{2\sqrt{2\ln 2}} \quad (14.3)$$

Below we import the necessary modules

```
import csdmpy as cp
import numpy as np
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

First we create `processor`, an instance of the `SignalProcessor` (page 439) class. The required attribute of the `SignalProcessor` class, `operations`, is a list of operations to which we add a `Exponential` object sandwiched between two Fourier transformations.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Exponential(FWHM="75 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
```

Next we create a CSDM object with a test dataset which our signal processor will operate on. Here, the dataset spans 500 Hz with a delta function centered at 0 Hz.

```
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[250] = 1
csdm_object = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data)],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(count=500, increment="1 Hz", complex_fft=True)],
)
```

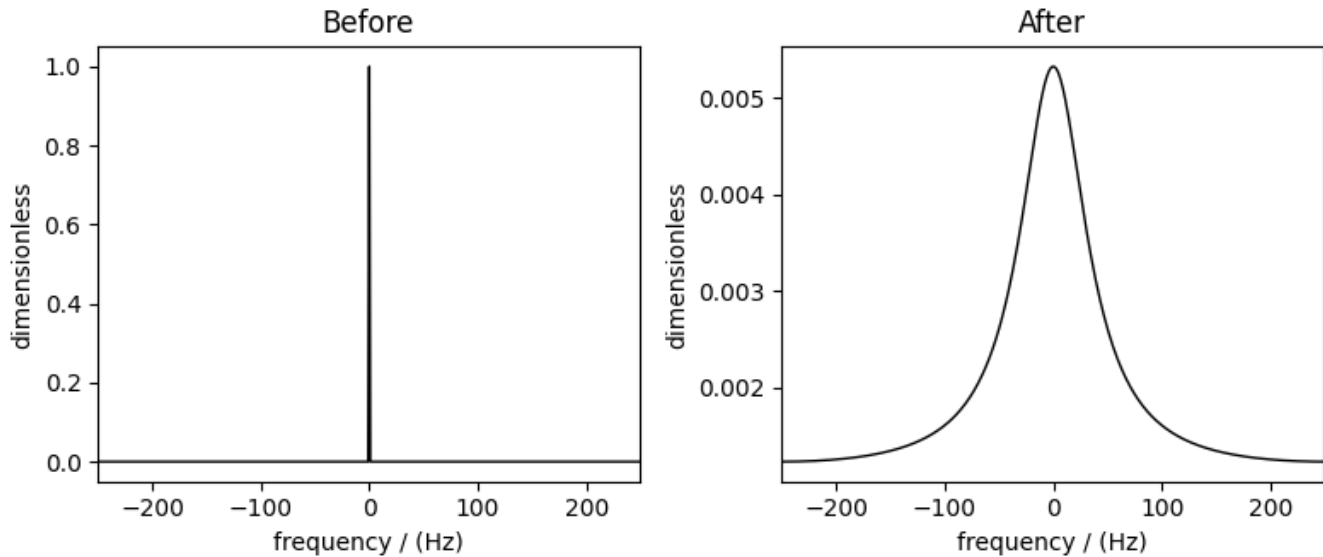
Now to apply the processor to the CSDM object, use the `apply_operations()` (page 439) method as follows

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=csdm_object).real
```

To see the results of the exponential apodization, we create a simple plot using the `matplotlib` library.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set_title("Before")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_title("After")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.385 seconds)

14.4 Gaussian Apodization

In this example, we will use the `Gaussian` class to perform a Gaussian convolution on an example dataset. The function used for this apodization is defined as follows

$$f(x) = e^{-2\pi^2\sigma^2x^2} \quad (14.4)$$

where σ is the standard deviation of the Gaussian function and is parameterized by the full width as half maximum (FWHM) as

$$\sigma = \frac{\text{FWHM}}{2\sqrt{2\ln 2}} \quad (14.5)$$

Below we import the necessary modules `sphinx_gallery_thumbnail_number = 1`

```
import csdmpy as cp
import numpy as np
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

First we create `processor`, an instance of the `SignalProcessor` (page 439) class. The required attribute of the `SignalProcessor` class, `operations`, is a list of operations to which we add a `Gaussian` object sandwiched between two Fourier transformations.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.Gaussian(FWHM="75 Hz"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
```

Next we create a CSDM object with a test dataset which our signal processor will operate on. Here, the dataset spans 500 Hz with a delta function centered at 0 Hz.

```
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[250] = 1
csdm_object = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data)],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(count=500, increment="1 Hz", complex_fft=True)],
)
```

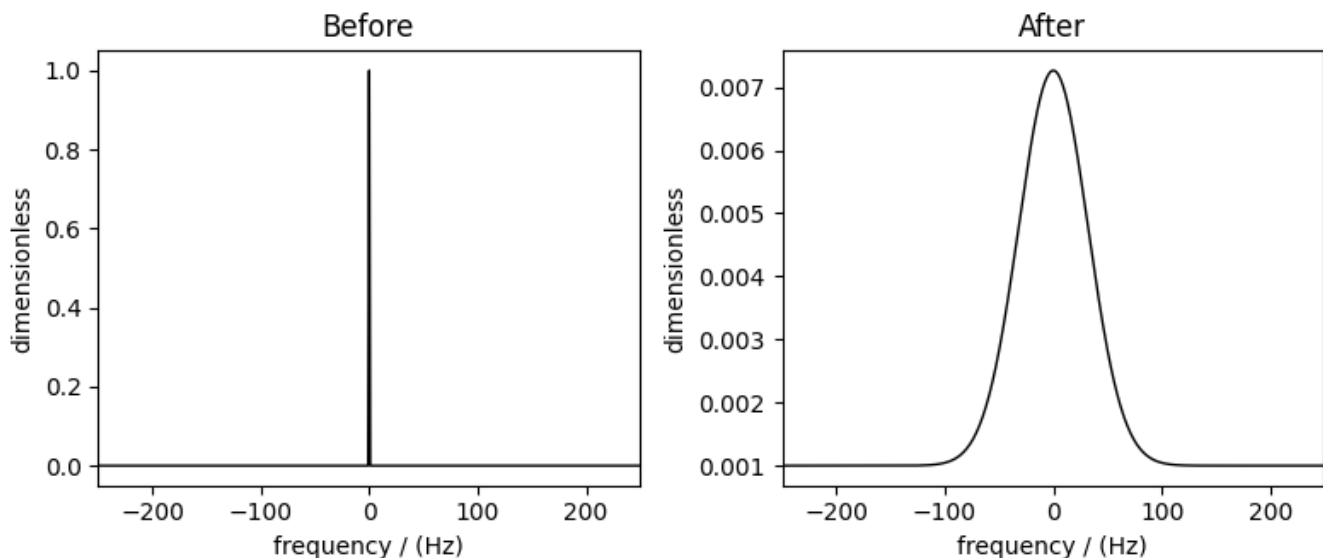
Now to apply the processor to the CSDM object, use the [apply_operations\(\)](#) (page 439) method as follows

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=csdm_object).real
```

To see the results of the Gaussian apodization, we create a simple plot using the matplotlib library.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set_title("Before")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_title("After")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.387 seconds)

14.5 Top-Hat Apodization

In this example, we will use the `TopHat` class to apply a point-wise top hat apodization on the Fourier transform of an example dataset. The function is defined as follows

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{rising_edge} \leq x \leq \text{falling_edge} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (14.6)$$

where `rising_edge` is the start of the window and `falling_edge` is the end of the window.

When `falling_edge` is undefined, all points after `rising_edge` will be 1. Similarly, when `rising_edge` is undefined, all points before `falling_edge` are 1.

Below we import the necessary modules

```
import csdmpy as cp
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

First we create `processor`, and instance of the `SignalProcessor` (page 439) class. The required attribute of the `SignalProcessor` class, `operations`, is a list of operations to which we add a `TopHat` object sandwiched between two Fourier transformations. Here the window is between 1 and 9 seconds.

```
processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[
        sp.IFFT(),
        sp.apodization.TopHat(rising_edge="1 s", falling_edge="9 s"),
        sp.FFT(),
    ]
)
```

Next we create a CSDM object with a test dataset which our signal processor will operate on. Here, the dataset is a delta function centered at 0 Hz with a some applied Gaussian line broadening.

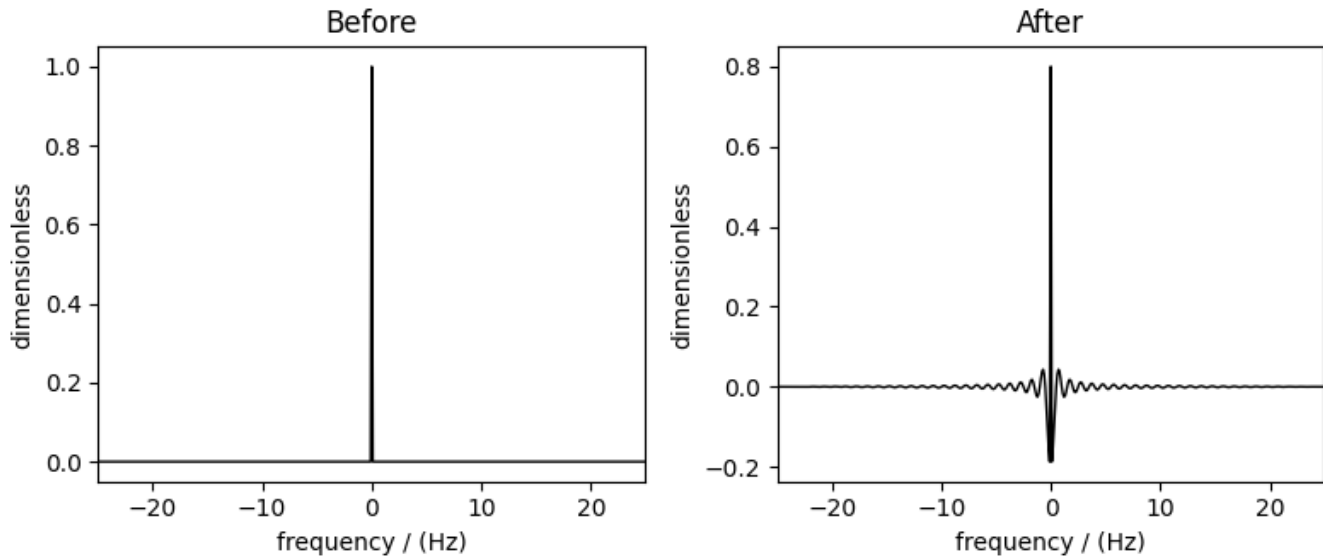
```
test_data = np.zeros(500)
test_data[250] = 1
csdm_object = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(test_data)],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(count=500, increment="0.1 Hz", complex_fft=True)],
)
```

To apply the previously defined signal processor, we use the `apply_operations()` (page 439) method as follows

```
processed_dataset = processor.apply_operations(dataset=csdm_object).real
```

To see the results of the top hat apodization, we create a simple plot using the `matplotlib` library.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(csdm_object, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set_title("Before")
ax[1].plot(processed_dataset.real, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_title("After")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



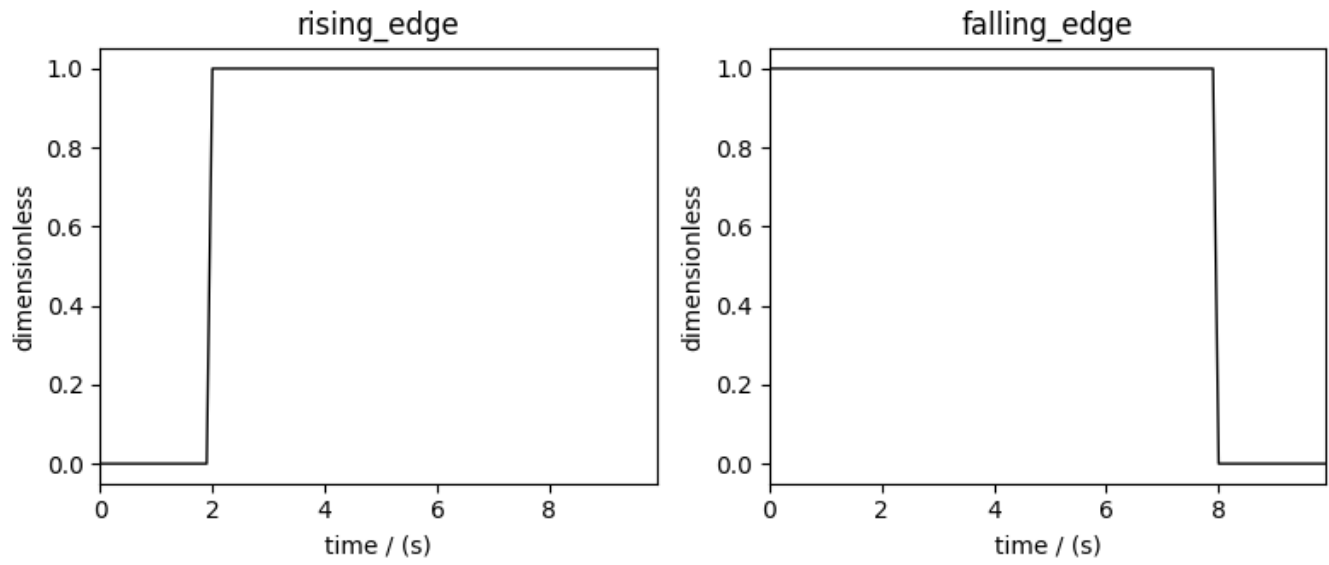
Below are plots showing how the apodization functions when only `rising_edge` or `falling_edge` are defined.

```
rising_edge_processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.apodization.TopHat(rising_edge="2 s")]
)
falling_edge_processor = sp.SignalProcessor(
    operations=[sp.apodization.TopHat(falling_edge="8 s")]
)

constant_csdm = cp.CSDM(
    dependent_variables=[cp.as_dependent_variable(np.ones(100))],
    dimensions=[cp.LinearDimension(100, increment="0.1 s")],
)

rising_dataset = rising_edge_processor.apply_operations(
    dataset=constant_csdm.copy()
).real
falling_dataset = falling_edge_processor.apply_operations(
    dataset=constant_csdm.copy()
).real

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 3.5), subplot_kw={"projection": "csdm"})
ax[0].plot(rising_dataset, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[0].set_title("rising_edge")
ax[1].plot(falling_dataset, color="black", linewidth=1)
ax[1].set_title("falling_edge")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Total running time of the script: (0 minutes 0.717 seconds)

Part V

Theory

TRANSITION FREQUENCY COMPONENTS

The NMR spectral simulation in **mrsimulator** is based on Symmetry Pathways in Solid-State NMR by Grandinetti *et al.*¹

15.1 Introduction to NMR frequency components

The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) frequency, $\Omega(\Theta, i, j)$, for the $|i\rangle \rightarrow |j\rangle$ transition, where $|i\rangle$ and $|j\rangle$ are the eigenstates of the stationary-state semi-classical Hamiltonian, can be written as a sum of frequency components,

$$\Omega(\Theta, i, j) = \sum_k \Omega_k(\Theta, i, j), \quad (15.1)$$

where Θ is the sample's lattice spatial orientation described with the Euler angles $\Theta = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$, and Ω_k is the frequency component from the k^{th} interaction of the stationary-state semi-classical Hamiltonian.

Each frequency component, $\Omega_k(\Theta, i, j)$, is written as the product,

$$\Omega_k(\Theta, i, j) = \omega_k \Xi_L^{(k)}(\Theta) \xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j), \quad (15.2)$$

where ω_k is the size of the k^{th} frequency component, and $\Xi_L^{(k)}(\Theta)$ and $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$ are the sample's spatial orientation and quantized NMR transition functions corresponding to the L^{th} rank spatial and the ℓ^{th} rank spin irreducible spherical tensors, respectively.

The spatial orientation function, $\Xi_L^{(k)}(\Theta)$, in Eq. (15.2), is defined in the laboratory frame, where the z -axis is the direction of the external magnetic field. This function is the spatial contribution to the observed frequency component arising from the rotation of the L^{th} -rank irreducible tensor, $\varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}$, from the principal axis system to the lab frame via Wigner rotation which follows,

$$\Xi_L^{(k)}(\Theta) = \sum_{n_0=-L}^L D_{n_0,0}^L(\Theta_0) \sum_{n_1=-L}^L D_{n_1,n_0}^L(\Theta_1) \dots \sum_{n_i=-L}^L D_{n_i,n}^L(\Theta_i) \varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}. \quad (15.3)$$

Here, the term $D_{n_i,n_j}^L(\Theta)$ is the **Wigner rotation matrix element**, generically denoted as,

$$D_{n_i,n_j}^L(\Theta) = e^{-in_i\alpha} d_{n_i,n_j}^L(\beta) e^{-in_j\gamma}, \quad (15.4)$$

where $d_{n_i,n_j}^L(\beta)$ is Wigner small d element.

¹ Grandinetti, P. J., Ash, J. T., Trease, N. M. Symmetry pathways in solid-state NMR, PNMRS 2011 **59**, 2, 121-196. DOI: [10.1016/j.pnmrs.2010.11.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnmrs.2010.11.003)

In the case of the single interaction Hamiltonian, that is, in the absence of cross-terms, **mrsimulator** further defines the product of the size of the k^{th} frequency component, ω_k , and the L^{th} -rank irreducible tensor components, $\varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}$, in the principal axis system of the interaction tensor, $\rho^{(\lambda)}$, as the scaled spatial orientation tensor (sSOT) component,

$$\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)} = \omega_k \varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}, \quad (15.5)$$

of rank L , also defined in the principal axis system of the interaction tensor. Using Eqs. (15.3) and (15.5), we re-express Eq. (15.2) as

$$\Omega_k(\Theta, i, j) = \sum_{n_0=-L}^L D_{n_0,0}^L(\Theta_0) \sum_{n_1=-L}^L D_{n_1,n_0}^L(\Theta_1) \dots \sum_{n_i=-L}^L D_{n_i,n}^L(\Theta_i) \varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)}, \quad (15.6)$$

where

$$\varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)} = \varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)} \xi_{\ell}^{(k)}(i, j) \quad (15.7)$$

is the frequency tensor component (FT) of rank L , defined in the principal axis system of the interaction tensor and corresponds to the $|i\rangle \rightarrow |j\rangle$ spin transition.

15.2 Scaled spatial orientation tensor (sSOT) components in PAS, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$

15.2.1 Single nucleus scaled spatial orientation tensor components

Nuclear shielding interaction

The nuclear shielding tensor, $\rho^{(\sigma)}$, is a second-rank reducible tensor, which can be decomposed into a sum of the zeroth-rank isotropic, first-rank anti-symmetric, and second-rank traceless symmetric irreducible spherical tensors. In the principal axis system, the zeroth-rank, $\rho_{0,0}^{(\sigma)}$ and the second-rank, $\rho_{2,n}^{(\sigma)}$, irreducible tensors follow,

$$\rho_{0,0}^{(\sigma)} = -\sqrt{3}\sigma_{\text{iso}}, \quad \rho_{2,0}^{(\sigma)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\zeta_{\sigma}, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 1}^{(\sigma)} = 0, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 2}^{(\sigma)} = -\frac{1}{2}\eta_{\sigma}\zeta_{\sigma}, \quad (15.8)$$

where σ_{iso} , ζ_{σ} , and η_{σ} are the isotropic nuclear shielding, shielding anisotropy, and shielding asymmetry of the site, respectively. The shielding anisotropy and asymmetry are defined using Haeberlen notation.

First-order perturbation

The size of the frequency component, ω_k , from the first-order perturbation expansion of Nuclear shielding Hamiltonian is $-\omega_0 = \gamma B_0$, where ω_0 is the Larmor angular frequency of the nucleus, and γ , B_0 are the gyromagnetic ratio of the nucleus and the macroscopic magnetic flux density of the applied external magnetic field, respectively. The relation between $\varrho_{L,n}^{(\sigma)}$ and $\rho_{L,n}^{(\sigma)}$ follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \varrho_{0,0}^{(\sigma)} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\rho_{0,0}^{(\sigma)} \\ \varrho_{2,n}^{(\sigma)} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\rho_{2,n}^{(\sigma)} \end{aligned} \quad (15.9)$$

Table 15.1: A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the nuclear shielding tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the M^{th} order perturbation expansion of the Nuclear shielding Hamiltonian is presented.

