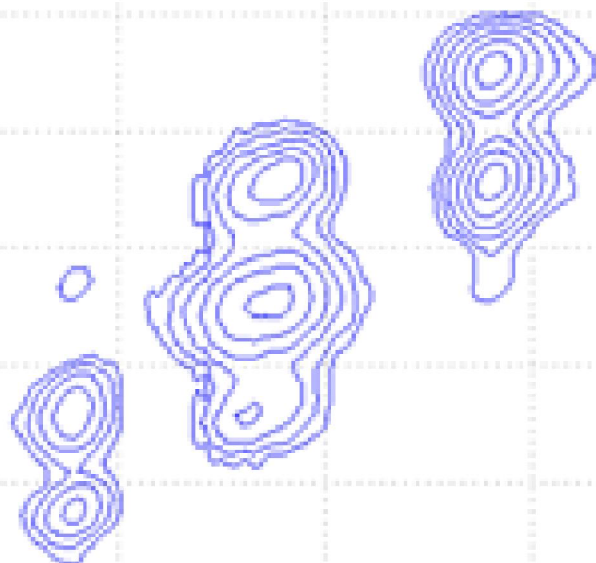


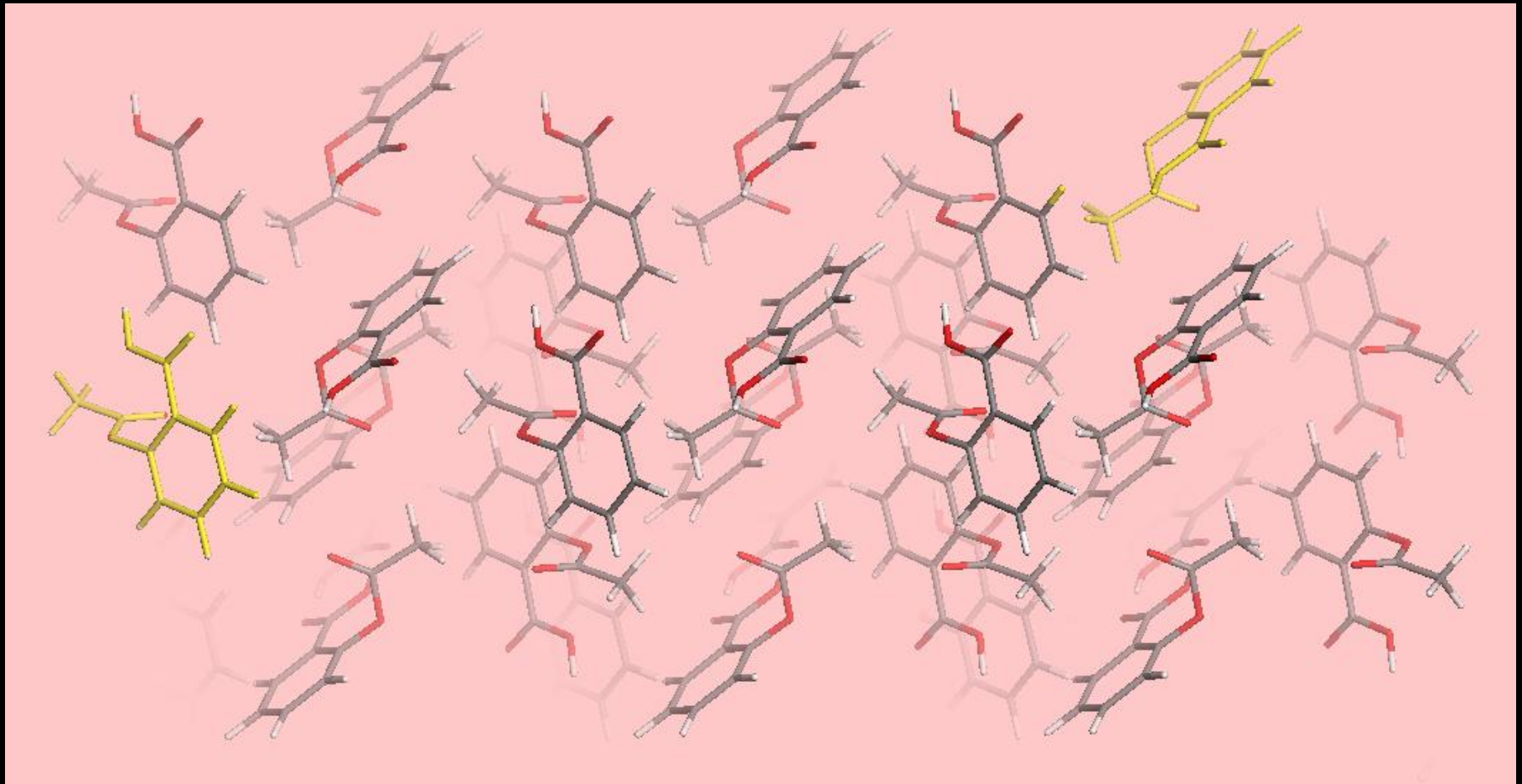
AcSatAc, 1H-1H BABA DQMAS, 2cykl, 30kHz