Order, M	Rank, L	$\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)} = \omega_k \varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}$
1	0	$\varsigma_{0,0}^{(\sigma)} = -\omega_0 \sigma_{\text{iso}}$
1	2	$\varsigma_{2,0}^{(\sigma)} = -\omega_0 \zeta_\sigma,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 1}^{(\sigma)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 2}^{(\sigma)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \omega_0 \eta_\sigma \zeta_\sigma$

Electric quadrupole interaction

The electric field gradient (efg) tensor, $\rho^{(q)}$, is also a second-rank tensor; however, unlike the nuclear shielding tensor, the efg tensor is always a symmetric second-rank irreducible tensor. In the principal axis system, this tensor is given as,

$$\rho_{2,0}^{(q)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \zeta_q, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 1}^{(q)} = 0, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 2}^{(q)} = -\frac{1}{2} \eta_q \zeta_q, \quad (15.10)$$

where ζ_q , and η_q are the efg tensor anisotropy and asymmetry of the site, respectively. The efg anisotropy and asymmetry values are defined using the Haeberlen convention.

First-order perturbation

The size of the frequency component from the first-order perturbation expansion of Electric quadrupole Hamiltonian is $\omega_k = \omega_q$, where $\omega_q = \frac{6\pi C_q}{2I(2I-1)}$ is the quadrupole splitting angular frequency. Here, C_q is the quadrupole coupling constant, and I is the spin quantum number of the quadrupole nucleus. The relation between $\varrho_{L,n}^{(q)}$ and $\rho_{L,n}^{(q)}$ follows,

$$\varrho_{2,n}^{(q)} = \frac{1}{3\zeta_q} \rho_{2,n}^{(q)}. \quad (15.11)$$

Second-order perturbation

The size of the frequency component from the second-order perturbation expansion of Electric quadrupole Hamiltonian is $\omega_k = \frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0}$, where ω_0 is the Larmor angular frequency of the quadrupole nucleus. The relation between $\varrho_{L,n}^{(qq)}$ and $\rho_{L,n}^{(q)}$ follows,

$$\varrho_{L,n}^{(qq)} = \frac{1}{9\zeta_q^2} \sum_{m=-2}^2 \langle L \ n \mid 2 \ 2 \ m \ n-m \rangle \rho_{2,m}^{(q)} \rho_{2,n-m}^{(q)}, \quad (15.12)$$

where $\langle L \ M \mid l_1 \ l_2 \ m_1 \ m_2 \rangle$ is the Clebsch Gordan coefficient.

Table 15.2: A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the efg tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the M th order perturbation expansion of the Electric Quadrupole Hamiltonian is presented.

Order, M	Rank, L	$\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)} = \omega_k \varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}$
1	2	$\varsigma_{2,0}^{(q)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\omega_q,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 1}^{(q)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 2}^{(q)} = -\frac{1}{6}\eta_q\omega_q$
2	0	$\varsigma_{0,0}^{(qq)} = \frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{6\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\eta_q^2}{3} + 1 \right)$
2	2	$\varsigma_{2,0}^{(qq)} = \frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6\sqrt{7}} \left(\frac{\eta_q^2}{3} - 1 \right),$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 1}^{(qq)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 2}^{(qq)} = -\frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{21}}\eta_q$
2	4	$\varsigma_{4,0}^{(qq)} = \frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{70}} \left(\frac{\eta_q^2}{18} + 1 \right),$ $\varsigma_{4,\pm 1}^{(qq)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{4,\pm 2}^{(qq)} = -\frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{6\sqrt{7}}\eta_q,$ $\varsigma_{4,\pm 3}^{(qq)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{4,\pm 4}^{(qq)} = \frac{\omega_q^2}{\omega_0} \frac{1}{36}\eta_q^2$

15.2.2 Coupled nucleus scaled spatial orientation tensor components

Weak J -coupling interaction

The J -coupling tensor, $\rho^{(J)}$, is a second-rank reducible tensor, which can be decomposed into a sum of the zeroth-rank isotropic, first-rank anti-symmetric, and second-rank traceless symmetric irreducible spherical tensors. In the principal axis system, the zeroth-rank, $\rho_{0,0}^{(J)}$ and the second-rank, $\rho_{2,n}^{(J)}$, irreducible tensors follow,

$$\rho_{0,0}^{(J)} = -\sqrt{3}J_{\text{iso}}, \quad \rho_{2,0}^{(J)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\zeta_J, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 1}^{(J)} = 0, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 2}^{(J)} = -\frac{1}{2}\eta_J\zeta_J, \quad (15.13)$$

where J_{iso} , ζ_J , and η_J are the isotropic J -coupling, coupling anisotropy and asymmetry parameters, respectively. The J anisotropy and asymmetry are defined using Haeberlen notation.

First-order perturbation

The size of the frequency component from the first-order perturbation expansion of weak J -coupling Hamiltonian is $\omega_k = 2\pi$. The relation between $\varrho_{L,n}^{(J)}$ and $\rho_{L,n}^{(J)}$ follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \varrho_{0,0}^{(J)} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\rho_{0,0}^{(J)} \\ \varrho_{2,n}^{(J)} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\rho_{2,n}^{(J)} \end{aligned} \quad (15.14)$$

Table 15.3: A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the J -coupling tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the M th order perturbation expansion of the J -coupling Hamiltonian is presented.

Order, M	Rank, L	$\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)} = \omega_k \varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}$
1	0	$\varsigma_{0,0}^{(J)} = 2\pi J_{\text{iso}}$
1	2	$\varsigma_{2,0}^{(J)} = 2\pi \zeta_J,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 1}^{(J)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 2}^{(J)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} 2\pi \eta_J \zeta_J$

Weak dipolar-coupling interaction

The dipolar-coupling tensor, $\rho^{(d)}$, is a second rank reducible tensor, which can be decomposed as a second-rank traceless symmetric irreducible spherical tensors. In the principal axis system, the second-rank, $\rho_{2,n}^{(d)}$, irreducible tensors follow,

$$\rho_{2,0}^{(d)} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \zeta_d, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 1}^{(d)} = 0, \quad \rho_{2,\pm 2}^{(d)} = 0, \quad (15.15)$$

where ζ_d is second-rank symmetric dipolar coupling tensor anisotropy given as

$$\zeta_d = \frac{2}{r^3} \quad (15.16)$$

where r is the distance between two coupled magnetic dipoles. The dipolar splitting is given as

$$\omega_d = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\gamma_1 \gamma_2 \hbar}{r^3} = -\frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} \zeta_d \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \hbar \quad (15.17)$$

and the dipolar coupling constant, $D = \frac{\omega_d}{2\pi}$.

First-order perturbation

The size of the frequency component from the first-order perturbation expansion of weak J-coupling Hamiltonian is $\omega_k = \frac{2\omega_d}{\zeta_d}$. The relation between $\varrho_{L,n}^{(d)}$ and $\rho_{L,n}^{(d)}$ follows,

$$\varrho_{2,n}^{(d)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \rho_{2,n}^{(d)} \quad (15.18)$$

Table 15.4: A list of scaled spatial orientation tensors in the principal axis system of the dipolar-coupling tensor, $\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)}$ from Eq. (15.5), of rank L resulting from the M th order perturbation expansion of the dipolar-coupling Hamiltonian is presented.

Order, M	Rank, L	$\varsigma_{L,n}^{(k)} = \omega_k \varrho_{L,n}^{(k)}$
1	2	$\varsigma_{2,0}^{(d)} = 2\omega_d,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 1}^{(d)} = 0,$ $\varsigma_{2,\pm 2}^{(d)} = 0$

15.3 Spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$

The spin transition function is typically manipulated via the coupling of the nuclear magnetic dipole moment with the oscillating external magnetic field from the applied radio-frequency pulse. Considering the strength of the external magnetic rf field is orders of magnitude larger than the internal spin-couplings, the manipulation of spin transition functions is described using the orthogonal rotation subgroups.

15.3.1 Single nucleus spin transition functions

Table 15.5: A list of single nucleus spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$.

$\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$	Rank, ℓ	Value	Description
$\mathfrak{s}(i, j)$	0	0	$\langle j \hat{T}_{00} j \rangle - \langle i \hat{T}_{00} i \rangle$
$\mathfrak{p}(i, j)$	1	$j - i$	$\langle j \hat{T}_{10} j \rangle - \langle i \hat{T}_{10} i \rangle$
$\mathfrak{d}(i, j)$	2	$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} (j^2 - i^2)$	$\langle j \hat{T}_{20} j \rangle - \langle i \hat{T}_{20} i \rangle$
$\mathfrak{f}(i, j)$	3	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} [5(j^3 - i^3) + (1 - 3I(I + 1))(j - i)]$	$\langle j \hat{T}_{30} j \rangle - \langle i \hat{T}_{30} i \rangle$

Here, $\hat{T}_{\ell,k}(\mathbf{I})$ are the irreducible spherical tensor operators of rank ℓ , $k \in [-\ell, \ell]$, for transition $|i\rangle \rightarrow |j\rangle$. In terms of the tensor product of the Cartesian operators, the above spherical tensors are expressed as follows,

Spherical tensor operator	Representation in Cartesian operators
$\hat{T}_{0,0}(\mathbf{I})$	$\hat{1}$
$\hat{T}_{1,0}(\mathbf{I})$	\hat{I}_z
$\hat{T}_{2,0}(\mathbf{I})$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [3\hat{I}_z^2 - I(I + 1)\hat{1}]$
$\hat{T}_{3,0}(\mathbf{I})$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} [5\hat{I}_z^3 + (1 - 3I(I + 1))\hat{I}_z]$

where I is the spin quantum number of the nucleus and $\hat{1}$ is the identity operator.

Table 15.6: A list of composite single nucleus spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$. Here, I is the spin quantum number of the nucleus.

$\xi_\ell^{(k)}(i, j)$	Value
$\mathfrak{c}_0(i, j)$	$\frac{4}{\sqrt{125}} [I(I + 1) - \frac{3}{4}] \mathfrak{p}(i, j) + \sqrt{\frac{18}{25}} \mathfrak{f}(i, j)$
$\mathfrak{c}_2(i, j)$	$\sqrt{\frac{2}{175}} [I(I + 1) - \frac{3}{4}] \mathfrak{p}(i, j) - \frac{6}{\sqrt{35}} \mathfrak{f}(i, j)$
$\mathfrak{c}_4(i, j)$	$-\sqrt{\frac{18}{875}} [I(I + 1) - \frac{3}{4}] \mathfrak{p}(i, j) - \frac{17}{\sqrt{175}} \mathfrak{f}(i, j)$

15.3.2 Weakly coupled nucleus spin transition functions

Table 15.7: A list of weakly coupled nucleus spin transition functions, $\xi_\ell^{(k)}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$.

$\xi_\ell^{(k)}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$	Value	Description
$(\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$	$m_{f_I}m_{f_S} - m_{i_I}m_{i_S}$	$\langle m_{f_I}m_{f_S} \hat{T}_{10}(I)\hat{T}_{10}(S) m_{f_I}m_{f_S} \rangle$ $\langle m_{i_I}m_{i_S} \hat{T}_{10}(I)\hat{T}_{10}(S) m_{i_I}m_{i_S} \rangle$

Here, $\hat{T}_{\ell,k}(\mathbf{I})$ are the irreducible spherical tensor operators of rank ℓ , $k \in [-\ell, \ell]$, for transition $|m_{i_I}m_{i_S}\rangle \rightarrow |m_{f_I}m_{f_S}\rangle$ in weakly coupled basis.

15.4 Frequency tensor components (FT) in PAS, $\varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)}$

Table 15.8: The table presents a list of frequency tensors defined in the principal axis system of the respective interaction tensor from Eq. (15.7), $\varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)}$, of ranks ℓ and L resulting from the Mth order perturbation expansion of the interaction Hamiltonian supported in mrrsimulator.

Interaction	Order, M	Rank, L	$\varpi_{\ell,L,n}^{(k)}$
Nuclear shielding	1	0	$\varpi_{1,0,0}^{(\sigma)} = \varsigma_{0,0}^{(\sigma)} \mathbb{P}(i, j)$
Nuclear shielding	1	2	$\varpi_{1,2,n}^{(\sigma)} = \varsigma_{2,n}^{(\sigma)} \mathbb{P}(i, j)$
Electric Quadrupole	1	2	$\varpi_{2,2,n}^{(q)} = \varsigma_{2,n}^{(q)} \mathbb{D}(i, j)$
Electric Quadrupole	2	0	$\varpi_{c0,0,0}^{(qq)} = \varsigma_{0,0}^{(qq)} \mathbb{C}_0(i, j)$
Electric Quadrupole	2	2	$\varpi_{c2,2,n}^{(qq)} = \varsigma_{2,n}^{(qq)} \mathbb{C}_2(i, j)$
Electric Quadrupole	2	4	$\varpi_{c4,4,n}^{(qq)} = \varsigma_{4,n}^{(qq)} \mathbb{C}_4(i, j)$
Weak J -coupling	1	0	$\varpi_{(1,1),0,0}^{(J)} = \varsigma_{0,0}^{(J)} (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$
Weak J -coupling	1	2	$\varpi_{(1,1),2,n}^{(J)} = \varsigma_{2,n}^{(J)} (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$
Weak dipolar-coupling	1	2	$\varpi_{(1,1),2,n}^{(d)} = \varsigma_{2,n}^{(d)} (\mathbb{P}\mathbb{P})_{IS}(m_{f_I}, m_{f_S}, m_{i_I}, m_{i_S})$

References

16.1 Czjzek distribution

A Czjzek distribution model¹ is a random distribution of the second-rank traceless symmetric tensors about a zero tensor. An explicit form of a traceless symmetric second-rank tensor, \mathbf{S} , in Cartesian basis, follows,

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{xx} & S_{xy} & S_{xz} \\ S_{xy} & S_{yy} & S_{yz} \\ S_{xz} & S_{yz} & S_{zz} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (16.1)$$

where $S_{xx} + S_{yy} + S_{zz} = 0$. The elements of the above Cartesian tensor, S_{ij} , can be decomposed into second-rank irreducible spherical tensor components³, $R_{2,k}$, following

$$\begin{aligned} S_{xx} &= \frac{1}{2}(R_{2,2} + R_{2,-2}) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}R_{2,0}, \\ S_{xy} &= S_{yx} = -\frac{i}{2}(R_{2,2} - R_{2,-2}), \\ S_{yy} &= -\frac{1}{2}(R_{2,2} + R_{2,-2}) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}R_{2,0}, \\ S_{xz} &= S_{zx} = -\frac{1}{2}(R_{2,1} - R_{2,-1}), \\ S_{zz} &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R_{2,0}, \\ S_{yz} &= S_{zy} = \frac{i}{2}(R_{2,1} + R_{2,-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (16.2)$$

In the Czjzek model, the distribution of the second-rank traceless symmetric tensor is based on the assumption of a random distribution of the five irreducible spherical tensor components, $R_{2,k}$, drawn from an uncorrelated five-dimensional multivariate normal distribution. Since $R_{2,k}$ components are complex, random sampling is performed on

¹ Czjzek, G., Fink, J., Götz, F., Schmidt, H., Coey, J. M. D., Atomic coordination and the distribution of electric field gradients in amorphous solids Phys. Rev. B (1981) **23** 2513-30. DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.23.2513](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.23.2513)

³ Grandinetti, P. J., Ash, J. T., Trease, N. M. Symmetry pathways in solid-state NMR, PNMRS 2011 **59**, 2, 121-196. DOI: [10.1016/j.pnmrs.2010.11.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnmrs.2010.11.003)

the equivalent real tensor components, which are a linear combination of $R_{2,k}$, and are given as

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} R_{2,0}, \\
 U_2 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} (R_{2,1} - R_{2,-1}), \\
 U_3 &= \frac{i}{\sqrt{12}} (R_{2,1} + R_{2,-1}), \\
 U_4 &= -\frac{i}{\sqrt{12}} (R_{2,2} - R_{2,-2}), \\
 U_5 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} (R_{2,2} + R_{2,-2}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{16.3}$$

where U_i forms an ortho-normal basis. The components, U_i , are drawn from a five-dimensional uncorrelated multivariate normal distribution with zero mean and covariance matrix, $\Lambda = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_5$, where \mathbf{I}_5 is a 5×5 identity matrix and σ is the standard deviation.

In terms of U_i , the traceless second-rank symmetric Cartesian tensor elements, S_{ij} , follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{xx} &= \sqrt{3}U_5 - U_1, \\
 S_{xy} &= S_{yx} = \sqrt{3}U_4, \\
 S_{yy} &= -\sqrt{3}U_5 - U_1, \\
 S_{xz} &= S_{zx} = \sqrt{3}U_2, \\
 S_{zz} &= 2U_1, \\
 S_{yz} &= S_{zy} = \sqrt{3}U_3,
 \end{aligned} \tag{16.4}$$

and the explicit matrix form of \mathbf{S} is

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}U_5 - U_1 & \sqrt{3}U_4 & \sqrt{3}U_2 \\ \sqrt{3}U_4 & -\sqrt{3}U_5 - U_1 & \sqrt{3}U_3 \\ \sqrt{3}U_2 & \sqrt{3}U_3 & 2U_1 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{16.5}$$

In a shorthand notation, we denote a Czjzek distribution of second-rank traceless symmetric tensor as $S_C(\sigma)$.

16.2 Extended Czjzek distribution

An Extended Czjzek distribution model² is a random perturbation of the second-rank traceless symmetric tensors about a non-zero tensor, which is given as

$$S_T = S(0) + \rho S_C(\sigma = 1), \tag{16.6}$$

where S_T is the total tensor, $S(0)$ is the non-zero dominant second-rank tensor, $S_C(\sigma = 1)$ is the Czjzek random model attributing to the random perturbation of the tensor about the dominant tensor, $S(0)$, and ρ is the size of the perturbation. In the above equation, the σ parameter from the Czjzek random model, S_C , has no meaning and is set

² Caër, G.L., Bureau, B., Massiot, D., An extension of the Czjzek model for the distributions of electric field gradients in disordered solids and an application to NMR spectra of 71Ga in chalcogenide glasses. *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter*, (2010), **22**. DOI: [10.1088/0953-8984/22/6/065402](https://doi.org/10.1088/0953-8984/22/6/065402)

to one. The factor, ρ , is defined as

$$\rho = \frac{\|S(0)\|\epsilon}{\sqrt{30}}, \quad (16.7)$$

where $\|S(0)\|$ is the 2-norm of the dominant tensor, and ϵ is a fraction.

Part VI

API and references

SIMULATION API

17.1 Simulator

```
class mrsimulator.Simulator(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units:
    Dict = {}, spin_systems: List[SpinSystem (page 341)] = [], methods: List[Method
    (page 355)] = [], config: ConfigSimulator (page 339) =
    ConfigSimulator(name=None, description=None, label=None, property_units={},
    number_of_sidebands=64, integration_volume='octant', integration_density=70,
    decompose_spectrum='none', isotropic_interpolation='linear'))
```

Bases: `Parseable`

The simulator class.

`spin_systems`

A list of [SpinSystem](#) (page 341) or equivalent dict objects representing a collection of isolated NMR spin systems present within the sample. The default value is an empty list.

Example

```
>>> sim = Simulator()
>>> sim.spin_systems = [
...     SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='17O')], abundance=0.015),
...     SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='1H')], abundance=1),
... ]
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> sim.spin_systems = [
...     {'sites': [{'isotope': '17O'}], 'abundance': 0.015},
...     {'sites': [{'isotope': '1H'}], 'abundance': 1},
... ]
```

Type

A list of [SpinSystem](#) (page 341) or equivalent dict objects (optional).

`methods`

A list of [Method](#) (page 355) or equivalent dict objects representing an NMR methods. The default value is an empty list.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
>>> sim.methods = [
...     BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=['170'], rotor_frequency=15000),
...     BlochDecayCTSpectrum(channels=['170'])
... ]
```

Type

A list of [Method](#) (page 355) or equivalent dict objects (optional).

config

The [ConfigSimulator](#) (page 339) object is used to configure the simulation. The valid attributes of the ConfigSimulator object are

- number_of_sidebands,
- integration_density,
- integration_volume, and
- decompose_spectrum

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.simulator.config import ConfigSimulator
>>> sim.config = ConfigSimulator(
...     number_of_sidebands=32,
...     integration_density=64,
...     integration_volume='hemisphere',
...     decompose_spectrum='spin_system',
... )
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> sim.config = {
...     'number_of_sidebands': 32,
...     'integration_density': 64,
...     'integration_volume': 'hemisphere',
...     'decompose_spectrum': 'spin_system',
... }
```

See [ConfigSimulator](#) (page 117) for details.

Type

[ConfigSimulator](#) (page 339) object or equivalent dict object (optional).

name

The name or id of the simulation or sample. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sim.name = '1H-170'  
>>> sim.name  
'1H-170'
```

Type

str (optional).

label

The label for the simulation or sample. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sim.label = 'Test simulator'  
>>> sim.label  
'Test simulator'
```

Type

str (optional).

description

A description of the simulation or sample. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sim.description = 'Simulation for sample 1'  
>>> sim.description  
'Simulation for sample 1'
```

Type

str (optional).

export_methods(filename: str)

Export a list of methods to a JSON serialized file.

Parameters

filename (*str*) – A filename of the serialized file.

Example

```
>>> sim.export_methods(filename)
```

export_spin_systems(filename: str)

Export a list of spin systems to a JSON serialized file.

See an [example](#) of a JSON serialized file. For details, refer to the *[Saving and Loading Spin Systems from a File](#)* (page 132) section.

Parameters

filename (*str*) – A filename of the serialized file.

Example

```
>>> sim.export_spin_systems(filename)
```

get_isotopes(*spin_I: Optional[float] = None, symbol: bool = False*) → list

List of unique isotopes from the sites within the list of the spin systems corresponding to spin quantum number *I*. If *I* is None, a list of all unique isotopes is returned instead.

Parameters

- spin_I (*float*) – An optional spin quantum number. The valid input are the multiples of 0.5.
- symbol (*bool*) – If true, return a list of str with isotope symbols.

Returns

A list of [Isotope](#) (page 428) objects.

Example

```
>>> sim.get_isotopes()
[Isotope(symbol='13C'), Isotope(symbol='1H'), Isotope(symbol='27Al')]
>>> sim.get_isotopes(symbol=True)
['13C', '1H', '27Al']
```

```
>>> sim.get_isotopes(spin_I=0.5)
[Isotope(symbol='13C'), Isotope(symbol='1H')]
>>> sim.get_isotopes(spin_I=0.5, symbol=True)
['13C', '1H']
```

```
>>> sim.get_isotopes(spin_I=1.5)
[]
```

```
>>> sim.get_isotopes(spin_I=2.5)
[Isotope(symbol='27Al')]
>>> sim.get_isotopes(spin_I=2.5, symbol=True)
['27Al']
```

json(*exclude={}, units=True*) → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- exclude – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- units – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

classmethod load(*filename: str, parse_units: bool = True*)

Load the [Simulator](#) (page 333) object from a JSON file by parsing.

Parameters

- `parse_units` (*bool*) – If true, parse the attribute values from the serialized file for physical quantities, expressed as a string with a value and a unit.
- `filename` (*str*) – The filename of a JSON serialized Simulator object file.

Returns

A *Simulator* (page 333) object.

Example

```
>>> sim_1 = sim.load('filename')
```

See also:

[Saving and Loading Spin Systems from a File](#) (page 132)

`load_methods(filename: str)`

Load a list of methods from the given JSON serialized file.

Parameters

`filename` (*str*) – A local or remote address to a JSON serialized file.

Example

```
>>> sim.load_methods(filename)
```

`load_spin_systems(filename: str)`

Load a list of spin systems from the given JSON serialized file.

See an [example](#) of a JSON serialized file. For details, refer to the [Saving and Loading Spin Systems from a File](#) (page 132) section of this documentation.

Parameters

`filename` (*str*) – A local or remote address to a JSON serialized file.

Example

```
>>> sim.load_spin_systems(filename)
```

`classmethod parse(py_dict: dict, parse_units: bool = True)`

Parse a dictionary for Simulator object.

Parameters

- `py_dict` (*dict*) – Dictionary object.
- `parse_units` (*bool*) – If true, parse quantity from string.

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Simulator object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A required python dict object.

Returns

A *Simulator* (page 333) object.

Example

```
>>> sim_py_dict = {
...     'config': {
...         'decompose_spectrum': 'none',
...         'integration_density': 70,
...         'integration_volume': 'octant',
...         'number_of_sidebands': 64
...     },
...     'spin_systems': [
...         {
...             'abundance': '100 %',
...             'sites': [{
...                 'isotope': '13C',
...                 'isotropic_chemical_shift': '20.0 ppm',
...                 'shielding_symmetric': {'eta': 0.5, 'zeta': '10.0 ppm'}
...             }]
...         },
...         {
...             'abundance': '100 %',
...             'sites': [{
...                 'isotope': '1H',
...                 'isotropic_chemical_shift': '-4.0 ppm',
...                 'shielding_symmetric': {'eta': 0.1, 'zeta': '2.1 ppm'}
...             }]
...         },
...         {
...             'abundance': '100 %',
...             'sites': [{
...                 'isotope': '27Al',
...                 'isotropic_chemical_shift': '120.0 ppm',
...                 'shielding_symmetric': {'eta': 0.1, 'zeta': '2.1 ppm'}
...             }]
...         }
...     ]
... }
>>> sim = Simulator.parse_dict_with_units(sim_py_dict)
>>> len(sim.spin_systems)
3
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`run(method_index: Optional[list] = None, n_jobs: int = 1, pack_as_csdm: bool = True, **kwargs)`

Run the simulation and compute spectrum.

Parameters

- *method_index* – An integer or a list of integers. If provided, only the simulations corresponding to the methods at the given index/indexes will be computed. The default is None, *i.e.*,

the simulation for all method will be computed.

- `pack_as_csdm` (*bool*) – If true, the simulation results are stored as a [CSDM](#) object, otherwise, as a [ndarray](#) object. The simulations are stored as the value of the [simulation](#) (page 356) attribute of the corresponding method.

Example

```
>>> sim.run()
```

`save(filename: str, with_units: bool = True)`

Serialize the simulator object to a JSON file.

Parameters

- `with_units` (*bool*) – If true, the attribute values are serialized as physical quantities expressed as a string with a value and a unit. If false, the attribute values are serialized as floats.
- `filename` (*str*) – The filename of the serialized file.

Example

```
>>> sim.save('filename')
```

`sites()`

Unique sites within the Simulator object as a list of Site objects.

Returns

A [Sites](#) (page 423) object.

Example

```
>>> sites = sim.sites()
```

17.2 ConfigSimulator

```
class mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str =
None, property_units: Dict = {}, number_of_sidebands:
ConstrainedIntValue = 64, integration_volume: Literal['octant',
'hemisphere'] = 'octant', integration_density:
ConstrainedIntValue = 70, decompose_spectrum: Literal['none',
'spin_system'] = 'none', isotropic_interpolation:
Literal['linear', 'gaussian'] = 'linear')
```

Bases: [Parseable](#)

The configurable attributes for the Simulator class used in simulation.

`number_of_sidebands`

The value is the requested number of sidebands that will be computed in the simulation. The value cannot be zero or negative. The default value is 64.

Type

int (optional).

integration_volume

The value is the volume over which the solid-state spectral frequency integration is performed. The valid literals of this enumeration are

- **octant** (default), and
- **hemisphere**

Type

enum (optional).

integration_density

The value represents the integration density or equivalently the number of orientations over which the frequency integration is performed within a given volume. If n is the `integration_density`, then the total number of orientation is given as

$$n_{\text{octants}} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}, \quad (17.1)$$

where n_{octants} is the number of octants in the given volume. The default value is 70.

Type

int (optional).

decompose_spectrum

The value specifies how a simulation result is decomposed into an array of spectra. The valid literals of this enumeration are

- **none** (default): When the value is *none*, the resulting simulation is a single spectrum, which is an integration of the spectra over all spin systems.
- **spin_system**: When the value is *spin_system*, the resulting simulation is an array of spectra, where each spectrum arises from a spin system within the Simulator object.

Type

enum (optional).

isotropic_interpolation

Interpolation scheme for isotropic binning. The valid literals are

- **linear** (default): linear interpolation.
- **gaussian**: Gaussian interpolation with $\text{sigma}=0.25*\text{bin_width}$.

Type

enum (optional).

Example

```
>>> a = Simulator()
>>> a.config.number_of_sidebands = 128
>>> a.config.integration_density = 96
>>> a.config.integration_volume = 'hemisphere'
>>> a.config.decompose_spectrum = 'spin_system'
```

`get_orientations_count()`

Return the total number of orientations.

Example

```
>>> a = Simulator()
>>> a.config.integration_density = 20
>>> a.config.integration_volume = 'hemisphere'
>>> a.config.get_orientations_count() # (4 * 21 * 22 / 2) = 924
924
```

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

json_dict (*dict*) – A required python dict object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

17.3 SpinSystem

```
class mrsimulator.SpinSystem(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units:
    Dict = {'abundance': 'pct'}, sites: Union[List[Site (page 347)], ndarray] = [],
    couplings: Union[List[Coupling (page 351)], ndarray] = [], abundance:
    ConstrainedFloatValue = 100.0, transition_pathways: List = None)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base class representing an isolated spin system containing multiple sites and couplings amongst them.

Attribute Documentation

sites

A list of [Site](#) (page 347) or equivalent dict objects within the spin system. Each site object represents single-site nuclear spin interaction (nuclear shielding and EFG) tensor parameters. The default value is an empty list.

Example

```
>>> sys1 = SpinSystem()
>>> sys1.sites = [Site(isotope="17O"), Site(isotope="1H")]
>>> # or equivalently
>>> sys1.sites = [{"isotope": "17O"}, {"isotope": "1H"}]
```

Type

list of [Site](#) (page 347) or equivalent dict objects (optional)

couplings

A list of [Coupling](#) (page 351) or equivalent dict objects within the spin system. Each coupling object represents two-site spin interaction (J-coupling and Dipolar) tensor parameters. The default value is an empty list.

Example

```
>>> sys1 = SpinSystem()
>>> sys1.couplings = [
...     Coupling(site_index=[0, 1], isotropic_j=10.1),
...     Coupling(site_index=[2, 1], dipolar={"D": 1500})
... ]
>>> # or equivalently
>>> sys1.couplings = [
...     {"site_index": [0, 1], "isotropic_j": 10.1},
...     {"site_index": [2, 1], "dipolar": {"D": 1500}}
... ]
```

Type

list of [Coupling](#) (page 351) or equivalent dict objects (optional)

abundance

The abundance of the spin system in units of %. The default value is 100. The value of this attribute is useful when multiple spin systems are present.

Example

```
>>> sys1.abundance = 10
```

Type

float (optional).

name

The value is the name or id of the spin system. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sys1.name = "1H-17O-0"
>>> print(sys1.name)
1H-17O-0
```

Type

str (optional).

label

The value is a label for the spin system. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sys1.label = "Heteronuclear spin system"
>>> print(sys1.label)
Heteronuclear spin system
```

Type

str (optional).

description

The value is a description of the spin system. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sys1.description = "A test for the spin system"
>>> print(sys1.description)
A test for the spin system
```

Type

str (optional).

transition_pathways

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) or equivalent dict objects. Each transition pathway is a list of [Transition](#) (page 429) objects. The resulting spectrum is a sum of the resonances arising from individual transition pathways. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> sys1.transition_pathways = [  
...     [  
...         {"initial": [-2.5, 0.5], "final": [2.5, 0.5]},  
...         {"initial": [0.5, 0.5], "final": [-0.5, 0.5]}  
...     ]  
... ]  
>>> print(sys1.transition_pathways)  
[|2.5, 0.5><-2.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

Note: From any given spin system, the list of relevant transition pathways is determined by the NMR method. For example, consider a single site $I=3/2$ spin system. For this system, a Bloch decay spectrum method will select three transition pathways, one corresponding to the central and two to the satellite transitions. On the other hand, a Bloch decay central transition selective method will only select one transition pathway, corresponding to the central transition.

Since the spin system is independent of the NMR method, the value of this attribute is, therefore, transient. You may use this attribute to override the default transition pathway query selection criterion of the NMR method objects.

Only use this attribute if you know what you are doing.

At times, this attribute may provide a significant improvement in the performance, especially in iterative algorithms, such as the least-squares algorithm, where a one-time transition pathway query is sufficient. Repeated queries for the transition pathways will add significant overhead to the computation.

See also:

[Fitting example](#)

Type

list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) (optional).

`all_transitions()` → `TransitionList`

Returns a list of all possible spin [Transition](#) (page 429) objects in the given spin system.

Example

```
>>> spin_system_1H_13C.all_transitions() # 16 two energy level transitions  
[|-0.5, -0.5><-0.5, -0.5|,  
|-0.5, 0.5><-0.5, -0.5|,  
|0.5, -0.5><-0.5, -0.5|,  
|0.5, 0.5><-0.5, -0.5|,  
|-0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5|,  
|-0.5, 0.5><-0.5, 0.5|,  
|0.5, -0.5><-0.5, 0.5|,  
|0.5, 0.5><-0.5, 0.5|,  
|-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|,  
|-0.5, 0.5><0.5, -0.5|,  
|0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|,  
|0.5, 0.5><0.5, -0.5|,
```

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```
| -0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5|,
| -0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|,
| 0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5|,
| 0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|]
```

Returns

A list of [Transition](#) (page 429) objects.

`get_isotopes(spin_I: Optional[float] = None, symbol: bool = False) → list`

An ordered list of [Isotope](#) (page 428) objects from the sites within the spin system corresponding to the given value of spin quantum number *I*. If *I* is None, a list of all Isotope objects is returned instead.

Parameters

- `spin_I` (*float*) – An optional spin quantum number. The valid inputs are the multiples of 0.5.
- `symbol` (*bool*) – If true, return a list of str with isotope symbols.

Returns

A list of [Isotope](#) (page 428) objects.

Example

```
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes() # three spin systems
[Isotope(symbol='13C'), Isotope(symbol='1H'), Isotope(symbol='27Al')]
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes(symbol=True) # three spin systems
['13C', '1H', '27Al']
```

```
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes(spin_I=0.5) # isotopes with I=0.5
[Isotope(symbol='13C'), Isotope(symbol='1H')]
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes(spin_I=0.5, symbol=True) # isotopes with I=0.5
['13C', '1H']
```

```
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes(spin_I=1.5) # isotopes with I=1.5
[]
```

```
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes(spin_I=2.5) # isotopes with I=2.5
[Isotope(symbol='27Al')]
>>> spin_systems.get_isotopes(spin_I=2.5, symbol=True) # isotopes with I=2.5
['27Al']
```

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- `exclude` – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- `units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)`

Parse physical quantities from a dictionary representation of the SpinSystem object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A required python dict object.

Returns

[SpinSystem](#) (page 341) object.

Example

```
>>> spin_system_dict = {
...     "sites": [{
...         "isotope": "13C",
...         "isotropic_chemical_shift": "20 ppm",
...         "shielding_symmetric": {
...             "zeta": "10 ppm",
...             "eta": 0.5
...         }
...     }]
... }
>>> spin_system_1 = SpinSystem.parse_dict_with_units(spin_system_dict)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`simplify()`

Simplifies user-defined spin systems into irreducible spin system objects.

Example

```
>>> sites = [
...     Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=0, name="A"),
...     Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=2, name="B"),
...     Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=4, name="C"),
...     Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=6, name="D"),
...     Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=8, name="E"),
...     Site(isotope="1H", isotropic_chemical_shift=10, name="F")
... ]
>>> couplings = [
...     Coupling(site_index=[0, 1], isotropic_j=10, name="AB"),
...     Coupling(site_index=[1, 2], isotropic_j=10, name="BC"),
...     Coupling(site_index=[3, 5], isotropic_j=30, name="DF")
... ]
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=sites, couplings=couplings, abundance=30)
>>> simplified_sys = sys.simplify()
>>> simple_sys = [sub_sys.json() for sub_sys in simplified_sys]
>>> pprint(simple_sys)
[{'abundance': '30.0 %',
  'couplings': [{'isotropic_j': '10.0 Hz', 'name': 'AB', 'site_index': [0, 1]},
```

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```

        {'isotropic_j': '10.0 Hz', 'name': 'BC', 'site_index': [1, 2]}],
'sites': [{ 'isotope': '1H',
            'isotropic_chemical_shift': '0.0 ppm',
            'name': 'A'},
          { 'isotope': '1H',
            'isotropic_chemical_shift': '2.0 ppm',
            'name': 'B'},
          { 'isotope': '1H',
            'isotropic_chemical_shift': '4.0 ppm',
            'name': 'C'}}],
{'abundance': '30.0 %',
 'couplings': [{ 'isotropic_j': '30.0 Hz', 'name': 'DF', 'site_index': [0, 1]}],
 'sites': [{ 'isotope': '1H',
             'isotropic_chemical_shift': '6.0 ppm',
             'name': 'D'},
           { 'isotope': '1H',
             'isotropic_chemical_shift': '10.0 ppm',
             'name': 'F'}}],
{'abundance': '30.0 %',
 'sites': [{ 'isotope': '1H',
             'isotropic_chemical_shift': '8.0 ppm',
             'name': 'E'}}]}

```

`zeeman_energy_states()` → list

Return a list of all [ZeemanState](#) (page 424) objects of the spin system, where the energy states are represented by a list of quantum numbers,

$$|\Psi\rangle = [m_1, m_2, ..m_n], \quad (17.2)$$

where m_i is the quantum number associated with the i^{th} site within the spin system, and Ψ is the energy state.

Example

```

>>> spin_system_1H_13C.zeeman_energy_states() # four energy level system.
[|-0.5, -0.5>, |-0.5, 0.5>, |0.5, -0.5>, |0.5, 0.5>]

```

Returns

A list of [ZeemanState](#) (page 424) objects.

17.4 Site

```

class mrsimulator.Site(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units: Dict =
    {'isotropic_chemical_shift': 'ppm'}, isotope: str = '1H', isotropic_chemical_shift: float
    = 0.0, shielding_symmetric: SymmetricTensor (page 424) = None,
    shielding_antisymmetric: AntisymmetricTensor (page 427) = None, quadrupolar:
    SymmetricTensor (page 424) = None)

```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base class representing a single-site nuclear spin interaction tensor parameters. The single-site nuclear spin interaction tensors include the nuclear shielding and the electric quadrupolar tensor.

Attribute Documentation

isotope

A string expressed as an atomic number followed by an isotope symbol, eg., `'13C'`, `'17O'`. The default value is `'1H'`.

Example

```
>>> site = Site(isotope='2H')
```

Type

str (optional).

isotropic_chemical_shift

The isotropic chemical shift of the site in ppm. The default value is 0.

Example

```
>>> site.isotropic_chemical_shift = 43.3
```

Type

float (optional).

shielding_symmetric

The attribute represents the parameters of the irreducible second-rank traceless symmetric part of the nuclear shielding tensor. The default value is None.

The allowed attributes of the [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) class for *shielding_symmetric* are **zeta**, **eta**, **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma**, where **zeta** is the shielding anisotropy, in ppm, and **eta** is the shielding asymmetry parameter defined using the Haeberlen convention. The Euler angles **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma** are in radians.

Example

```
>>> site.shielding_symmetric = {'zeta': 10, 'eta': 0.5}
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
```

```
>>> site.shielding_symmetric = SymmetricTensor(zeta=10, eta=0.5)
```

Type

[SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) or equivalent dict object (optional).

shielding_antisymmetric

The attribute represents the parameters of the irreducible first-rank antisymmetric part of the nuclear shielding tensor. The default value is None.

The allowed attributes of the [AntisymmetricTensor](#) (page 427) class for *shielding_antisymmetric* are **zeta**, **alpha**, and **beta**, where **zeta** is the anisotropy parameter, in ppm, of the anti-symmetric first-rank tensor. The angles **alpha** and **beta** are in radians.

Example

```
>>> site.shielding_antisymmetric = {'zeta': 20}
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> site.shielding_antisymmetric = AntisymmetricTensor(zeta=20)
```

Type

[AntisymmetricTensor](#) (page 427) or equivalent dict object (optional).

quadrupolar

The attribute represents the parameters of the traceless irreducible second-rank symmetric part of the electric-field gradient tensor. The default value is None.

The allowed attributes of the [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) class for *quadrupolar* are **Cq**, **eta**, **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma**, where **Cq** is the quadrupolar coupling constant, in Hz, and **eta** is the quadrupolar asymmetry parameter. The Euler angles **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma** are in radians.

Example

```
>>> site.quadrupolar = {'Cq': 3.2e6, 'eta': 0.52}
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> site.quadrupolar = SymmetricTensor(Cq=3.2e6, eta=0.52)
```

Type

[SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) or equivalent dict object (optional).

name

The name or id of the site. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> site.name = '2H-0'
>>> site.name
'2H-0'
```

Type

str (optional).

label

The label for the site. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> site.label = 'Quad site'
>>> site.label
'Quad site'
```

Type

str (optional).

description

A description of the site. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> site.description = 'An example Quadrupolar site.'
>>> site.description
'An example Quadrupolar site.'
```

Type

str (optional).