Přiřazování signálů korelačních spekter NMR pevného stavu



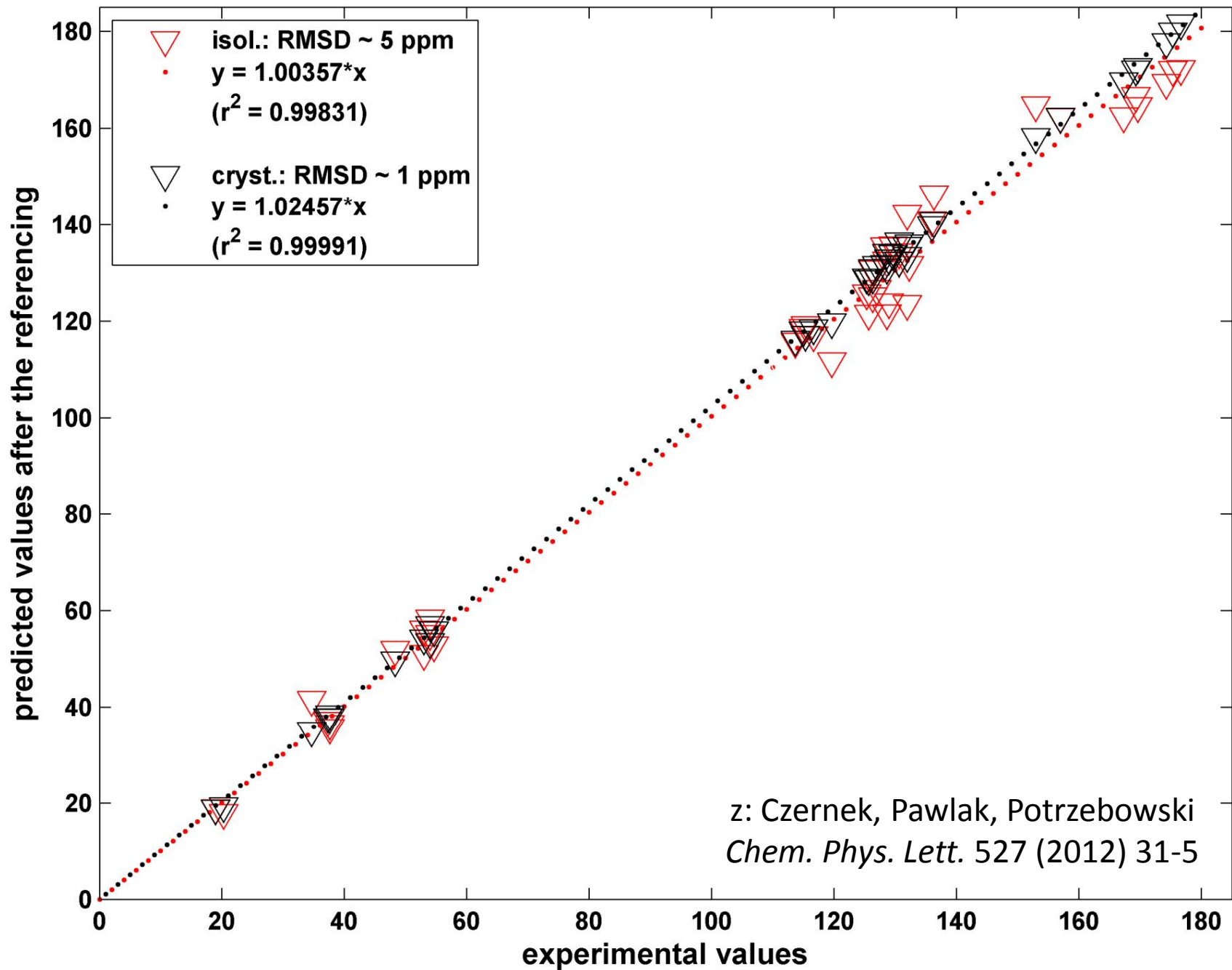
Seminář gridového počítání 2014