Example

The following are a few examples of the site object.

```
>>> site1 = Site(
...     isotope='33S',
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=20, # in ppm
...     shielding_symmetric={
...         "zeta": 10, # in ppm
...         "eta": 0.5
...     },
...     quadrupolar={
...         "Cq": 5.1e6, # in Hz
...         "eta": 0.5
...     }
... )
```

Using SymmetricTensor objects.

```
>>> site1 = Site(
...     isotope='13C',
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=20, # in ppm
...     shielding_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=10, eta=0.5),
... )
```

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- `exclude` – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.

- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Site object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict (dict)` – A required python dict object.

Returns

[Site](#) (page 347) object.

Example

```
>>> site_dict = {
...     "isotope": "13C",
...     "isotropic_chemical_shift": "20 ppm",
...     "shielding_symmetric": {"zeta": "10 ppm", "eta": 0.5}
... }
>>> site1 = Site.parse_dict_with_units(site_dict)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

17.5 Coupling

```
class mrsimulator.Coupling(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units:
    Dict = {'isotropic_j': 'Hz'}, site_index: List[int], isotropic_j: float = 0.0,
    j_symmetric: SymmetricTensor (page 424) = None, j_antisymmetric:
    AntisymmetricTensor (page 427) = None, dipolar: SymmetricTensor (page 424) =
    None)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base class representing a two-site coupled nuclear spin interaction tensor parameters, which include the J-coupling and dipolar tensor.

Attribute Documentation

site_index

A list of two integers, each corresponding to the index of the coupled sites.

Example

```
>>> coupling = Coupling(site_index=[0, 1])
```

Type

list of int (required).

isotropic_j

The isotropic j-coupling, in Hz, between the coupled sites. The default is 0.

Example

```
>>> coupling.isotropic_j = 43.3
```

Type

float (optional).

j_symmetric

The attribute represents the parameters of the irreducible second-rank traceless symmetric part of the J-coupling tensor. The default value is None.

The allowed attributes of the [SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) class for *j_symmetric* are **zeta**, **eta**, **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma**, where **zeta** is the J anisotropy, in Hz, and **eta** is the J asymmetry parameter defined using the Haeberlen convention. The Euler angles **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma** are in radians.

Example

```
>>> coupling.j_symmetric = {'zeta': 10, 'eta': 0.5}
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> coupling.j_symmetric = SymmetricTensor(zeta=10, eta=0.5)
```

Type

[SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424) or equivalent dict object (optional).

j_antisymmetric

The attribute represents the parameters of the irreducible first-rank antisymmetric part of the J tensor. The default value is None.

The allowed attributes of the [AntisymmetricTensor](#) (page 427) class for *j_antisymmetric* are **zeta**, **alpha**, and **beta**, where **zeta** is the anisotropy parameter of the anti-symmetric first-rank tensor given in Hz. The angles **alpha** and **beta** are in radians.

Example

```
>>> coupling.j_antisymmetric = {'zeta': 20}
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> coupling.j_antisymmetric = AntisymmetricTensor(zeta=20)
```

Type

AntisymmetricTensor (page 427) or equivalent dict object (optional).

dipolar

The attribute represents the parameters of the irreducible second-rank traceless symmetric part of the direct-dipolar coupling tensor. The default value is None.

The allowed attributes of the *SymmetricTensor* (page 424) class for *dipolar* are D, *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma*, where D is the dipolar coupling constant, in Hz. The Euler angles *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma* are in radians.

Example

```
>>> coupling.dipolar = {'D': 320}
```

```
>>> # or equivalently
>>> coupling.dipolar = SymmetricTensor(D=320)
```

Type

SymmetricTensor (page 424) or equivalent dict object (optional).

name

The name or id of the coupling. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> coupling.name = '1H-1H'
>>> coupling.name
'1H-1H'
```

Type

str (optional).

label

The label for the coupling. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> coupling.label = 'Weak coupling'
>>> coupling.label
'Weak coupling'
```

Type

str (optional).

description

A description of the coupling. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> coupling.description = 'An example coupled sites.'
>>> coupling.description
'An example coupled sites.'
```

Type

str (optional).

Example

The following are a few examples of setting the site object.

```
>>> coupling1 = Coupling(
...     site_index=[0, 1],
...     isotropic_j=20, # in Hz
...     j_symmetric={
...         "zeta": 10, # in Hz
...         "eta": 0.5
...     },
...     dipolar={"D": 5.1e3}, # in Hz
... )
```

Using SymmetricTensor objects.

```
>>> coupling1 = Coupling(
...     site_index=[0, 1],
...     isotropic_j=20, # in Hz
...     j_symmetric=SymmetricTensor(zeta=10, eta=0.5),
...     dipolar=SymmetricTensor(D=5.1e3), # in Hz
... )
```

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Coupling object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A required python dict object.

Returns

[Site](#) (page 347) object.

Example

```
>>> coupling_dict = {
...     "site_index": [1, 2],
...     "isotropic_j": "20 Hz",
...     "j_symmetric": {"zeta": "10 Hz", "eta": 0.5}
... }
>>> coupling1 = Coupling.parse_dict_with_units(coupling_dict)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

17.6 Method

Method is the root user-level object that may be used in creating custom NMR simulation methods.

17.6.1 Method

```
class mrsimulator.Method(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units: Dict
    = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T', 'rotor_angle': 'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'},
    channels: List[str], spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] =
    [SpectralDimension(name=None, description=None, label=None,
    property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz', 'reference_offset': 'Hz', 'origin_offset': 'Hz'},
    count=1024, spectral_width=25000.0, reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None,
    reciprocal=None, events=[])], affine_matrix: List = None, simulation: Union[CSDM,
    ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
    magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4, rotor_frequency:
    ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.0, rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue =
    0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base Method class. A method class represents the NMR method.

channels

The value is a list of isotope symbols over which the given method applies. An isotope symbol is given as a string with the atomic number followed by its atomic symbol, for example, '1H', '13C', and '33S'. The default is an empty list. The number of isotopes in a *channel* depends on the method. For example, a *BlochDecaySpectrum* method is a single channel method, in which case, the value of this attribute is a list with a single isotope symbol, ['13C'].

Example

```
>>> bloch = Method(channels=['1H'], spectral_dimensions=[{}])
>>> bloch.channels = ['13C'] # Change channels
```

Type

List[str]

spectral_dimensions

The number of spectral dimensions depends on the given method. For example, a *BlochDecaySpectrum* method is a one-dimensional method and thus requires a single spectral dimension.

Example

```
>>> bloch = Method(channels=['1H'], spectral_dimensions=[
...     SpectralDimension(count=8, spectral_width=50)
... ])
>>> # or equivalently
>>> bloch = Method(channels=['1H'], spectral_dimensions=[
...     {"count": 8, "spectral_width": 50}
... ])
```

Type

List[mrsimulator.method.spectral_dimension.SpectralDimension (page 362)]

simulation

An object holding the result of the simulation. The initial value of this attribute is None. A value is assigned to this attribute when you run the simulation using the [run\(\)](#) (page 338) method.

Type

Union[csdmpy.csdm.CSDM, numpy.ndarray]

experiment

An object holding the experimental measurement for the given method, if available. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> bloch.experiment = my_dataset
```

Type

Union[[csdmpy.csdm.CSDM](#), [numpy.ndarray](#)]

name

Name or id of the method. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> bloch.name = 'BlochDecaySpectrum'
>>> bloch.name
'BlochDecaySpectrum'
```

Type

str

label

Label for the method. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> bloch.label = 'One pulse acquired spectrum'
>>> bloch.label
'One pulse acquired spectrum'
```

Type

str

description

A description of the method. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> bloch.description = 'Huh!'
>>> bloch.description
'Huh!'
```

Type

str

affine_matrix

A ($n \times n$) affine transformation matrix, where n is the number of spectral_dimensions. If provided, the corresponding affine transformation is applied to the computed frequencies. The default is None, i.e., no transformation is applied.

Example

```
>>> method = Method(channels=['1H'], spectral_dimensions=[{}, {}]) # 2D method
>>> method.affine_matrix = [[1, -1], [0, 1]]
>>> print(method.affine_matrix)
[[1, -1], [0, 1]]
```

Type

List

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element (str)` – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]
```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}},
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}},
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}}},
...             ],
...         }],
...     ],
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}},
...             ],
...         }],
...     }
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None

```

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```
total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]
```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A [SpinSystem](#) object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each [TransitionPathway](#) object is an ordered collection of [Transition](#) objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|1.5, -0.5>-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5>0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5>-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5>0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5>-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5>0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5>-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5>0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False)` → figure

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df` (*DataFrame*) – DataFrame to plot data from. By default DataFrame is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus 'p' symmetry pathway and 'd' symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend` (*bool*) – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns` (*bool*) – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla
- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example**All Possible Columns**

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["170"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

17.6.2 SpectralDimension

```
class mrsimulator.SpectralDimension(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
                                   property_units: Dict = {'origin_offset': 'Hz', 'reference_offset': 'Hz',
                                                           'spectral_width': 'Hz'}, count: ConstrainedIntValue = 1024,
                                   spectral_width: float = 25000.0, reference_offset: float = 0.0,
                                   origin_offset: float = None, reciprocal: Reciprocal = None, events:
                                   List[Union[MixingEvent (page 366), ConstantDurationEvent,
                                             SpectralEvent (page 364)]] = [])
```

Bases: Parseable

Base SpectralDimension class defines a spectroscopic dimension of the method.

count

The number of points, N , along the spectroscopic dimension. The default value is 1024.

Type

int (optional).

spectral_width

The spectral width, Δx , of the spectroscopic dimension in units of Hz. The default value is 25000.

Type

float (optional).

reference_offset

The reference offset, x_0 , of the spectroscopic dimension in units of Hz. The default value is 0.

Type

float (optional).

origin_offset

The origin offset (Larmor frequency) along the spectroscopic dimension in units of Hz. The default value is None. When the value is None, the origin offset is set to the Larmor frequency of the isotope from the [channels](#) (page 355) attribute of the method.

Type

float (optional).

label

The value is a label of the spectroscopic dimension. The default value is None.

Type

str (optional).

description

The value is a description of the spectroscopic dimension. The default value is None.

Type

str (optional).

events

The value describes a series of events along the spectroscopic dimension.

Type

A list of [Events](#) (page 364) or equivalent dict objects (optional).

coordinates_Hz() → [ndarray](#)

The grid coordinates along the dimension in units of Hz, evaluated as

$$x_{\text{Hz}} = ([0, 1, \dots, N-1] - T) \frac{\Delta x}{N} + x_0 \quad (17.3)$$

where $T = N/2$ and $T = (N-1)/2$ for even and odd values of N , respectively.

coordinates_ppm() → [ndarray](#)

The grid coordinates along the dimension as dimension frequency ratio in units of ppm. The coordinates are evaluated as

$$x_{\text{ppm}} = \frac{x_{\text{Hz}}}{x_0 + \omega_0} \quad (17.4)$$

where ω_0 is the Larmor frequency.

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantities of a SpectralDimension object from a python dictionary object.

Parameters

`py_dict (dict)` – Dict object

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`to_csdm_dimension() → Dimension`

Return the spectral dimension as a CSDM dimension object.

`classmethod validate_events(**kwargs)`

Ensure at least one spectralEvent and warn is the sum of fraction in SpectralEvents is not 1.

`classmethod validate_spectral_width(value)`

Spectral width cannot be zero.

17.6.3 Events

```

class mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
    property_units: ~typing.Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T',
    'rotor_angle': 'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, magnetic_flux_density:
    ~mrsimulator.method.event.ConstrainedFloatValue = None,
    rotor_frequency: ~mrsimulator.method.event.ConstrainedFloatValue
    = None, rotor_angle:
    ~mrsimulator.method.event.ConstrainedFloatValue = None,
    freq_contrib:
    ~typing.List[~mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum]
    = [<FrequencyEnum.Shielding1_0: 'Shielding1_0'>,
    <FrequencyEnum.Shielding1_2: 'Shielding1_2'>,
    <FrequencyEnum.Quad1_2: 'Quad1_2'>,
    <FrequencyEnum.Quad2_0: 'Quad2_0'>,
    <FrequencyEnum.Quad2_2: 'Quad2_2'>,
    <FrequencyEnum.Quad2_4: 'Quad2_4'>, <FrequencyEnum.J1_0:
    'J1_0'>, <FrequencyEnum.J1_2: 'J1_2'>, <FrequencyEnum.D1_2:
    'D1_2'>], transition_queries:
    ~typing.List[~mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery] =
    [TransitionQuery(name=None, description=None, label=None,
    property_units={}, ch1=SymmetryQuery(name=None,
    description=None, label=None, property_units={}, P=[0], D=None,
    F=None, transitions=None), ch2=None, ch3=None)], fraction: float
    = 1.0)

```

Bases: `BaseEvent`

Base `SpectralEvent` class defines the spin environment and the transition query for a segment of the transition pathway.

fraction

The weight of the frequency contribution from the event. The default is 1.

Type

float

magnetic_flux_density

The macroscopic magnetic flux density, H_0 , of the applied external magnetic field during the event in units of T. The default value is 9.4.

Type

float

rotor_frequency

The sample spinning frequency ν_r , during the event in units of Hz. The default value is 0.

Type

float

rotor_angle

The angle between the sample rotation axis and the applied external magnetic field vector, θ , during the event in units of rad. The default value is 0.9553166, i.e. the magic angle.

Type

float

freq_contrib

A list of `FrequencyEnum` enumeration. The default is all frequency enumerations.

TypeList[[mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum](#) (page 367)]**transition_queries**

A TransitionQuery or an equivalent dict object listing the queries used in selecting the active transitions during the event. Only the active transitions from this query will contribute to the net frequency.

TypeList[[mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery](#) (page 368)]**combination(isotopes, channels)**

All possible combinations of the event queries over the given channels and list of isotopes.

Parameters

- **isotopes** ((*list*)) – List of isotopes in the spin system.
- **channels** ((*list*)) – List of method channels.

filter_transitions(all_transitions, isotopes, channels)

Filter transitions based on the transition query.

Parameters

- **all_transitions** ((*list*)) – List of all transitions from the spin system.
- **isotopes** ((*list*)) – List of isotopes in the spin system.
- **channels** ((*list*)) – List of method channels.

json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)

Parse the physical quantities of an Event object from a python dictionary object.

Parameters

py_dict (*dict*) – Dict object

reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

```
class mrsimulator.method.MixingEvent(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
                                     property_units: Dict = {}, query: Union[MixingQuery (page 371),
                                     MixingEnum (page 373)])
```

Bases: Parseable

Transition mixing class

query

The transition mixing query.

Type

Union[[mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery](#) (page 371), [mrsimulator.method.query.MixingEnum](#) (page 373)]

classmethod `parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the MixingEvent object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the MixingEvent object.

Returns

A MixingEvent.

classmethod `validate_query(v, **kwargs)`

Validator which tries to convert query to a MixingEnum if query is string

17.6.4 FrequencyEnum

class `mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum(value)`

Bases: `str`, `Enum`

Enumeration for selecting specific frequency contributions. The enumerations are:

Shielding1_0

Selects first-order and zeroth-rank nuclear shielding frequency contributions.

Type

`str`

Shielding1_2

Selects first-order and second-rank nuclear shielding frequency contributions.

Type

`str`

Quad1_2

Selects first-order and second-rank quadrupolar frequency contributions.

Type

`str`

Quad2_0

Selects second-order and zeroth-rank quadrupolar frequency contributions.

Type

`str`

Quad2_2

Selects second-order and second-rank quadrupolar frequency contributions.

Type

`str`

Quad2_4

Selects second-order and fourth-rank quadrupolar frequency contributions.

Type

`str`

J1_0

Selects first-order and zeroth-rank weak J-coupling frequency contributions.

Type

str

J1_2

Selects first-order and second-rank weak J-coupling frequency contributions.

Type

str

D1_2

Selects first-order and second-rank weak dipole frequency contributions.

Type

str

json(**kwargs) → str

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

17.6.5 Query objects

```
class mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str =
None, property_units: Dict = {}, ch1: SymmetryQuery
(page 369) = SymmetryQuery(name=None,
description=None, label=None, property_units={}, P=[0],
D=None, F=None, transitions=None), ch2:
SymmetryQuery (page 369) = None, ch3: SymmetryQuery
(page 369) = None)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

TransitionQuery class for querying transition symmetry function.

ch1

An optional SymmetryQuery object for querying symmetry functions at channel index 0 of the method's channels array."

Type

Optional[[mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery](#) (page 369)]

ch2

An optional SymmetryQuery object for querying symmetry functions at channel index 1 of the method's channels array."

Type

Optional[[mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery](#) (page 369)]

ch3

An optional SymmetryQuery object for querying symmetry functions at channel index 2 of the method's channels array."

Type

Optional[[mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery](#) (page 369)]

Example

```
>>> query = TransitionQuery(ch1={'P': [1], 'D': [0]}, ch2={'P': [-1]})
```

`static cartesian_product_indexing(combinations)`

Return Cartesian product of indexes

`combination(isotopes, channels)`

Combinations of TransitionQuery based on the number of sites per channel.

Parameters

- `isotopes` (*list*) – List of isotope symbols, ['29Si', '13C', '13C', '1H'].
- `channels` (*int*) – List of method channels, ['29Si', '13C'].

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- `exclude` – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- `units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`json_dict` (*dict*) – A required python dict object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

```
class mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str =
None, property_units: Dict = {}, P: List[int] = [0], D:
List[int] = None, F: List[float] = None, transitions:
List[Transition (page 429)] = None)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base SymmetryQuery class.

P

A list of p symmetry functions per site. Here $p = \Delta m = m_f - m_i$ is the difference between the spin quantum numbers of the final and initial states.

Example

```
>>> method = Method(channels=['1H'], spectral_dimensions=[{"events": [
...     {"fraction": 1}
... ]}])
>>> method.spectral_dimensions[0].events[0].transition_queries[0].ch1.P = [-1]
```

Type

List[int]

D

A list of d symmetry functions per site. Here $d = m_f^2 - m_i^2$ is the difference between the square of the spin quantum numbers of the final and initial states.

Example

```
>>> method.spectral_dimensions[0].events[0].transition_queries[0].ch1.D = [0]
```

Type

List[int]

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`json_dict (dict)` – A required python dict object.

`query_combination(symmetry, n_site_at_channel_id)`

Combination of symmetry query based on the number of sites in given channel.

Parameters

- **symmetry ((str))** – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.
- **n_site_at_channel ((int))** – Number of sites for the given channel.

Example

Consider the following

```
query = {P: [-1], D: [1]} n_isotopes = [3] channels = ['A']
```

then, 1. P query will expand to [-1, 0, 0], [0, -1, 0], and [0, 0, -1] combinations 2. D query will expand to [1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0], and [0, 0, 1] combinations

```
reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict
```

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

```
class mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
                                           property_units: Dict = {}, ch1: RotationQuery (page 372) =
                                           None, ch2: RotationQuery (page 372) = None, ch3:
                                           RotationQuery (page 372) = None)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

MixingQuery class for querying transition mixing between events.

ch1

An optional RotationQuery object for channel at index 0 of method's channels."

Type

Optional[[mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery](#) (page 372)]

ch2

An optional RotationQuery object for channel at index 1 of method's channels."

Type

Optional[[mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery](#) (page 372)]

ch3

An optional RotationQuery object for channel at index 2 of method's channels."

Type

Optional[[mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery](#) (page 372)]

Example

```
>>> query = MixingQuery(ch1={"angle": 1.570796, "phase": 3.141593})
```

```
property channels: List[RotationQuery (page 372)]
```

Returns an ordered list of all channels

```
json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict
```

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

```
class mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str =
None, property_units: Dict = {'angle': 'rad', 'phase': 'rad'},
angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.0, phase: float = 0.0)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base `RotationQuery` class.

`angle`

The rf rotation angle in units of radians.

Type

float

`phase`

The rf rotation phase in units of radians.

Type

float

`json(exclude={}, units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- `exclude` – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- `units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`json_dict` (*dict*) – A required python dict object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

```
class mrsimulator.method.query.MixingEnum(value)
```

Bases: Enum

Enumerations for defining common mixing queries. The enumerations are as follows:

TotalMixing

Setting query attribute to TotalMixing causes all transitions in one spectral event to all other transitions. This is the same behavior when no MixingEvent is defined between SpectralEvents.

Type

str

NoMixing

Defines mixing query where no pathways connect

Type

[mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery](#) (page 371)

Example

The query attribute of the [MixingEvent](#) (page 366) can be set to the Enum itself or a string representing the Enum.

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import MixingEvent
>>> from mrsimulator.method.query import MixingEnum
>>> # From Enum object
>>> total_mix = MixingEvent(query=MixingEnum.TotalMixing)
>>> no_mix = MixingEvent(query=MixingEnum.NoMixing)
>>> # From string representing Enum
>>> total_mix = MixingEvent(query="TotalMixing")
>>> no_mix = MixingEvent(query="NoMixing")
```

```
classmethod allowed_enums()
```

Returns list of str corresponding to all valid enumerations

17.7 Methods

The following are the list of methods currently supported by **mrsimulator** as a part of the `mrsimulator.method.lib` module. To import a method, for example the *BlochDecaySpectrum*, used

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
```

17.7.1 Summary

Specialized 1D methods

<i>BlochDecaySpectrum</i> (page 374)(*[, name, description, ...])	Simulate a Bloch decay spectrum.
<i>BlochDecayCTSpectrum</i> (page 380)(*[, name, description, ...])	Simulate a Bloch decay central transition selective spectrum.

Specialized 2D methods

<i>ThreeQ_VAS</i> (page 387)(*[, name, description, label, ...])	Simulate a sheared and scaled 3Q 2D variable-angle spinning spectrum.
<i>FiveQ_VAS</i> (page 393)(*[, name, description, label, ...])	Simulate a sheared and scaled 5Q variable-angle spinning spectrum.
<i>SevenQ_VAS</i> (page 399)(*[, name, description, label, ...])	Simulate a sheared and scaled 7Q variable-angle spinning spectrum.
<i>ST1_VAS</i> (page 406)(*[, name, description, label, ...])	Simulate a sheared and scaled inner satellite and central transition correlation spectrum.
<i>ST2_VAS</i> (page 412)(*[, name, description, label, ...])	Simulate a sheared and scaled second to inner satellite and central transition correlation spectrum.
<i>SSB2D</i> (page 418)(*[, name, description, label, ...])	Simulating a sheared 2D finite to infinite speed MAS correlation spectrum.

17.7.2 Table of contents

Bloch Decay Spectrum method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum(*, name: str = 'BlochDecaySpectrum', description: str =
    'A one-dimensional Bloch decay spectrum method.', label:
    str = None, property_units: Dict =
    {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T', 'rotor_angle': 'rad',
    'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels: List[str],
    spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] =
    [SpectralDimension(name=None, description=None,
    label=None, property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz',
    'reference_offset': 'Hz', 'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024,
    spectral_width=25000.0, reference_offset=0.0,
    origin_offset=None, reciprocal=None, events=[])],
    affine_matrix: List = None, simulation: Union[CSDM,
    ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] =
    None, magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue =
    9.4, rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.0,
    rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: BaseNamedMethod1D

Simulate a Bloch decay spectrum.

`classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)`

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim (dict)` – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim (SpectralDimension (page 362))` – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict (dict)` – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str)` → List[[SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432)]

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element (str)` – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
```

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```

    total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
  )]

```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}],
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             },
...             {
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}},
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}},
...                 ],
...             },
...         ],
...     ],
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             },
...         ],
...     },
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0

```

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```

),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]

```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A `SpinSystem` object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each `TransitionPathway` object is an ordered collection of `Transition` objects.

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[[1.5, -0.5]⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5⟩⟨0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5]⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5⟩⟨0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5]⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5⟩⟨0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5]⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5⟩⟨0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]

```

`json(units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False)` → figure

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df` (*DataFrame*) – `DataFrame` to plot data from. By default `DataFrame` is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined

- `include_legend (bool)` – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```


`summary(drop_constant_columns=True) → DataFrame`

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns ((bool))` – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla
- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example

All Possible Columns

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["170"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
>>> Bloch_method = BlochDecaySpectrum(
...     channels=["1H"],
...     rotor_frequency=5000, # in Hz
```

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```

...     rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad
...     magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         SpectralDimension(count=1024, spectral_width=50000, reference_offset=-8000)
...     ],
... )

```

Bloch decay method is part of the methods library, but can be constructed with a generic method as follows

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> bloch_decay = Method(
...     channels=["1H"],
...     rotor_frequency=5000, # in Hz
...     rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad
...     magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "count": 1024,
...             "spectral_width": 50000, # in Hz
...             "reference_offset": -8000, # in Hz
...             "events": [{"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}]}]},
...         }
...     ],
... )

```

Bloch Decay Central Transition Spectrum method

```

class mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum(*, name: str = 'BlochDecayCTSpectrum', description:
    str = 'A one-dimensional central transition selective
    Bloch decay spectrum method.', label: str = None,
    property_units: Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T',
    'rotor_angle': 'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels:
    List[str], spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension
    (page 362)] = [SpectralDimension(name=None,
    description=None, label=None,
    property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz',
    'reference_offset': 'Hz', 'origin_offset': 'Hz'},
    count=1024, spectral_width=25000.0,
    reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None,
    reciprocal=None, events=[])], affine_matrix: List =
    None, simulation: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
    experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
    magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4,
    rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.0,
    rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue =
    0.9553166181245)

```

Bases: BaseNamedMethod1D

Simulate a Bloch decay central transition selective spectrum.

```
classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)
```

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim` (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim` ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict` (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element` (*str*) – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example**Example**

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]
```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}},
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}},
...                 ]
...             },
...             {
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}}},
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}}},
...                 ]
...             }],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}},
...                 ]
...             }],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]

```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A `SpinSystem` object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each `TransitionPathway` object is an ordered collection of `Transition` objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[[1.5, -0.5]⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5⟩⟨0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5]⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5⟩⟨0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5]⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5⟩⟨0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5]⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5⟩⟨0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False) → figure`

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df` (*DataFrame*) – `DataFrame` to plot data from. By default `DataFrame` is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend` (*bool*) – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

drop_constant_columns (*bool*) – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla
- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example

All Possible Columns

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["17O"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecayCTSpectrum
>>> from mrsimulator.method import SpectralDimension
>>> bloch_decay_ct = BlochDecayCTSpectrum(
...     channels=["1H"],
...     rotor_frequency=5000, # in Hz
...     rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad
...     magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         SpectralDimension(count=1024, spectral_width=50000, reference_offset=-8000)
...     ],
... )
```

Bloch decay central transition selective method is part of the methods library, but can be constructed with a generic method as follows

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> bloch_decay_ct = Method(
...     channels=["1H"],
...     rotor_frequency=5000, # in Hz
...     rotor_angle=54.735 * 3.14159 / 180, # in rad
...     magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "count": 1024,
...             "spectral_width": 50000, # in Hz
...             "reference_offset": -8000, # in Hz
...             "events": [{"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1], "D": [0]}}]}],
...         }
...     ],
... )
```

Multi-quantum variable-angle spinning

The following classes are used when simulating a multi-quantum variable-angle spinning spectrum which correlates the frequencies from the symmetric multiple-quantum transition to the central transition frequencies. The p and d pathways for the MQVAS methods are

$$\begin{aligned} p &: 0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow -1 \\ d &: 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \tag{17.5}$$

where M is the multiple-quantum number. The value of M depends on the spin quantum number, I , and is listed in [Table 17.1](#).

Affine mapping

The resulting spectrum is sheared and scaled, such that the frequencies along the indirect dimension are given as

$$\langle \Omega \rangle_{\text{MQ-VAS}} = \frac{1}{1 + \kappa} \Omega_{m, -m} + \frac{\kappa}{1 + \kappa} \Omega_{1/2, -1/2}. \tag{17.6}$$

Here, $\langle \Omega \rangle_{\text{MQ-VAS}}$ is the average frequency along the indirect dimension, $\Omega_{m, -m}$ and $\Omega_{1/2, -1/2}$ are the frequency contributions from the $|m\rangle \rightarrow |-m\rangle$ symmetric multiple-quantum transition and the central transition, respectively, and κ is the shear factor. The values of the shear factor for various transitions are listed in [Table 17.1](#).

Table 17.1: The table lists the multi-quantum transition associated with the spin I , and the corresponding shear factor, κ , used in affine mapping of the MQ-VAS methods.

Spin	Symmetric multi-quantum transition	M	κ
3/2	$(\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2})$	-3	21/27
5/2	$(-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2})$	3	114/72
5/2	$(\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{5}{2})$	-5	150/72
7/2	$(-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2})$	3	303/135
7/2	$(-\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2})$	5	165/135
7/2	$(\frac{7}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{7}{2})$	-7	483/135
9/2	$(-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2})$	3	546/216
9/2	$(-\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2})$	5	570/216
9/2	$(-\frac{7}{2} \rightarrow \frac{7}{2})$	5	84/216

Triple-quantum variable-angle spinning method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
    property_units: Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T',
    'rotor_angle': 'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels: List[str],
    spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] =
    [SpectralDimension(name=None, description=None, label=None,
    property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz', 'reference_offset': 'Hz',
    'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024, spectral_width=25000.0,
    reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None, reciprocal=None,
    events=[])], affine_matrix: List = None, simulation: Union[CSDM,
    ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
    magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4,
    rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 100000000000.0,
    rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: MQ_VAS

Simulate a sheared and scaled 3Q 2D variable-angle spinning spectrum.

Note: The attribute `rotor_frequency` cannot be modified for this method and is set to simulate an infinite speed spectrum.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) instance.

Example

```
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(  
...     channels=["87Rb"],  
...     magnetic_flux_density=7, # in T  
...     spectral_dimensions=[  
...         {  
...             "count": 128,  
...             "spectral_width": 3e3, # in Hz  
...             "reference_offset": -2e3, # in Hz  
...             "label": "Isotropic dimension",  
...         },  
...         {  
...             "count": 512,  
...             "spectral_width": 1e4, # in Hz  
...             "reference_offset": -5e3, # in Hz  
...             "label": "MAS dimension",  
...         },  
...     ],  
... )  
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='87Rb')])  
>>> method.get_transition_pathways(sys)  
[|-1.5><1.5| → |-0.5><0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)`

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim` (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim` ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict` (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element` (*str*) – The symmetry element, 'P' or 'D'.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]
```

Dual channels example

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}],
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}}],
...         }
...     ]
... )
```

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```

...         ],
...         }],
...     },
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         }],
...     }
... ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]

```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A SpinSystem object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each TransitionPathway object is an ordered collection of Transition objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|1.5, -0.5><-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5><-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5><-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5><-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict (dict)` – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False) → figure`

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df (DataFrame)` – DataFrame to plot data from. By default DataFrame is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend (bool)` – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
```

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```
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27A1"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27A1"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns ((bool))` – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla

- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example**All Possible Columns**

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["170"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

Five-quantum variable-angle spinning method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
    property_units: Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T', 'rotor_angle':
    'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels: List[str],
    spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] =
    [SpectralDimension(name=None, description=None, label=None,
    property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz', 'reference_offset': 'Hz',
    'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024, spectral_width=25000.0,
    reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None, reciprocal=None,
    events=[])], affine_matrix: List = None, simulation: Union[CSDM,
    ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
    magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4,
    rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 100000000000.0,
    rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: MQ_VAS

Simulate a sheared and scaled 5Q variable-angle spinning spectrum.

Note: The attribute *rotor_frequency* cannot be modified for this method and is set to simulate an infinite speed spectrum.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) instance.

Example

```
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(  
...     channels=["170"],  
...     magnetic_flux_density=11.7, # in T  
...     spectral_dimensions=[  
...         {  
...             "count": 512,  
...             "spectral_width": 5e3, # in Hz  
...             "reference_offset": -3e3, # in Hz  
...             "label": "Isotropic dimension",  
...         },  
...         {  
...             "count": 512,  
...             "spectral_width": 2e4, # in Hz  
...             "reference_offset": -2e3, # in Hz  
...             "label": "MAS dimension",  
...         },  
...     ],  
... )  
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='170')])  
>>> method.get_transition_pathways(sys)  
[|-2.5>2.5| → |-0.5>0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)`

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim` (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim` ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict` (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element` (*str*) – The symmetry element, 'P' or 'D'.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]

```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}],
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}}],
...         }
...     ]
... )

```

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```

...         ],
...         }],
...     },
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         }],
...     }
... ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]

```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A SpinSystem object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each TransitionPathway object is an ordered collection of Transition objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|1.5, -0.5><-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5><-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5><-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5><-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict (dict)` – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False)` → figure

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df (DataFrame)` – DataFrame to plot data from. By default DataFrame is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend (bool)` – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
```

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```
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27A1"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27A1"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns ((bool))` – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla

- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example**All Possible Columns**

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["170"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

Seven-quantum variable-angle spinning method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
    property_units: Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T',
    'rotor_angle': 'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels: List[str],
    spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] =
    [SpectralDimension(name=None, description=None, label=None,
    property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz', 'reference_offset': 'Hz',
    'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024, spectral_width=25000.0,
    reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None, reciprocal=None,
    events=[])], affine_matrix: List = None, simulation: Union[CSDM,
    ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
    magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4,
    rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 100000000000.0,
    rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: MQ_VAS

Simulate a sheared and scaled 7Q variable-angle spinning spectrum.

Note: The attribute *rotor_frequency* cannot be modified for this method and is set to simulate an infinite speed spectrum.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) instance.

Example

```
>>> method = SevenQ_VAS(  
...     channels=["51V"],  
...     magnetic_flux_density=4.7, # in T  
...     spectral_dimensions=[  
...         {  
...             "count": 256,  
...             "spectral_width": 1e3, # in Hz  
...             "reference_offset": 1e3, # in Hz  
...             "label": "Isotropic dimension",  
...         },  
...         {  
...             "count": 1024,  
...             "spectral_width": 1e4, # in Hz  
...             "reference_offset": -2e3, # in Hz  
...             "label": "MAS dimension",  
...         },  
...     ],  
... )  
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='51V')])  
>>> method.get_transition_pathways(sys)  
[|-3.5>3.5| → |-0.5>0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)`

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim` (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim` ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict` (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element` (*str*) – The symmetry element, 'P' or 'D'.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]

```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}],
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}}],
...         }
...     ]
... )

```

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```

...         ],
...         }],
...     },
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         }],
...     }
... ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]

```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A SpinSystem object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each TransitionPathway object is an ordered collection of Transition objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|1.5, -0.5><-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5><-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5><-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5><0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5><-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict (dict)` – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False) → figure`

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df (DataFrame)` – DataFrame to plot data from. By default DataFrame is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend (bool)` – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
```

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```
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27A1"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27A1"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns ((bool))` – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla

- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example**All Possible Columns**

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["170"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

Satellite-transition variable-angle spinning (ST-VAS)

The following classes are used when simulating a satellite-transition variable-angle spinning spectrum which correlates the frequencies from the satellite transitions to the central transition frequencies. The p and d pathways for the ST-VAS methods are

$$\begin{aligned} p &: 0 \rightarrow -1 \rightarrow -1 \\ d &: 0 \rightarrow \pm d_0 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned} \quad (17.7)$$

where $d_0 = m_f^2 - m_i^2$ for transition $|m_i\rangle \rightarrow |m_f\rangle$. The value of n depends on the spin quantum number, I , and is listed in [Table 17.2](#).

Affine mapping

The resulting spectrum is sheared and scaled, such that the frequencies along indirect dimension are given as

$$\langle \Omega \rangle_{\text{ST-VAS}} = \frac{1}{1 + \kappa} \Omega_{m,m-1} + \frac{\kappa}{1 + \kappa} \Omega_{1/2,-1/2}. \quad (17.8)$$

Here, $\langle \Omega \rangle_{\text{ST-VAS}}$ is the average frequency along the indirect dimension, $\Omega_{m,m-1}$ and $\Omega_{1/2,-1/2}$ are the frequency contributions from the $|m\rangle \rightarrow |m-1\rangle$ satellite transition and the central transition, respectively, and κ is the shear factor. The values of the shear factor for various satellite transitions are listed in [Table 17.2](#).

Table 17.2: The table lists the satellite transitions associated with the spin I , and the corresponding shear factor, κ , used in affine mapping of the ST-VAS methods.

Spin	Satellite transitions	d_0	κ
3/2	$(\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}), (-\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2})$	2	24/27
5/2	$(-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2})$	2	21/72
5/2	$(\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}), (-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{5}{2})$	4	132/72
7/2	$(-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2})$	2	84/135
7/2	$(-\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}), (\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2})$	4	69/135
9/2	$(-\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2})$	2	165/216
9/2	$(-\frac{5}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}), (\frac{3}{2} \rightarrow \frac{5}{2})$	4	12/216

Inner satellite variable-angle spinning method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
    property_units: Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T', 'rotor_angle':
    'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels: List[str], spectral_dimensions:
    List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] = [SpectralDimension(name=None,
    description=None, label=None, property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz',
    'reference_offset': 'Hz', 'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024,
    spectral_width=25000.0, reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None,
    reciprocal=None, events=[])], affine_matrix: List = None, simulation:
    Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] =
    None, magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4,
    rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 1000000000000.0,
    rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: `ST_VAS`

Simulate a sheared and scaled inner satellite and central transition correlation spectrum.

Note: The attribute `rotor_frequency` cannot be modified for this method and is set to simulate an infinite speed spectrum.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) instance.

Example

```
>>> method = ST1_VAS(
...     channels=["87Rb"],
...     magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "count": 128,
...             "spectral_width": 1e3, # in Hz
...             "reference_offset": -5e3, # in Hz
```

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```

...         "label": "Isotropic dimension",
...     },
...     {
...         "count": 256,
...         "spectral_width": 1e4, # in Hz
...         "reference_offset": -3e3, # in Hz
...         "label": "MAS dimension",
...     },
... ],
... )
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='87Rb')])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|-1.5><-0.5| → |-0.5><0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |0.5><1.5| → |-0.5><0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]

```

`classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)`

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim` (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim` ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict` (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element` (*str*) – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,

```

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```

...         "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...     }
... ],
... },
... {
...     "events": [
...         {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...     ],
... }
... ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]

```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}],
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}},
...             ]
...         }
...     ]],
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))

```

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```
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]
```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A SpinSystem object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each TransitionPathway object is an ordered collection of Transition objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|1.5, -0.5>⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5>⟨0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5>⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5>⟨0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5>⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5>⟨0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5>⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5>⟨0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False) → figure`

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df` (*DataFrame*) – DataFrame to plot data from. By default DataFrame is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend` (*bool*) – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape() → tuple`

The shape of the method’s spectral dimension array.

Returns
tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns` (*bool*) – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla
- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example

All Possible Columns

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["17O"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
```

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```
'magnetic_flux_density',
'rotor_frequency',
'rotor_angle',
'freq_contrib',
'p',
'd']
```

Second to inner satellite variable-angle spinning method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
                                     property_units: Dict = {'magnetic_flux_density': 'T', 'rotor_angle':
                                     'rad', 'rotor_frequency': 'Hz'}, channels: List[str], spectral_dimensions:
                                     List[SpectralDimension (page 362)] = [SpectralDimension(name=None,
                                     description=None, label=None, property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz',
                                     'reference_offset': 'Hz', 'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024,
                                     spectral_width=25000.0, reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None,
                                     reciprocal=None, events=[])], affine_matrix: List = None, simulation:
                                     Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] =
                                     None, magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4,
                                     rotor_frequency: ConstrainedFloatValue = 1000000000000.0,
                                     rotor_angle: ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: `ST_VAS`

Simulate a sheared and scaled second to inner satellite and central transition correlation spectrum.

Note: The attribute `rotor_frequency` cannot be modified for this method and is set to simulate an infinite speed spectrum.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) instance.