Struktura Aspirinu

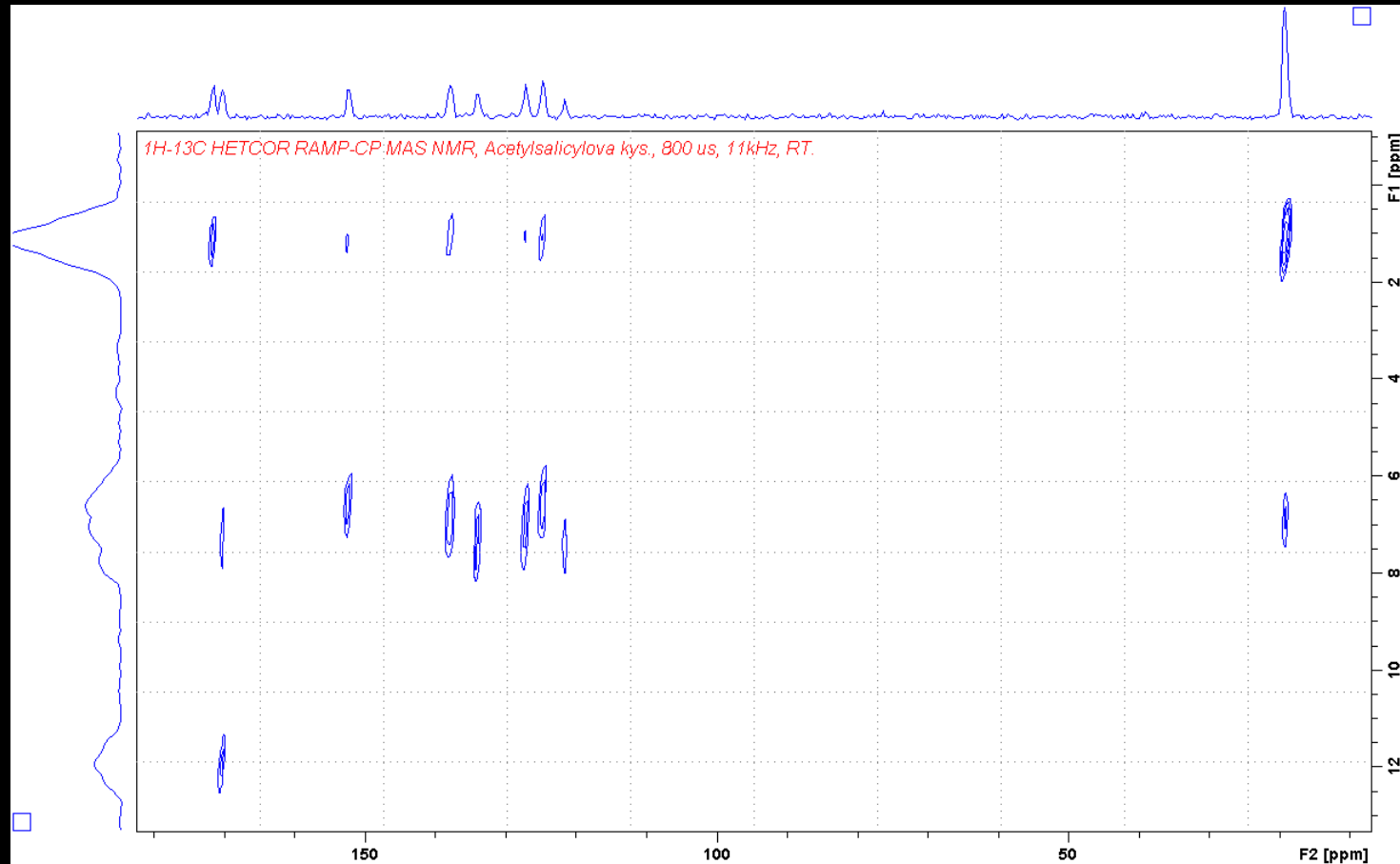


kvantově chemické výpočty se zahrnutím periodicity

The Isotropic ^{13}C Chemical Shifts (in ppm) of Peptides 1 and 2



Korelační spektrum Aspirinu

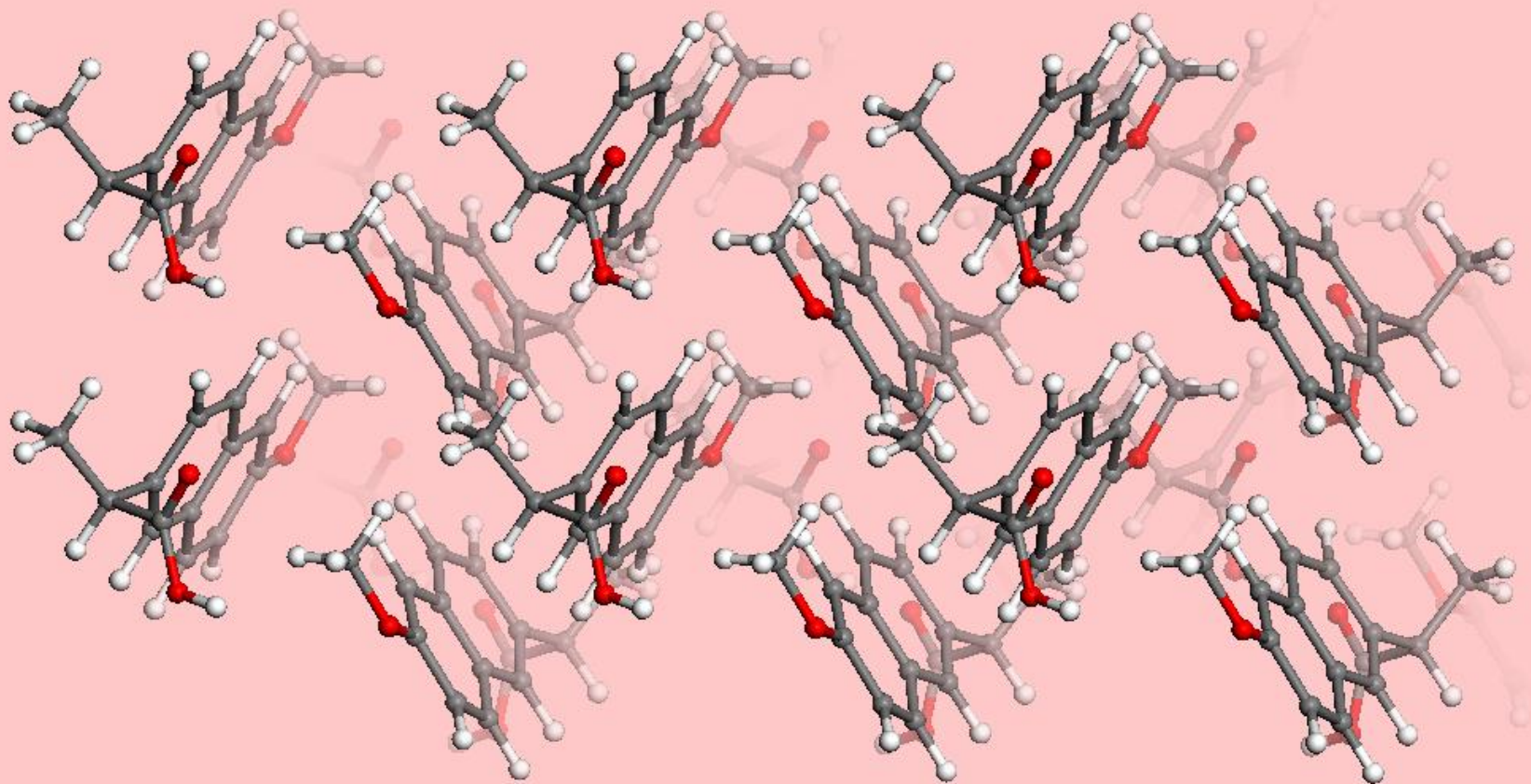