Example

```
>>> method = ST2_VAS(
...     channels=["170"],
...     magnetic_flux_density=9.4, # in T
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "count": 256,
...             "spectral_width": 4e3, # in Hz
...             "reference_offset": -5e3, # in Hz
...             "label": "Isotropic dimension",
...         },
...         {
...             "count": 512,
...             "spectral_width": 1e4, # in Hz
...             "reference_offset": -4e3, # in Hz
...             "label": "MAS dimension",
```

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```

...     },
...     ],
... )
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='17O')])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[|-2.5>-1.5| → |-0.5>0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5>2.5| → |-0.5>0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]

```

`classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)`

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- `default_dim` (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- `obj_dim` ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- `method_dict` (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

`classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)`

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

`dict(**kwargs)`

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

`get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]`

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

`symmetry_element` (*str*) – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]}],
...         }
...     ]
... )

```

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```

...         ],
...     }
... ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]

```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}],
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}},
...             ]
...         }
...     ]],
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}],
...             ]
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]

```

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```

    ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
    total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
    ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
    ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
    total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
SymmetryPathway(
    ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
    ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
    total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]

```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

spin_system ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A SpinSystem object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each TransitionPathway object is an ordered collection of Transition objects.

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[[|1.5, -0.5>-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5>0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5>-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5>0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5>-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5>0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5>-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5>0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]

```

`json(units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

units – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

py_dict (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False) → figure`

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df (DataFrame)` – DataFrame to plot data from. By default DataFrame is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus ‘p’ symmetry pathway and ‘d’ symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend (bool)` – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the `exclude` argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

`exclude` – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape() → tuple`

The shape of the method’s spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns` (*bool*) – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) type: Event type
- (int) spec_dim_index: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) label: Event label
- (float) duration: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) fraction: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) query: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) magnetic_flux_density: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla
- (float) rotor_frequency: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) rotor_angle: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) freq_contrib: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example

All Possible Columns

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["17O"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
```

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```
'p',
'd']
```

Spinning sideband correlation method

```
class mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D(*, name: str = 'SSB2D', description: str = 'Simulate a 2D sideband
separation method.', label: str = None, property_units: Dict =
{'magnetic_flux_density': 'T', 'rotor_angle': 'rad', 'rotor_frequency':
'Hz'}, channels: List[str], spectral_dimensions: List[SpectralDimension
(page 362)] = [SpectralDimension(name=None, description=None,
label=None, property_units={'spectral_width': 'Hz', 'reference_offset':
'Hz', 'origin_offset': 'Hz'}, count=1024, spectral_width=25000.0,
reference_offset=0.0, origin_offset=None, reciprocal=None, events=[])],
affine_matrix: List = [1, -1, 0, 1], simulation: Union[CSDM, ndarray] =
None, experiment: Union[CSDM, ndarray] = None,
magnetic_flux_density: ConstrainedFloatValue = 9.4, rotor_frequency:
ConstrainedFloatValue = 100000000000.0, rotor_angle:
ConstrainedFloatValue = 0.9553166181245)
```

Bases: `BaseNamedMethod2D`

Simulating a sheared 2D finite to infinite speed MAS correlation spectrum.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) instance.

Example

```
>>> method = SSB2D(
...     channels=["13C"],
...     magnetic_flux_density=7, # in T
...     rotor_frequency=1500, # in Hz
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "count": 16,
...             "spectral_width": 16*1500, # in Hz (= count * rotor_frequency)
...             "reference_offset": -5e3, # in Hz
...             "label": "Sideband dimension",
...         },
...         {
...             "count": 512,
...             "spectral_width": 1e4, # in Hz
...             "reference_offset": -4e3, # in Hz
...             "label": "Isotropic dimension",
...         },
...     ],
... )
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[Site(isotope='13C')])
>>> method.get_transition_pathways(sys)
[|-0.5>0.5| → |-0.5>0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```



```
classmethod check_event_objects_for_compatibility(default_dim, obj_dim, method_dict)
```

Checks Events for compatibility and sets global method attributes

Parameters

- *default_dim* (*dict*) – Dict representation of SpectralDimension in base method
- *obj_dim* ([SpectralDimension](#) (page 362)) – User-passed SpectralDimension object to check
- *method_dict* (*dict*) – Dict representation of passed method

```
classmethod check_method_compatibility(py_dict)
```

Check for events attribute inside the spectral_dimensions. Events are not allowed for NamedMethods.

```
dict(**kwargs)
```

Generate a dictionary representation of the model, optionally specifying which fields to include or exclude.

```
get_symmetry_pathways(symmetry_element: str) → List[SymmetryPathway (page 432)]
```

Return a list of symmetry pathways of the method.

Parameters

symmetry_element (*str*) – The symmetry element, ‘P’ or ‘D’.

Returns

A list of [SymmetryPathway](#) (page 432) objects.

Single channel example

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [1]}}]
...                 },
...                 {
...                     "fraction": 0.5,
...                     "transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [0]}}]
...                 }
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "events": [
...                 {"transition_queries": [{"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}]},
...             ],
...         }
...     ]
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [0] → [-1]
  total: 1.0 → 0.0 → -1.0
)]
```

Dual channels example

Example

```

>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H', '13C'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[
...         {
...             "events": [{
...                 "fraction": 0.5,
...                 "transition_queries": [
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [1]}}},
...                     {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}},
...             ],
...         },
...         {
...             "fraction": 0.5,
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting double quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}, "ch2": {"P": [-1]}}},
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [1]}, "ch2": {"P": [1]}}},
...             ],
...         }],
...     ],
...     {
...         "events": [{
...             "transition_queries": [ # selecting single quantum
...                 {"ch1": {"P": [-1]}}},
...             ],
...         }],
...     }
... )
>>> pprint(method.get_symmetry_pathways("P"))
[SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: 1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None
  total: 1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [-1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [-1] → None
  total: -1.0 → -2.0 → -1.0
),
 SymmetryPathway(
  ch1(1H): [-1] → [1] → [-1]
  ch2(13C): None → [1] → None

```

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(continued from previous page)

```
total: -1.0 → 2.0 → -1.0
)]
```

`get_transition_pathways(spin_system)` → List[[TransitionPathway](#) (page 431)]

Return a list of transition pathways from the given spin system that satisfy the query selection criterion of the method.

Parameters

`spin_system` ([SpinSystem](#) (page 341)) – A `SpinSystem` object.

Returns

A list of [TransitionPathway](#) (page 431) objects. Each `TransitionPathway` object is an ordered collection of `Transition` objects.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator import SpinSystem
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> sys = SpinSystem(sites=[{'isotope': '27Al'}, {'isotope': '29Si'}])
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=['27Al'])
>>> pprint(method.get_transition_pathways(sys))
[[1.5, -0.5]⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5⟩0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, -0.5]⟨-1.5, -0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5⟩0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5]⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, -0.5⟩0.5, -0.5|, weight=(1+0j),
 |1.5, 0.5]⟨-1.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5⟩0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)]
```

`json(units=True)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

`units` – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(py_dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the Method object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`py_dict` (*dict*) – A python dict representation of the Method object.

Returns

A [Method](#) (page 355) object.

`plot(df=None, include_legend=False)` → figure

Creates a diagram representing the method. By default, only parameters which vary throughout the method are plotted. Figure can be finley adjusted using matplotlib rcParams.

Parameters

- `df` (*DataFrame*) – `DataFrame` to plot data from. By default `DataFrame` is calculated from `summary()` and will show only parameters which vary throughout the method plus 'p' symmetry pathway and 'd' symmetry pathway if it is not none or defined
- `include_legend` (*bool*) – Optional argument to include a key for event colors. Default is False and no key will be included in figure

Returns

matplotlib.pyplot.figure

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import BlochDecaySpectrum
>>> method = BlochDecaySpectrum(channels=["13C"])
>>> fig = method.plot()
```

Adjusting Figure Size rcParams

```
>>> import matplotlib as mpl
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> mpl.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = [14, 10]
>>> mpl.rcParams["font.size"] = 14
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> fig = method.plot(include_legend=True)
```

Plotting all Parameters, including Constant

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import FiveQ_VAS
>>> method = FiveQ_VAS(channels=["27Al"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> fig = method.plot(df=df)
```

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`shape()` → tuple

The shape of the method's spectral dimension array.

Returns

tuple

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method import Method
>>> method = Method(
...     channels=['1H'],
...     spectral_dimensions=[{'count': 40}, {'count': 10}]
... )
>>> method.shape()
(40, 10)
```

`summary(drop_constant_columns=True)` → DataFrame

Returns a DataFrame giving a summary of the Method. A user can specify optional attributes to include which appear as columns in the DataFrame. A user can also ask to leave out attributes which remain constant throughout the method. Invalid attributes for an Event will be replaced with NAN.

Parameters

`drop_constant_columns` (*bool*) – Removes constant properties if True. Default is True.

Returns

Event number as row and property as column. Invalid properties for an event type are filled with np.nan

Columns

- (str) `type`: Event type
- (int) `spec_dim_index`: Index of spectral dimension which event belongs to
- (str) `label`: Event label
- (float) `duration`: Duration of the ConstantDurationEvent
- (float) `fraction`: Fraction of the SpectralEvent
- (MixingQuery) `query`: MixingQuery object of the MixingEvent
- (float) `magnetic_flux_density`: Magnetic flux density during event in Tesla
- (float) `rotor_frequency`: Rotor frequency during event in Hz
- (float) `rotor_angle`: Rotor angle during event converted to Degrees
- (FrequencyEnum) `freq_contrib`: Frequency

Return type

pd.DataFrame df

Example**All Possible Columns**

```
>>> from mrsimulator.method.lib import ThreeQ_VAS
>>> method = ThreeQ_VAS(channels=["170"])
>>> df = method.summary(drop_constant_columns=False)
>>> pprint(list(df.columns))
['type',
 'spec_dim_index',
 'spec_dim_label',
 'label',
 'duration',
 'fraction',
 'query',
 'magnetic_flux_density',
 'rotor_frequency',
 'rotor_angle',
 'freq_contrib',
 'p',
 'd']
```

17.8 Other Objects

17.8.1 Sites

```
class mrsimulator.simulator.Sites(data=[])
```

Bases: `AbstractList`

A list of unique [Site](#) (page 347) objects within a simulator object.

`append(item)`

Append a list item

`clear()` → None -- remove all items from S

`count(value)` → integer -- return number of occurrences of value

`extend(values)`

S.extend(iterable) – extend sequence by appending elements from the iterable

`index(value[, start[, stop]])` → integer -- return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

Supporting start and stop arguments is optional, but recommended.

`insert(index, item)`

Insert a list item

`pop([index])` → item -- remove and return item at index (default last).

Raise IndexError if list is empty or index is out of range.

`remove(value)`

S.remove(value) – remove first occurrence of value. Raise ValueError if the value is not present.

`reverse()`

S.reverse() – reverse *IN PLACE*

`to_pd()`

Return sites as a pandas dataframe.

17.8.2 ZeemanState

`class mrsimulator.spin_system.zeemanstate.ZeemanState(n_sites, *args)`

Bases: object

Zeeman energy state class.

17.8.3 SymmetricTensor

`class mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units: Dict = {'Cq': 'Hz', 'D': 'Hz', 'alpha': 'rad', 'beta': 'rad', 'gamma': 'rad', 'zeta': 'ppm'}, zeta: float = None, Cq: float = None, D: float = None, eta: ConstrainedFloatValue = None, alpha: float = None, beta: float = None, gamma: float = None)`

Bases: Parseable

Base SymmetricTensor class representing the traceless symmetric part of an irreducible second-rank tensor.

zeta

The anisotropy parameter of the nuclear shielding tensor, in ppm, expressed using the Haeberlen convention. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> shielding = SymmetricTensor()
>>> shielding.zeta = 10
```

Type

float (optional).

Cq

The quadrupolar coupling constant, in Hz, derived from the electric field gradient tensor. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> efg = SymmetricTensor()
>>> efg.Cq = 10e6
```

Type

float (optional).

eta

The asymmetry parameter of the SymmetricTensor expressed using the Haeberlen convention. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> shielding.eta = 0.1
>>> efg.eta = 0.5
```

Type

float (optional).

alpha

Euler angle, α , in radians. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> shielding.alpha = 0.15
>>> efg.alpha = 1.5
```

Type

float (optional).

beta

Euler angle, β , in radians. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> shielding.beta = 3.1415
>>> efg.beta = 1.1451
```

Type

float (optional).

gamma

Euler angle, γ , in radians. The default value is None.

Example

```
>>> shielding.gamma = 2.1
>>> efg.gamma = 0
```

Type

float (optional).

Example

```
>>> shielding = SymmetricTensor(zeta=10, eta=0.1, alpha=0.15, beta=3.14, gamma=2.1)
>>> efg = SymmetricTensor(Cq=10e6, eta=0.5, alpha=1.5, beta=1.1451, gamma=0)
```

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

`classmethod parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`json_dict (dict)` – A required python dict object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

17.8.4 AntisymmetricTensor

```
class mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor(*, name: str = None, description: str = None,
                                                           label: str = None, property_units: Dict =
                                                           {'alpha': 'rad', 'beta': 'rad', 'zeta': 'ppm'},
                                                           zeta: float = None, alpha: float = None, beta:
                                                           float = None)
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base `AntiSymmetricTensor` class representing the traceless symmetric part of an irreducible second-rank tensor.

zeta

The anisotropy parameter of the `AntiSymmetricTensor` expressed using the Haeberlen convention. The default value is `None`.

Type

`Optional[float]`

alpha

Euler angle, alpha, given in radian. The default value is `None`.

Type

`Optional[float]`

beta

Euler angle, beta, given in radian. The default value is `None`.

Type

`Optional[float]`

json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

classmethod parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

json_dict (dict) – A required python dict object.

reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as `None`.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

17.8.5 Isotope

```
class mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope(*, symbol: str)
```

Bases: BaseModel

The Isotope class.

symbol

The isotope symbol given as the atomic number followed by the atomic symbol.

Type

str (required)

Example

```
>>> # 13C isotope information
>>> carbon = Isotope(symbol='13C')
>>> carbon.spin
0.5
>>> carbon.natural_abundance # in %
1.11
>>> carbon.gyromagnetic_ratio # in MHz/T
10.708398861439887
>>> carbon.atomic_number
6
>>> carbon.quadrupole_moment # in eB
0.0
```

property atomic_number

Atomic number of the isotope.

property gyromagnetic_ratio

Reduced gyromagnetic ratio of the nucleus given in units of MHz/T.

json(**kwargs) → dict

Generate a JSON representation of the model, *include* and *exclude* arguments as per *dict()*.

encoder is an optional function to supply as *default* to *json.dumps()*, other arguments as per *json.dumps()*.

larmor_freq(B0=9.4)

Return the Larmor frequency of the isotope at a magnetic field strength B0.

Parameters

B0 (*float*) – magnetic field strength in T

Returns

larmor frequency in MHz

Return type

float

Example

```
>>> silicon = Isotope(symbol="29Si")
>>> freq = silicon.larmor_freq(B0 = 9.4)
```

property `natural_abundance`

Natural abundance of the isotope in units of %.

property `quadrupole_moment`

Quadrupole moment of the nucleus given in units of eB (electron-barn).

property `spin`

Spin quantum number, I, of the isotope.

17.8.6 Transition

```
class mrsimulator.transition.Transition(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None,
                                       property_units: Dict = {}, initial: List[float] = [], final: List[float] =
                                       [])
```

Bases: `Parseable`

Base Transition class describes a spin transition between two energy states, where the energy states are described using the weakly coupled basis.

$$|m_{i,0}, m_{i,1}, \dots m_{i,N}\rangle \rightarrow |m_{f,0}, m_{f,1}, \dots m_{f,N}\rangle \quad (17.9)$$

Parameters

- `initial (list)` – The initial Zeeman energy state represented as a list of quantum numbers $m_{i,n}$.
- `final (list)` – The final Zeeman energy state represented as a list of quantum numbers $m_{f,n}$.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.transition import Transition
>>> t1 = Transition(initial = [0.5, 0.5], final = [0.5, -0.5])
>>> t1
|0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5|
```

property `D`

Return a list of Δm^2 values of the spin transition for each site in a weakly coupled basis.

Example

```
>>> t1.D
array([0., 0.]
```

property `P`

Return a list of Δm values of the spin transition for each site in a weakly coupled basis.

Example

```
>>> t1.P
array([ 0., -1.])
```

property `delta_m`

An alias for `p`

`json(exclude={}, units=True) → dict`

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Parameters

- **exclude** – Set of keys that will be excluded from the result.
- **units** – If true, the attribute value is a physical quantity expressed as a string with a number and a unit, else a float.

Returns: dict

property `p`

Return the total Δm ($m_{\text{final}} - m_{\text{initial}}$) value of the spin transition.

Example

```
>>> t1.p
-1.0
```

classmethod `parse_dict_with_units(json_dict: dict)`

Parse the physical quantity from a dictionary representation of the class object, where the physical quantity is expressed as a string with a number and a unit.

Parameters

`json_dict (dict)` – A required python dict object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={}) → dict`

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the *exclude* argument, and keys with value as None.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

`tolist() → list`

Convert the transition to a list of quantum numbers where the first N quantum numbers corresponds to the initial energy state, while the last N corresponds to the final energy state, where N is the number of sites.

Example

```
>>> t1.tolist()
[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5]
```

17.8.7 TransitionPathway

```
class mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway(pathway: list = [], weight=1 + 0j)
```

Bases: TransitionList

Base TransitionPathway class is a list of connected Transitions.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.transition import TransitionPathway, Transition
>>> t1 = Transition(initial = [0.5, 0.5], final = [0.5, -0.5])
>>> t2 = Transition(initial=[0.5, 0.5], final=[-0.5, 0.5])
>>> path = TransitionPathway([t1, t2])
>>> path
|0.5, -0.5><0.5, 0.5| → |-0.5, 0.5><0.5, 0.5|, weight=(1+0j)
```

`append(item)`

Append a list item

`clear()` → None -- remove all items from S

`count(value)` → integer -- return number of occurrences of value

`extend(values)`

S.extend(iterable) – extend sequence by appending elements from the iterable

`filter(P=None, PP=None, D=None)`

Filter a list of transitions to satisfy the filtering criterion.

Parameters

- `P (list)` – A list of N ($m_{\text{final}} - m_{\text{initial}}$) values, where N is the total number of sites within the spin system.
- `D (list)` – A list of N ($m_{\text{final}}^2 - m_{\text{initial}}^2$) values, where N is the total number of sites within the spin system.

`index(value[, start[, stop]])` → integer -- return first index of value.

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

Supporting start and stop arguments is optional, but recommended.

`insert(index, item)`

Insert a list item

`json(**kwargs)` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object.

Example

```
>>> pprint(path.json())
{'pathway': [{'final': [0.5, -0.5], 'initial': [0.5, 0.5]},
              {'final': [-0.5, 0.5], 'initial': [0.5, 0.5]}],
 'weight': (1+0j)}
```

`pop([index])` → item -- remove and return item at index (default last).

Raise `IndexError` if list is empty or index is out of range.

`remove(value)`

`S.remove(value)` – remove first occurrence of value. Raise `ValueError` if the value is not present.

`reverse()`

`S.reverse()` – reverse *IN PLACE*

`tolist()`

Expand `TransitionPathway` to a Python list.

Example

```
>>> path.tolist()
[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5, 0.5, -0.5, 0.5]
```

17.8.8 SymmetryPathway

```
class mrsimulator.transition.SymmetryPathway(*, channels: list = [], ch1: list = None, ch2: list = None, ch3:
                                             list = None)
```

Bases: `BaseModel`

Base `SymmetryPathway` class.

channels

The list of channels

Type

list

ch1

The symmetry pathway for channel at index 0.

Type

list

ch2

The symmetry pathway for channel at index 1.

Type

list

ch3

The symmetry pathway for channel at index 2.

Type

list

total

The total symmetry pathway.

17.9 Utility functions

```
mrsimulator.utils.collection.single_site_system_generator(isotope: Union[str, List[str]],
                                                         isotropic_chemical_shift: Union[float,
                                                         List[float], ndarray] = 0, shielding_symmetric:
                                                         Optional[Dict] = None,
                                                         shielding_antisymmetric: Optional[Dict] =
                                                         None, quadrupolar: Optional[Dict] = None,
                                                         abundance: Optional[Union[float, List[float],
                                                         ndarray]] = None, site_name:
                                                         Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None,
                                                         site_label: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] =
                                                         None, site_description: Optional[Union[str,
                                                         List[str]]] = None, rtol: float = 0.001) →
                                                         List[SpinSystem (page 341)]
```

Generate and return a list of single-site spin systems from the input parameters

Parameters

- **isotope** – A required string or a list of site isotopes.
- **isotropic_chemical_shift** – A float or a list/ndarray of isotropic chemical shifts per site per spin system. The default is 0.
- **shielding_symmetric** – A shielding symmetric dict object, where the keyword value can either be a float or a list/ndarray of floats. The default value is None. The allowed keywords are **zeta**, **eta**, **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma**.
- **shielding_antisymmetric** – A shielding antisymmetric dict object, where the keyword value can either be a float or a list/ndarray of floats. The default value is None. The allowed keywords are **zeta**, **alpha**, and **beta**.
- **quadrupolar** – A quadrupolar dict object, where the keyword value can either be a float or a list/ndarray of floats. The default value is None. The allowed keywords are **Cq**, **eta**, **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma**.
- **abundance** – A float or a list/ndarray of floats describing the abundance of each spin system.
- **site_name** – A string or a list of strings with site names per site per spin system. The default is None.
- **site_label** – A string or a list of strings with site labels per site per spin system. The default is None.
- **site_description** – A string or a list of strings with site descriptions per site per spin system. The default is None.
- **rtol** – The relative tolerance used in determining the cutoff abundance, given as, $\text{abundance}_{\text{cutoff}} = \text{rtol} * \max(\text{abundance})$. The spin systems with abundance below this threshold are ignored.