měření: chemický posun (δ); výpočet: chemické stínění (σ)

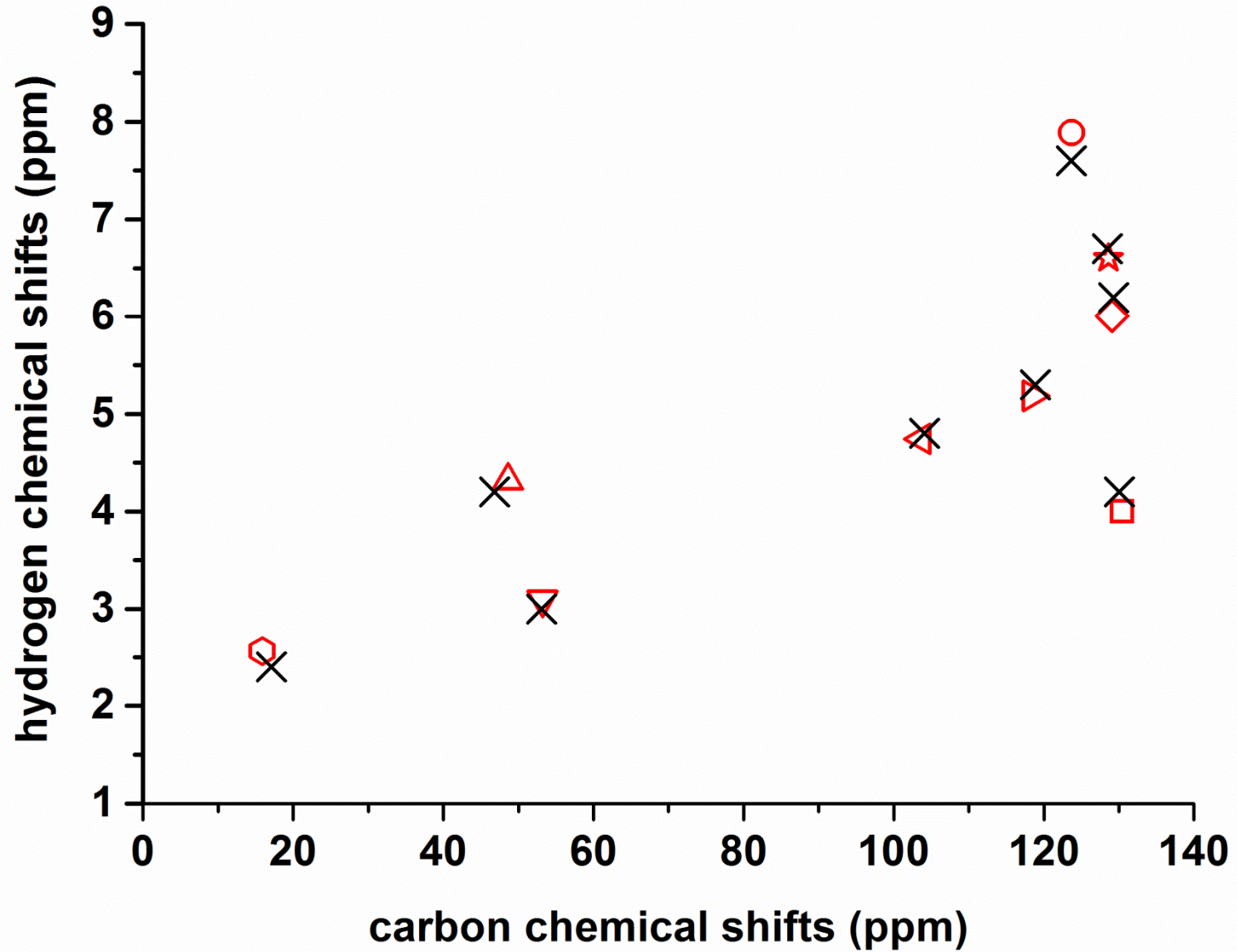
$$\delta = \sigma(\text{standard}) - \sigma$$

hodnoty v ppm

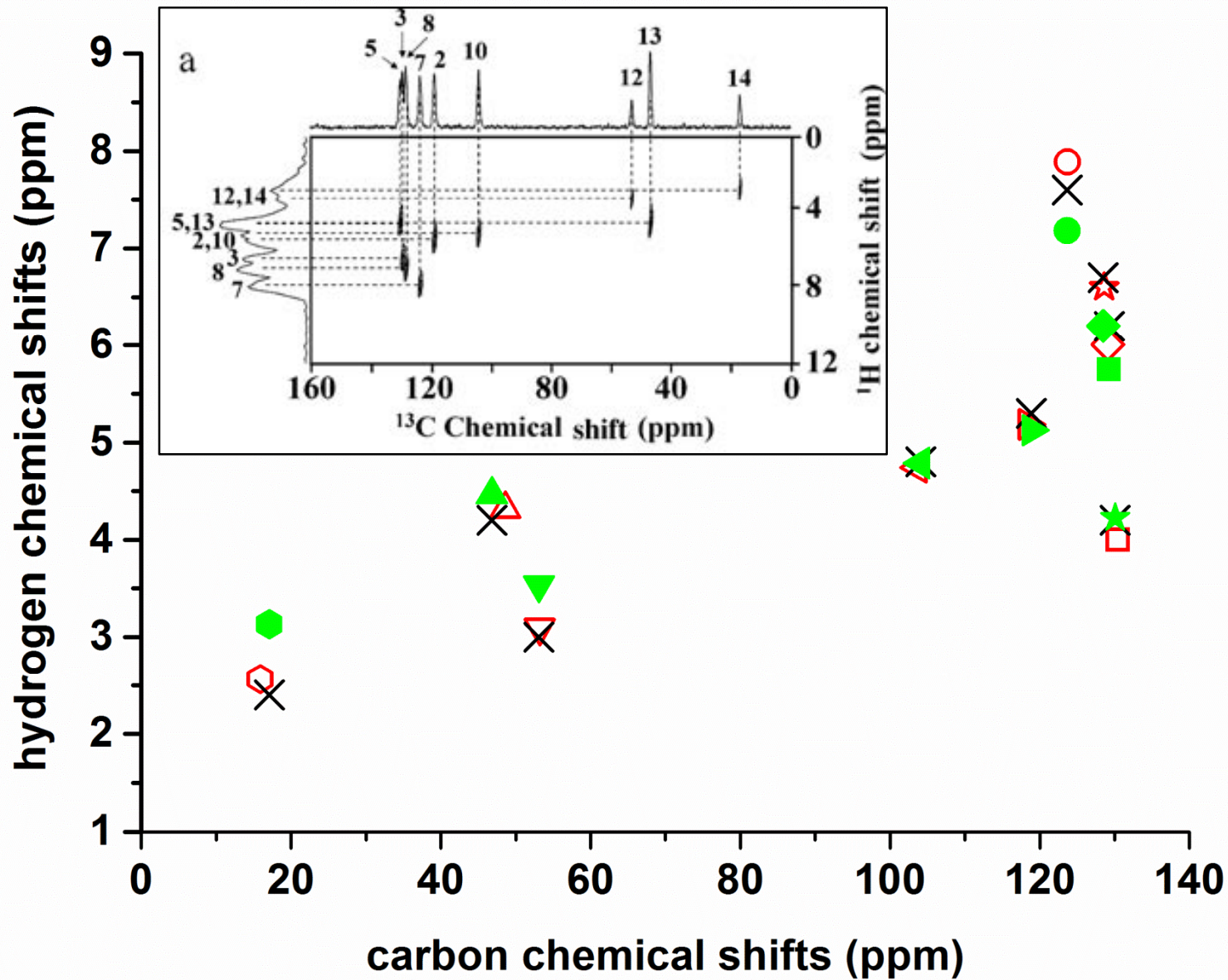
Struktura Naproxenu



Korelační spektrum Naproxenu



Přiřazení spektra Naproxenu



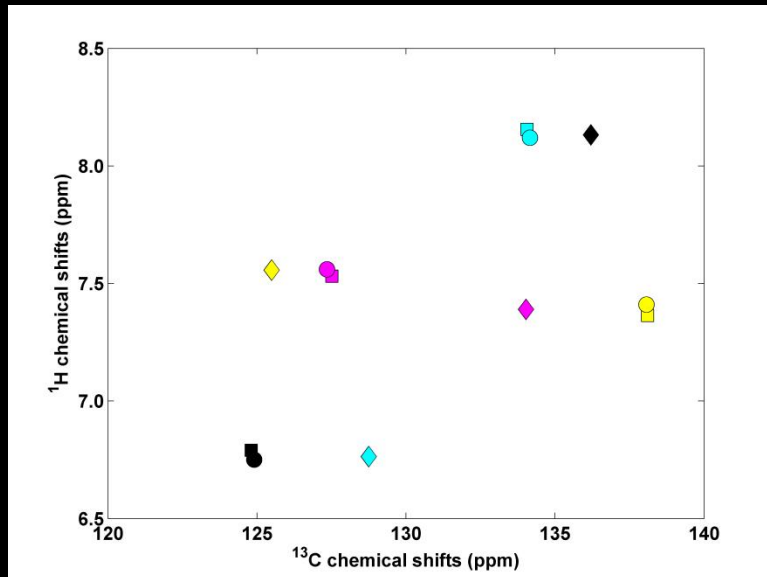
Experimentální (δ) a teoretické (ε) chemické posuny

- $\min_{\delta(\mathbf{C}); a, b} \sum_{i=1}^n (a * \delta(\mathbf{C})_i + b - \sigma(\mathbf{C})_i)^2$
- $\min_{\delta(\mathbf{H}); c, d} \sum_{j=1}^m (c * \delta(\mathbf{H})_j + d - \sigma(\mathbf{H})_j)^2$
- $\varepsilon(\mathbf{C})_i = a * \sigma(\mathbf{C})_i + b; \varepsilon(\mathbf{H})_j = c * \sigma(\mathbf{H})_j + d$
- $n \leq m$: m dvojic $[\delta(\mathbf{C})_k; \delta(\mathbf{H})_k]$ pro $k = 1, 2, \dots, m$
- $\rho(\mathbf{H})_k = \delta(\mathbf{H})_k - \varepsilon(\mathbf{H})_k; \pi(\mathbf{C})_k = \delta(\mathbf{C})_k - \varepsilon(\mathbf{C})_k$
- $n_{(\rho, \pi)} = \|(\rho, \pi)\|_2$ **norma ... kovariance:**
- $s_{\rho\pi} = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{k=1}^m (\pi(\mathbf{C})_k - \bar{\pi}) (\rho(\mathbf{H})_k - \bar{\rho})$
- $\bar{\pi} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \pi(\mathbf{C})_k; \bar{\rho} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \rho(\mathbf{H})_k$