Returns

List of [SpinSystem](#) (page 341) objects with a single [Site](#) (page 347)

Example

Single spin system:

```
>>> sys1 = single_site_system_generator(  
...     isotope=["1H"],  
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=10,  
...     site_name="Single Proton",  
... )  
>>> print(len(sys1))  
1
```

Multiple spin system:

```
>>> sys2 = single_site_system_generator(  
...     isotope="1H",  
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=[10] * 5,  
...     site_name="5 Protons",  
... )  
>>> print(len(sys2))  
5
```

Multiple spin system with dictionary arguments:

```
>>> Cq = [4.2e6] * 12  
>>> sys3 = single_site_system_generator(  
...     isotope="17O",  
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=60.0, # in ppm,  
...     quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq, "eta": 0.5}, # Cq in Hz  
... )  
>>> print(len(sys3))  
12
```

Note: The parameter value can either be a float or a list/ndarray. If the parameter value is a float, the given value is assigned to the respective parameter in all the spin systems. If the parameter value is a list or ndarray, its *ith* value is assigned to the respective parameter of the *ith* spin system. When multiple parameter values are given as lists/ndarrays, the length of all the lists must be the same.

```
mrsimulator.utils.collection.site_generator(isotope: Union[str, List[str]], isotropic_chemical_shift:  
Union[float, List[float], ndarray] = 0, shielding_symmetric:  
Optional[Dict] = None, shielding_antisymmetric:  
Optional[Dict] = None, quadrupolar: Optional[Dict] = None,  
name: Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, label:  
Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None, description:  
Optional[Union[str, List[str]]] = None) → List[Site (page 347)]
```

Generate a list of Site objects from lists of site attributes.

Parameters

- **isotope** – A required string or a list of site isotopes.
- **isotropic_chemical_shift** – A float or a list/ndarray of isotropic chemical shifts per site. The default is 0.
- **shielding_symmetric** – A shielding symmetric dict object, where the keyword value can either be a float or a list/ndarray of floats. The default value is None. The allowed keywords

are zeta, eta, alpha, beta, and gamma.

- **shielding_antisymmetric** – A shielding antisymmetric dict object, where the keyword value can either be a float or a list/ndarray of floats. The default value is None. The allowed keywords are **zeta**, **alpha**, and **beta**.
- **quadrupolar** – A quadrupolar dict object, where the keyword value can either be a float or a list/ndarray of floats. The default value is None. The allowed keywords are **Cq**, **eta**, **alpha**, **beta**, and **gamma**.
- **name** – A string or a list of strings with site names per site. The default is None.
- **label** – A string or a list of strings with site labels per site. The default is None.
- **description** – A string or a list of strings with site descriptions per site. The default is None.

Returns

List of [Site](#) (page 347) objects

Return type

sites

Example

Generating 10 hydrogen sites:

```
>>> sites1 = site_generator(
...     isotope=["1H"] * 10,
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=-15,
...     name="10 Protons",
... )
>>> print(len(sites1))
10
```

Generating 10 hydrogen sites with different shifts:

```
>>> shifts = np.arange(-10, 10, 2)
>>> sites2 = site_generator(
...     isotope=["1H"] * 10,
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=shifts,
...     name="10 Proton",
... )
>>> print(len(sites2))
10
```

Generating multiple sites with dictionary arguments:

```
>>> Cq = [4.2e6] * 12
>>> sys3 = site_generator(
...     isotope="17O",
...     isotropic_chemical_shift=60.0, # in ppm,
...     quadrupolar={"Cq": Cq, "eta": 0.5}, # Cq in Hz
... )
>>> print(len(sys3))
12
```

```
mrsimulator.utils.get_spectral_dimensions(csdm_object, units=False)
```

Extract the count, spectral_width, and reference_offset parameters, associated with the spectral dimensions of the method, from the CSDM dimension objects.

Parameters

`csdm_object` – A CSDM object holding the measurement dataset.

Returns

A list of dict objects, where each dict contains the count, `spectral_width`, and `reference_offset`.

17.10 Mrsimulator IO

```
mrsimulator.save(filename: str, simulator: Simulator (page 333), signal_processors: Optional[List] = None,  
                 application: Optional[Dict] = None, with_units: bool = True)
```

Serialize the Simulator, list of SignalProcessor, and an application dict to a file. Creates a Mrsimulator object and calls save.

Parameters

- `filename` (*str*) – The data is serialized to this file.
- `sim` – Simulator object.
- `signal_processors` – A list of PostSimulator objects corresponding to the methods in the Simulator object. Default is None.
- `application` – Dictionary holding metadata to serialize in the file. The dictionary will be held in the application key.
- `with_units` (*bool*) – If true, physical quantities are represented as string with units. The default is True.

```
mrsimulator.dict(simulator: Simulator (page 333), signal_processors: Optional[List] = None, application:  
                 Optional[Dict] = None, with_units: bool = True)
```

Export the Simulator, list of SignalProcessor, and an application dict to a python dictionary. Creates a Mrsimulator object with given arguments and calls json from the Mrsimulator object.

Parameters

- `sim` – Simulator object.
- `signal_processors` – A list of PostSimulator objects corresponding to the methods in the Simulator object. Default is None.
- `application` – Dictionary holding metadata to serialize in the dict. The dictionary will be held under the application key.
- `with_units` (*bool*) – If true, physical quantities are represented as string with units. The default is True.

Returns

Python dictionary

```
mrsimulator.load(filename: str, parse_units: bool = True)
```

Load Simulator object, list of SignalProcessor objects and metadata from a JSON serialized file of a Mrsimulator object.

Parameters

- `filename` (*str*) – The location to the .mrsim file.
- `parse_units` (*bool*) – If true, parse the dictionary for units. The default is True.

Returns

Simulator, List[SignalProcessor], Dict.

Return type

Ordered List

```
mrsimulator.parse(py_dict, parse_units: bool = True)
```

Parse a dictionary object to the respective Simulator object, list of SignalProcessor objects, and the metadata dictionary. If no signal processors are provided a list of default SignalProcessor objects with length equal to number of methods will be returned.

Parameters

- `py_dict` (*Dict*) – Python dictionary representation of a `Mrsimulator` object.
- `parse_units` (*bool*) – If true, parse the dictionary for units. Default is True.

Returns

Simulator, List[SignalProcessor], Dict.

Return type

Ordered List

SIGNAL-PROCESSOR API

18.1 Signal Processor

```
class mrsimulator.signal_processor.SignalProcessor(*, name: str = None, description: str = None, label: str = None, property_units: Dict = {}, processed_dataset: CSDM = None, operations: List[Operation] = [])
```

Bases: `Parseable`

`SignalProcessor` class to apply a series of operations to the dependent variables of the simulation dataset.

Parameters

`operations` (`List [mrsimulator.signal_processor._base.Operation]`) – A list of operations.

Examples

```
>>> post_sim = SignalProcessor(operations=[o1, o2])
```

`apply_operations(dataset, **kwargs)`

Function to apply all the operation functions in the operations member of a `SignalProcessor` object. Operations applied sequentially over the dataset member.

Returns

A copy of the dataset member with the operations applied to it.

Return type

`CSDM` object

`json()` → dict

Parse the class object to a JSON compliant python dictionary object, where the attribute value with physical quantity is expressed as a string with a value and a unit.

Returns

A Dict object.

classmethod `parse_dict_with_units(py_dict: dict)`

Parse a list of operations dictionary to a `SignalProcessor` class object.

Parameters

`pt_dict` – A python dict object.

`reduced_dict(exclude={})` → dict

Returns a reduced dictionary representation of the class object by removing all key-value pair corresponding to keys listed in the `exclude` argument, and keys with value as `None`.

Parameters

exclude – A list of keys to exclude from the dictionary.

Return: A dict.

18.2 Operations

18.2.1 Generic operations

Import the module as

```
from mrsimulator import signal_processor as sp
```

Operation Summary

The following list of operations applies to **all dependent variables** within the CSDM object.

Scale	Scale the amplitudes of all dependent variables (y) from a CSDM object.
Linear	Apply linear operation across all dependent variables (y) from a CSDM object.
IFFT	Apply an inverse Fourier transform on all dependent variables of the CSDM object.
FFT	Apply a forward Fourier transform on all dependent variables of the CSDM object.

18.2.2 Baseline

Access the sub-module as `sp.baseline`

Operation Summary

The following list of operations applies to **selected dependent variables** within the CSDM object.

Polynomial	Add a baseline polynomial to all dependent variables (y) in the CSDM object.
ConstantOffset	Add an offset to the dependent variables (y) of the CSDM object.

See also:

[Signal Processor](#) (page 127) for more details.

[Signal Processing Gallery](#) (page 307) for notebooks using these operations.

18.2.3 Apodization

Access the sub-module as `sp.apodization`

Operation Summary

The following list of operations applies to **selected dependent variables** within the CSDM object.

Gaussian	Apodize dependent variables of CSDM dataset with Gaussian function.
Exponential	Apodize dependent variables of CSDM by exponential function.
SkewedGaussian	Apodize dependent variables of CSDM dataset with skewed Gaussian function.
TopHat	Apodize dependent variables of CSDM object by top hat function.
Mask	Apodize dependent variables of CSDM object by user defined mask.

See also:

[Signal Processor](#) (page 127) for more details.

[Signal Processing Gallery](#) (page 307) for notebooks using these operations.

18.2.4 Affine Transformation

Access the sub-module as `sp.affine`

Operation Summary

The following list of operations applies to **selected dependent variables** within the CSDM object.

Shear	Apply a shear parallel to dimension at index parallel and normal to dimension at index dim_index.
Scale	Scale the dimension along the specified dimension index.

See also:

[Signal Processor](#) (page 127) for more details.

19.1 Czjzek distribution Model

```
class mrsimulator.models.CzjzekDistribution(sigma: float, polar=False)
```

Bases: `AbstractDistribution`

A Czjzek distribution model class.

The Czjzek distribution model is a random sampling of second-rank traceless symmetric tensors whose explicit matrix form follows

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}U_5 - U_1 & \sqrt{3}U_4 & \sqrt{3}U_2 \\ \sqrt{3}U_4 & -\sqrt{3}U_5 - U_1 & \sqrt{3}U_3 \\ \sqrt{3}U_2 & \sqrt{3}U_3 & 2U_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (19.1)$$

where the components, U_i , are randomly drawn from a five-dimensional multivariate normal distribution. Each component, U_i , is a dimension of the five-dimensional uncorrelated multivariate normal distribution with the mean of $\langle U_i \rangle = 0$ and the variance $\langle U_i U_i \rangle = \sigma^2$.

$$S_T = S_C(\sigma), \quad (19.2)$$

Parameters

`sigma (float)` – The Gaussian standard deviation.

Note: In the original Czjzek paper, the parameter σ is given as two times the standard deviation of the multi-variate normal distribution used here.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.models import CzjzekDistribution
>>> cz_model = CzjzekDistribution(0.5)
```

```
pdf(pos, size: int = 400000)
```

Generates a probability distribution function by binning the random variates of length size onto the given grid system.

Parameters

- `pos` – A list of coordinates along the two dimensions given as NumPy arrays.

- `size` – The number of random variates drawn in generating the pdf. The default is 400000.

Returns

A list of x and y coordinates and the corresponding amplitudes.

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> cq = np.arange(50) - 25
>>> eta = np.arange(21)/20
>>> Cq_dist, eta_dist, amp = cz_model.pdf(pos=[cq, eta])
```

`rvs(size: int)`

Draw random variates of length *size* from the distribution.

Parameters

`size` – The number of random points to draw.

Returns

A list of two NumPy array, where the first and the second array are the anisotropic/quadrupolar coupling constant and asymmetry parameter, respectively.

Example

```
>>> Cq_dist, eta_dist = cz_model.rvs(size=1000000)
```

19.1.1 Mini-gallery using czjzek distributions

- *Czjzek distribution (Shielding and Quadrupolar)* (page 176)
- *Czjzek distribution, ^{27}Al ($I=5/2$) 3QMAS* (page 228)

19.2 Extended Czjzek distribution Model

```
class mrsimulator.models.ExtCzjzekDistribution(symmetric_tensor: SymmetricTensor (page 424), eps: float,
                                              polar=False)
```

Bases: `AbstractDistribution`

An extended Czjzek distribution distribution model.

The extended Czjzek random distribution¹ model is an extension of the Czjzek model, given as

$$S_T = S(0) + \rho S_C(\sigma = 1), \quad (19.3)$$

where S_T is the total tensor, $S(0)$ is the dominant tensor, $S_C(\sigma = 1)$ is the Czjzek random model attributing to the random perturbation of the tensor about the dominant tensor, $S(0)$, and ρ is the size of the perturbation.

¹ Gérard Le Caër, Bruno Bureau, and Dominique Massiot, An extension of the Czjzek model for the distributions of electric field gradients in disordered solids and an application to NMR spectra of ^{71}Ga in chalcogenide glasses. *Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter*, 2010, 22, 065402. DOI: 10.1088/0953-8984/22/6/065402

Note, in the above equation, the σ parameter from the Czjzek random model, S_C , has no meaning and is set to one. The factor, ρ , is defined as

$$\rho = \frac{\|S(0)\|\epsilon}{\sqrt{30}}, \quad (19.4)$$

where $\|S(0)\|$ is the 2-norm of the dominant tensor, and ϵ is a fraction.

Parameters

- `symmetric_tensor` ([SymmetricTensor](#) (page 424)) – A shielding or quadrupolar symmetric tensor or equivalent dict object.
- `eps` (*float*) – A fraction determining the extent of perturbation.

Example

```
>>> from mrsimulator.models import ExtCzjzekDistribution
>>> S0 = {"Cq": 1e6, "eta": 0.3}
>>> ext_cz_model = ExtCzjzekDistribution(S0, eps=0.35)
```

`pdf(pos, size: int = 400000)`

Generates a probability distribution function by binning the random variates of length `size` onto the given grid system.

Parameters

- `pos` – A list of coordinates along the two dimensions given as NumPy arrays.
- `size` – The number of random variates drawn in generating the pdf. The default is 400000.

Returns

A list of x and y coordinates and the corresponding amplitudes.

Example

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> cq = np.arange(50) - 25
>>> eta = np.arange(21)/20
>>> Cq_dist, eta_dist, amp = cz_model.pdf(pos=[cq, eta])
```

`rvs(size: int)`

Draw random variates of length `size` from the distribution.

Parameters

- `size` – The number of random points to draw.

Returns

A list of two NumPy array, where the first and the second array are the anisotropic/quadrupolar coupling constant and asymmetry parameter, respectively.

Example

```
>>> Cq_dist, eta_dist = ext_cz_model.rvs(size=1000000)
```

19.2.1 Mini-gallery using extended czjzek distributions

- [*Extended Czjzek distribution \(Shielding and Quadrupolar\)*](#) (page 180)
- [*Simulating site disorder \(crystalline\)*](#) (page 224)

FITTING UTILITY API

20.1 LMFIT supplement functions

`mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting.make_LMFIT_params(sim: Simulator (page 333), processors: Optional[list] = None, include={})`

Parse the Simulator and PostSimulator objects for a list of LMFIT parameters.

Parameters

- `sim` ([Simulator](#) (page 333)) – Simulator object.
- `processors` (*list*) – List of SignalProcessor objects. The order must match the order of methods within the simulator object.
- `include` (*set*) – set of keywords from the method object to include as a fitting parameter. Default is {}.

The parameter name associated with the spin system within Simulator object is generated using the following nomenclature- `sys_i_site_j_attribute1_attribute2` for attribute with signature `sim.spin_systems[i].sites[j].attribute1.attribute2`

Here, `sys_i` refers to the spin system at index `i`, `site_j` refers to the site at index `j` within the `spin_systems[i]` spin system, and `attribute1` and `attribute2` are the site attributes.

For examples:

`sim.spin_systems[1].sites[0].isotropic_chemical_shift` parametrizes `sys_1_site_0_isotropic_chemical_shift` while `sim.spin_systems[0].sites[1].quadrupolar.Cq` parametrizes `sys_0_site_1_quadrupolar_Cq`.

Returns

LMFIT Parameters object.

`mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting.LMFIT_min_function(params: Parameters, sim: Simulator (page 333), processors: Optional[list] = None, sigma: Optional[list] = None)`

The simulation routine to calculate the vector difference between simulation and experiment based on the parameters update.

Parameters

- `params` – Parameters object containing parameters for OLS minimization.
- `sim` – Simulator object.
- `processors` – A list of PostSimulator objects corresponding to the methods in the Simulator object.
- `sigma` – A list of standard deviations corresponding to the experiments in the Simulator.methods attribute

Returns

Array of the differences between the simulation and the experimental datasets.

`mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting.bestfit(sim: Simulator (page 333), processors: Optional[list] = None)`

Return a list of best fit spectrum ordered relative to the methods in the simulator object.

Parameters

- `sim` ([Simulator](#) (page 333)) – The simulator object.
- `processors` (*list*) – List of `SignalProcessor` objects ordered according to the methods in the simulator object.

`mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting.residuals(sim: Simulator (page 333), processors: Optional[list] = None)`

Return a list of residuals corresponding to the best fit spectrum. The list is based on the order of methods in the simulator object.

Parameters

- `sim` ([Simulator](#) (page 333)) – The simulator object.
- `processors` (*list*) – List of `SignalProcessor` objects ordered according to the methods in the simulator object.

Part VII

Project details

CHANGELOG

21.1 v0.7.0

21.1.1 What's new

Features

- Support for complex amplitude simulation.
- New isotropic interpolation schemes. Added *isotropic_interpolation* as a *sim.config* parameter. Allowed values are *linear* and *Gaussian*.
- New *larmor_freq(B0)* function added to the *Isotope* class which returns the Larmor frequency of the isotope, given a magnetic flux density. For example, *H1.larmor_freq(B0=9.40)*
- New weak J and dipolar coupling enumerations added to *freq_contrib*.
- New command-line interface (CLI) tools for *mrsimulator*.
- Added 200+ NMR active isotopes to the library.
- Support for python 3.10

Method

- New Event classes—**SpectralEvent** and **MixingEvent**. The **MixingEvent** controls the transition amplitude mixing in a multi-event method.
- New **TotalMixing** and **NoMixing** mixing query enumerations for quick scripting of common mixing events.
- New weights attribute for the **TransitionPathway** object, which holds the probability of the transition pathway based on the mixing events defined within the method.
- New **plot()** function in **Method** class, which generates a visual representation of the method's events, transition pathways, rotor angle, etc.
- Support for concurrent mixing events.
- Support for negative spectral width in a spectral dimension.
- Deprecated **Method1D** and **Method2D** classes. Use the generic **mrsimulator.method.Method** object for custom 1D and 2D methods.

SpinSystem

- New function **simplify()** to simplify a spin system object to a list of irreducible spin systems.
- New function **site_generator()** added to the utility collection sub-module, which simplifies the process of creating **Site** objects in bulk.
- Added gyromagnetic ratio and quadrupole moment metadata for all isotopes, including unstable isotopes.

SignalProcessor

- New *SkewGaussian*, *TopHat*, and *Mask* apodization functions were added to the signal processor module.

Documentation

- Restructured documentation layout

- Improved troubleshooting section.
- Added section *User Guide* detailing the use and attributes of most objects.
- Added section *Method* demonstrating how to create custom **Method** objects.
- Condensed simulation/fitting gallery by removing redundant examples.
- New gallery demonstrating signal processing functions.

21.1.2 Changes

- `reduced_dict` function is deprecated, use `json(units=False)` instead.
- The `mrsimulator.signal_processing` module is renamed to `mrsimulator.signal_processor`
- Drop support for Python version 3.6
- Added Channel validation for named methods #177
- Optimized memory usage and performance of the `single_site_system_generator` utility function.

21.1.3 Bug fixes

- Fixed bug where spectral interpolation resulted in a segmentation fault.
- Fixed memory leak issue in the C code.
- Fixed bug in query combination involving multiple quadrupolar queries. #188.
- Fixed bug related to unsigned/signed integers crashing on M1 macs.

21.1.4 Breaking changes

For most users Mrsimulator is currently in development, and the new release includes breaking changes from v0.6. Please review these changes and make changes according.

- The `mrsimulator.methods` module is renamed as `mrsimulator.method.lib`.
- The `mrsimulator.signal_processing` module is renamed to `mrsimulator.signal_processor`.
- The `data` attribute of `SignalProcessor.apply_operations(data=...)` is renamed to `dataset`. Use `SignalProcessor.apply_operations(dataset=...)`
- The `transition_query` attribute of the `mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent` class is renamed to `transition_queries`.
- The `mrsimulator.method.query.RotationalQuery` class is renamed to `mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery`

For advanced users - Complete redesign of the `TransitionQuery` object. Please refer to the documentation for details.

21.2 v0.6.0

21.2.1 What's new

- ★ Improved simulation performance. ★ See our benchmark.
- Simulation of one-dimensional spectra of coupled spin systems. The frequency contributions from the coupled sites include weak J-couplings and weak dipolar couplings.
- New *Coupling* (page 351) class.
- Added a new **Sites** class that holds a list of Site objects. The Sites class method, `to_pd()`, exports the sites as a pandas data frame.
- A new method, `sites()`, is added to the Simulator object, which returns a list of unique **Sites** objects within the Simulator object across multiple spin systems.
- Added three new arguments to the `single_site_system_generator()` method, 'site_labels', 'site_names', and 'site_descriptions'.

21.2.2 Changes

- The `get_isotopes()` (page 345) method from the `SpinSystem` object, will now return `Isotope` (page 428) objects by default. Use the `symbol=True` argument of the method to get a list of string isotopes.
- The `to_freq_dict()` function is deprecated.
- The D symmetry of `transition_query` attribute from `Method2D` method is now `None` by default.
- `BlochDecayCTSpectrum` is an alias for `BlochDecayCentralTransitionSpectrum` class.

21.2.3 Bug fixes

- Fixed a bug related to `get_spectral_dimensions()` utility method in cases when CSDM dimension objects have negative increment.
- Fixed a bug resulting in the non-conserved spectral area after a Gaussian apodization.
- Fixed a bug in Gaussian apodization, which raised an error when the FWHM argument is a scalar.
- Fixed bug causing multi-dataset fit to fail.

21.3 v0.5.1

21.3.1 Bug fixes

- Fixed a bug that was causing incorrect spectral binning when the frequency contribution is pure isotropic.

21.3.2 Other changes

- The `to_dict_with_units()` method is deprecated and is replaced with `json()`
- The `json()` function returns a python dictionary object with minimal required keywords, where the event keys are globally serialized at the root method object. In the case where the event key value is different from the global value, the respective key is serialized within the event object.
- The `json()` function will no longer serialize the `transition_query` objects for the named objects.

21.4 v0.5.0

21.4.1 What's new

- ★ Improved simulation performance. ★ See our benchmark.

The update introduces various two-dimensional methods for simulating NMR spectrum.

- Introduces a generic one-dimensional method, `Method1D`.
- Introduces a generic two-dimensional method, `Method2D`.
- Specialized two-dimensional methods for multi-quantum variable-angle spinning with build-in affine transformations.
 - `ThreeQ_VAS` (page 387),
 - `FiveQ_VAS` (page 393),
 - `SevenQ_VAS` (page 399)
- Specialized two-dimensional methods for satellite-transition variable-angle spinning with build-in affine transformations.
 - `ST1_VAS` (page 406),
 - `ST2_VAS` (page 412),

- Specialized two-dimensional isotropic/anisotropic sideband correlation method, [SSB2D](#) (page 418).

21.4.2 Other changes

- The [get_transition_pathways\(\)](#) (page 360) method no longer return a numpy array, instead a python list.
- Renamed *mrsimulator.methods* module to *mrsimulator.method.lib*.

21.5 v0.4.0

21.5.1 What's new!

- ★ Improved simulation performance. ★ See our benchmark.
- New [CzjzekDistribution](#) (page 443) and [ExtCzjzekDistribution](#) (page 444) classes for generating Czjzek and extended Czjzek second-rank symmetric tensor distribution models for use in simulating amorphous materials.
- New utility function, [single_site_system_generator\(\)](#) (page 433), for generating a list of single-site spin systems from a 1D list/array of respective tensor parameters.

21.6 v0.3.0

21.6.1 What's new!

- ★ Improved simulation performance. ★ See our benchmark.
- Removed the `Dimension` class and added a new `Method` class instead.
- New methods for simulating the NMR spectrum:
 - `BlochDecaySpectrum` and
 - `BlochDecayCentralTransitionSpectrum`.The Bloch decay spectrum method simulates all $p=\Delta m=-1$ transition pathways, while the Bloch decay central transition selective spectrum method simulates all transition pathways with $p=\Delta m=-1$ and $d=0$.
- New `Isotope`, `Transition`, and `ZeemanState` classes.
- Every class now includes a `reduced_dict()` method. The `reduced_dict` method returns a dictionary with minimal key-value pairs required to simulate the spectrum. Note, this may cause metadata loss, if any.
- Added a `label` and `description` attributes to the `Site` class.
- Added a new `label` attribute to the `SpinSystem` class.
- New `SignalProcessor` class for post-simulation signal processing.
- Improved usage of least-squares minimization using python [LMFIT](#) package.
- Added a new `get_spectral_dimensions` utility function to extract the spectral dimensions information from the CSDM object.

21.6.2 Bug fixes

- Fixed bug resulting from the rotation of the fourth rank tensor with non-zero euler angles.
- Fixed bug causing a change in the spectral area as the sampling points change. Now the area is constant.
- Fixed bug resulting in an incorrect spectrum when non-coincidental quad and shielding tensors are given.
- Fixed bug causing incorrect generation of transition pathways when multiple events are present.

21.6.3 Other changes

- Renamed the `decompose` attribute from the `ConfigSimulator` class to `decompose_spectrum`. The attribute is an enumeration with the following literals:
 - `none`: Computes a spectrum which is an integration of the spectra from all spin systems.
 - `spin_system`: Computes a series of spectra each corresponding to a single spin system.
- Renamed `Isotopomer` class to `SpinSystem`.
- Renamed `isotopomers` attribute from `Simulator` class to `spin_systems`.
- Renamed `dimensions` attribute from `Simulator` class to `methods`.
- Changed the default value of `name` and `description` attribute from the `SpinSystem` class from `""` to `None`.

21.7 v0.2.x

21.7.1 What's new!

- Added more isotopes to the simulator. Source NMR Tables (<https://apps.apple.com/bn/app/nmr-tables/id1030899609?mt=12>).
- Added two new keywords: `atomic_number` and `quadrupole_moment`.
- Added documentation for every class.
- Added examples for simulating NMR quadrupolar spectrum.

21.7.2 Bug fixes

- Fixed amplitude normalization. The spectral amplitude no longer change when the `integration_density`, `integration_volume`, or the `number_of_sidebands` attributes change.

21.7.3 Other changes

- Removed `plotly-dash` app to its own repository.
- Renamed the class `Spectrum` to `Dimension`

21.8 v0.1.3

- Fixed missing files from source tar.

21.9 v0.1.2

- Initial release on pypi.

21.10 v0.1.1

- Added solid state quadrupolar spectrum simulation.
- Added mrsimulator plotly-dash app.

21.11 v0.1.0

- Solid state chemical shift anisotropy spectrum simulation.

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23.1 Mrsimulator License

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Part VIII

Reporting Bugs

Submit bug reports or feature requests on the [Github issue tracker](#).

Discussions are welcome on the [Github discussion](#) page.

Part IX

How to cite

Please refer to [mrsimulator Github page](#) for details.

A

abundance (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), 342

affine_matrix (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), 357

all_transitions() (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* method), 344

allowed_enums() (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingEnum* class method), 373

alpha (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor* attribute), 427

alpha (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* attribute), 425

angle (*mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery* attribute), 372

AntisymmetricTensor (class in *mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors*), 427

append() (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), 423

append() (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), 431

apply_operations() (*mrsimulator.signal_processor.SignalProcessor* method), 439

atomic_number (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* property), 428

B

bestfit() (in module *mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting*), 448

beta (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor* attribute), 427

beta (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* attribute), 425

BlochDecayCTSpectrum (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), 380

BlochDecaySpectrum (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), 374

C

cartesian_product_indexing() (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* static method), 369

ch1 (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery* attribute), 371

ch1 (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* attribute), 368

ch1 (*mrsimulator.transition.SymmetryPathway* attribute), 432

ch2 (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery* attribute), 371

ch2 (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* attribute), 368

ch2 (*mrsimulator.transition.SymmetryPathway* attribute), 432

ch3 (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery* attribute), 371

ch3 (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* attribute), 368

ch3 (*mrsimulator.transition.SymmetryPathway* attribute), 432

channels (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), 355

channels (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery* property), 371

channels (*mrsimulator.transition.SymmetryPathway* attribute), 432

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* class method), 380

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* class method), 375

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* class method), 394

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* class method), 400

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* class method), 418

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* class method), 407

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* class method), 413

check_event_objects_for_compatibility() (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* class method),

[388](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* class method), [381](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* class method), [375](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* class method), [394](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* class method), [400](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* class method), [419](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* class method), [407](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* class method), [413](#)
`check_method_compatibility()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* class method), [388](#)
`clear()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), [424](#)
`clear()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), [431](#)
`combination()` (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* method), [369](#)
`combination()` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* method), [366](#)
`config` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* attribute), [334](#)
`ConfigSimulator` (class in *mrsimulator.simulator*), [339](#)
`coordinates_Hz()` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* method), [363](#)
`coordinates_ppm()` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* method), [363](#)
`count` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), [363](#)
`count()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), [424](#)
`count()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), [431](#)
`Coupling` (class in *mrsimulator*), [351](#)
`couplings` (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), [342](#)
`Cq` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* attribute), [425](#)
`CzjzekDistribution` (class in *mrsimulator.models*), [443](#)

D

`D` (*mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery* attribute), [370](#)
`D` (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* property), [429](#)
`D1_2` (*mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum* attribute), [368](#)
`decompose_spectrum` (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* attribute), [340](#)

`delta_m` (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* property), [430](#)
`description` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), [354](#)
`description` (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), [357](#)
`description` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* attribute), [335](#)
`description` (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), [350](#)
`description` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), [363](#)
`description` (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), [343](#)
`dict()` (in module *mrsimulator*), [436](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.Method* method), [358](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* method), [381](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* method), [375](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* method), [394](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* method), [400](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* method), [419](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* method), [407](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* method), [413](#)
`dict()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* method), [388](#)
`dipolar` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), [353](#)

E

`eta` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* attribute), [425](#)
`events` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), [363](#)
`experiment` (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), [356](#)
`export_methods()` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), [335](#)
`export_spin_systems()` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), [335](#)
`ExtCzjzekDistribution` (class in *mrsimulator.models*), [444](#)
`extend()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), [424](#)
`extend()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), [431](#)

F

`filter()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), [431](#)
`filter_transitions()` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* method), [366](#)
`FiveQ_VAS` (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), [393](#)
`fraction` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* attribute), [365](#)
`freq_contrib` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* attribute), [365](#)
`FrequencyEnum` (class in *mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib*), [367](#)

G

`gamma` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* attribute), 426
`get_isotopes()` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), 336
`get_isotopes()` (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* method), 345
`get_orientations_count()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* method), 341
`get_spectral_dimensions()` (in module *mrsimulator.utils*), 435
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.Method* method), 358
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* method), 381
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* method), 375
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* method), 394
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* method), 400
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* method), 419
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* method), 407
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* method), 413
`get_symmetry_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* method), 388
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.Method* method), 360
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* method), 382
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* method), 377
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* method), 396
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* method), 402
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* method), 421
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* method), 409
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* method), 415
`get_transition_pathways()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* method), 390
`gyromagnetic_ratio` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* property), 428

I

`index()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), 424
`index()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), 431
`insert()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), 424
`insert()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), 431
`integration_density` (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* attribute), 340
`integration_volume` (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* attribute), 340
`Isotope` (class in *mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope*), 428
`isotope` (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), 348
`isotropic_chemical_shift` (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), 348
`isotropic_interpolation` (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* attribute), 340
`isotropic_j` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), 352

J

`J1_0` (*mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum* attribute), 367
`J1_2` (*mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum* attribute), 368
`j_antisymmetric` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), 352
`j_symmetric` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), 352
`json()` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* method), 354
`json()` (*mrsimulator.Method* method), 360
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum* method), 368
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* method), 383
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* method), 377
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* method), 397
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* method), 403
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* method), 421
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* method), 409
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* method), 415
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* method), 391
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery* method), 371
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery* method), 372
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery* method), 370
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* method), 369
`json()` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* method), 366
`json()` (*mrsimulator.signal_processor.SignalProcessor* method), 439

[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), [336](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* method), [341](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Site* method), [350](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* method), [364](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* method), [428](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor* method), [427](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* method), [426](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* method), [345](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* method), [430](#)
[json\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), [431](#)

L

[label](#) (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), [353](#)
[label](#) (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), [357](#)
[label](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* attribute), [335](#)
[label](#) (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), [349](#)
[label](#) (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), [363](#)
[label](#) (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), [343](#)
[larmor_freq\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* method), [428](#)
[LMFIT_min_function\(\)](#) (in module *mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting*), [447](#)
[load\(\)](#) (in module *mrsimulator*), [436](#)
[load\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* class method), [336](#)
[load_methods\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), [337](#)
[load_spin_systems\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), [337](#)

M

[magnetic_flux_density](#) (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* attribute), [365](#)
[make_LMFIT_params\(\)](#) (in module *mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting*), [447](#)
[Method](#) (class in *mrsimulator*), [355](#)
[methods](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* attribute), [333](#)
[MixingEnum](#) (class in *mrsimulator.method.query*), [373](#)
[MixingEvent](#) (class in *mrsimulator.method*), [366](#)
[MixingQuery](#) (class in *mrsimulator.method.query*), [371](#)

N

[name](#) (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), [353](#)
[name](#) (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), [357](#)
[name](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* attribute), [334](#)
[name](#) (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), [349](#)
[name](#) (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), [343](#)
[natural_abundance](#) (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* property), [429](#)

[NoMixing](#) (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingEnum* attribute), [373](#)
[number_of_sidebands](#) (*mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator* attribute), [339](#)

O

[origin_offset](#) (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), [363](#)

P

[P](#) (*mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery* attribute), [369](#)
[P](#) (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* property), [429](#)
[p](#) (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* property), [430](#)
[parse\(\)](#) (in module *mrsimulator*), [436](#)
[parse\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Simulator* class method), [337](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Coupling* class method), [355](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.Method* class method), [360](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* class method), [383](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* class method), [377](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* class method), [397](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* class method), [403](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* class method), [421](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* class method), [409](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* class method), [415](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* class method), [391](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.MixingEvent* class method), [367](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery* class method), [371](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery* class method), [372](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery* class method), [370](#)
[parse_dict_with_units\(\)](#) (*mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery* class method), [370](#)

method), 369
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent class method), 366
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.signal_processor.SignalProcessor class method), 439
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.Simulator class method), 337
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator class method), 341
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.Site class method), 351
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.SpectralDimension class method), 364
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor class method), 427
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor class method), 426
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.SpinSystem class method), 345
 parse_dict_with_units() (mrsimulator.transition.Transition class method), 430
 pdf() (mrsimulator.models.CzjzekDistribution method), 443
 pdf() (mrsimulator.models.ExtCzjzekDistribution method), 445
 phase (mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery attribute), 372
 plot() (mrsimulator.Method method), 360
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum method), 383
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum method), 377
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS method), 397
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS method), 403
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D method), 421
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS method), 410
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS method), 415
 plot() (mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS method), 391
 pop() (mrsimulator.simulator.Sites method), 424
 pop() (mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway method), 432

Q

Quad1_2 (mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum attribute), 367
 Quad2_0 (mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum attribute), 367
 Quad2_2 (mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum attribute), 367
 Quad2_4 (mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum attribute), 367
 quadrupolar (mrsimulator.Site attribute), 349
 quadrupole_moment (mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope property), 429
 query (mrsimulator.method.MixingEvent attribute), 366
 query_combination() (mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery method), 370

R

reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.Coupling method), 355
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.Method method), 361
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum method), 384
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum method), 378
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS method), 398
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS method), 404
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D method), 422
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS method), 410
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS method), 416
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS method), 392
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.query.MixingQuery method), 372
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.query.RotationQuery method), 372
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.query.SymmetryQuery method), 371
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.query.TransitionQuery method), 369
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent method), 366
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.signal_processor.SignalProcessor method), 439
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.Simulator method), 338
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.simulator.ConfigSimulator method), 341
 reduced_dict() (mrsimulator.Site method), 351

- `reduced_dict()` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* method), 364
`reduced_dict()` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor* method), 427
`reduced_dict()` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* method), 426
`reduced_dict()` (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* method), 346
`reduced_dict()` (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* method), 430
`reference_offset` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), 363
`remove()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), 424
`remove()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), 432
`residuals()` (in module *mrsimulator.utils.spectral_fitting*), 448
`reverse()` (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), 424
`reverse()` (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), 432
`RotationQuery` (class in *mrsimulator.method.query*), 372
`rotor_angle` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* attribute), 365
`rotor_frequency` (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* attribute), 365
`run()` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), 338
`rvs()` (*mrsimulator.models.CzjzekDistribution* method), 444
`rvs()` (*mrsimulator.models.ExtCzjzekDistribution* method), 445
- ## S
- `save()` (in module *mrsimulator*), 436
`save()` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), 339
`SevenQ_VAS` (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), 399
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.Method* method), 361
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* method), 384
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* method), 378
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* method), 398
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* method), 404
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* method), 422
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* method), 410
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* method), 416
`shape()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* method), 392
`Shielding1_0` (*mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum* attribute), 367
`Shielding1_2` (*mrsimulator.method.frequency_contrib.FrequencyEnum* attribute), 367
`shielding_antisymmetric` (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), 348
`shielding_symmetric` (*mrsimulator.Site* attribute), 348
`SignalProcessor` (class in *mrsimulator.signal_processor*), 439
`simplify()` (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* method), 346
`simulation` (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), 356
`Simulator` (class in *mrsimulator*), 333
`single_site_system_generator()` (in module *mrsimulator.utils.collection*), 433
`Site` (class in *mrsimulator*), 347
`site_generator()` (in module *mrsimulator.utils.collection*), 434
`site_index` (*mrsimulator.Coupling* attribute), 352
`Sites` (class in *mrsimulator.simulator*), 423
`sites` (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), 342
`sites()` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* method), 339
`spectral_dimensions` (*mrsimulator.Method* attribute), 356
`spectral_width` (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* attribute), 363
`SpectralDimension` (class in *mrsimulator*), 362
`SpectralEvent` (class in *mrsimulator.method*), 364
`spin` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* property), 429
`spin_systems` (*mrsimulator.Simulator* attribute), 333
`SpinSystem` (class in *mrsimulator*), 341
`SSB2D` (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), 418
`ST1_VAS` (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), 406
`ST2_VAS` (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), 412
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.Method* method), 361
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecayCTSpectrum* method), 384
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.BlochDecaySpectrum* method), 378
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.FiveQ_VAS* method), 398
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SevenQ_VAS* method), 404
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.SSB2D* method), 422
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST1_VAS* method), 411
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ST2_VAS* method), 417
`summary()` (*mrsimulator.method.lib.ThreeQ_VAS* method), 392
`symbol` (*mrsimulator.spin_system.isotope.Isotope* attribute), 428
`SymmetricTensor` (class in *mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors*), 424
`SymmetryPathway` (class in *mrsimulator.transition*), 432

SymmetryQuery (class in *mrsimulator.method.query*), [369](#)

T

ThreeQ_VAS (class in *mrsimulator.method.lib*), [387](#)

to_csdm_dimension() (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* method), [364](#)

to_pd() (*mrsimulator.simulator.Sites* method), [424](#)

tolist() (*mrsimulator.transition.Transition* method), [430](#)

tolist() (*mrsimulator.transition.TransitionPathway* method), [432](#)

total (*mrsimulator.transition.SymmetryPathway* attribute), [432](#)

TotalMixing (*mrsimulator.method.query.MixingEnum* attribute), [373](#)

Transition (class in *mrsimulator.transition*), [429](#)

transition_pathways (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* attribute), [343](#)

transition_queries (*mrsimulator.method.SpectralEvent* attribute), [366](#)

TransitionPathway (class in *mrsimulator.transition*), [431](#)

TransitionQuery (class in *mrsimulator.method.query*), [368](#)

V

validate_events() (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* class method), [364](#)

validate_query() (*mrsimulator.method.MixingEvent* class method), [367](#)

validate_spectral_width() (*mrsimulator.SpectralDimension* class method), [364](#)

Z

zeeman_energy_states() (*mrsimulator.SpinSystem* method), [347](#)

ZeemanState (class in *mrsimulator.spin_system.zeemanstate*), [424](#)

zeta (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.AntisymmetricTensor* attribute), [427](#)

zeta (*mrsimulator.spin_system.tensors.SymmetricTensor* attribute), [424](#)