Implementace

testovací: Matlab

- bez nutnosti deklarací
- $P = \text{perms}(v)$
- $[B, IX] = \text{sort}(A, \dots)$
- vše uloženo (možno např. okamžitě vykreslit řešení):



výpočetní: Fortran 77

- ověřeno pro až 12 párů
- z Internetu (Roseta Code)
- z Internetu (? z psu.edu)
- pro danou permutaci:
pokud $SD(C) < 2$ ppm
pokud $SD(H) < 1$ ppm
uložit
jinak další permutace
na závěr výpis pro analýzu
- 12 párů: asi 3 minuty CPU

Zdroje + poděkování

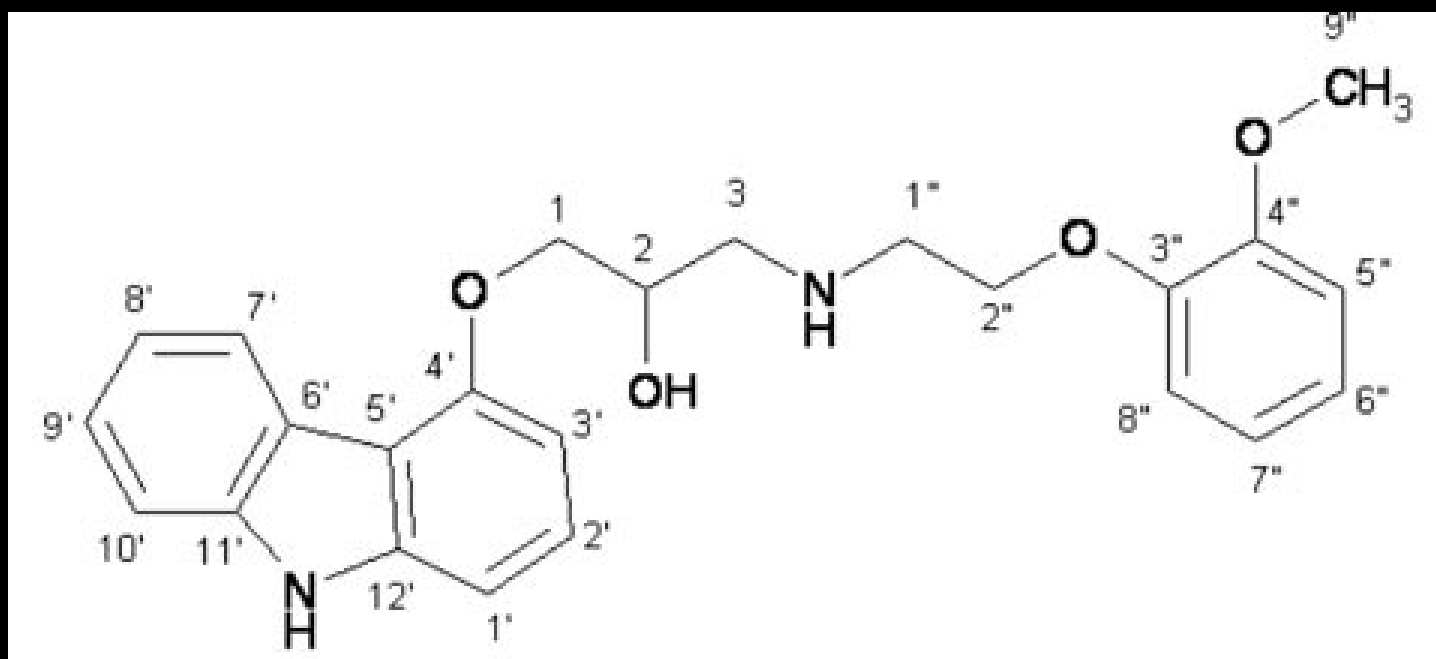
- spektra Aspirinu: J. Brus (Czernek & Brus, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2014, 608, 334–339)
- spektra Naproxenu: z Ando et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.* 2012, 101, 3214–3221 a jejich simulace z doi:10.1066/j.cplett.2014.11.031
- chemické posuny pro 12 ^{13}C – ^1H párů: Fred Vogt (Vogt et al., *J. Pharm. Sci.* 2012, 102, 3705–3716)
- GAČR 14-03636S
- hlavně



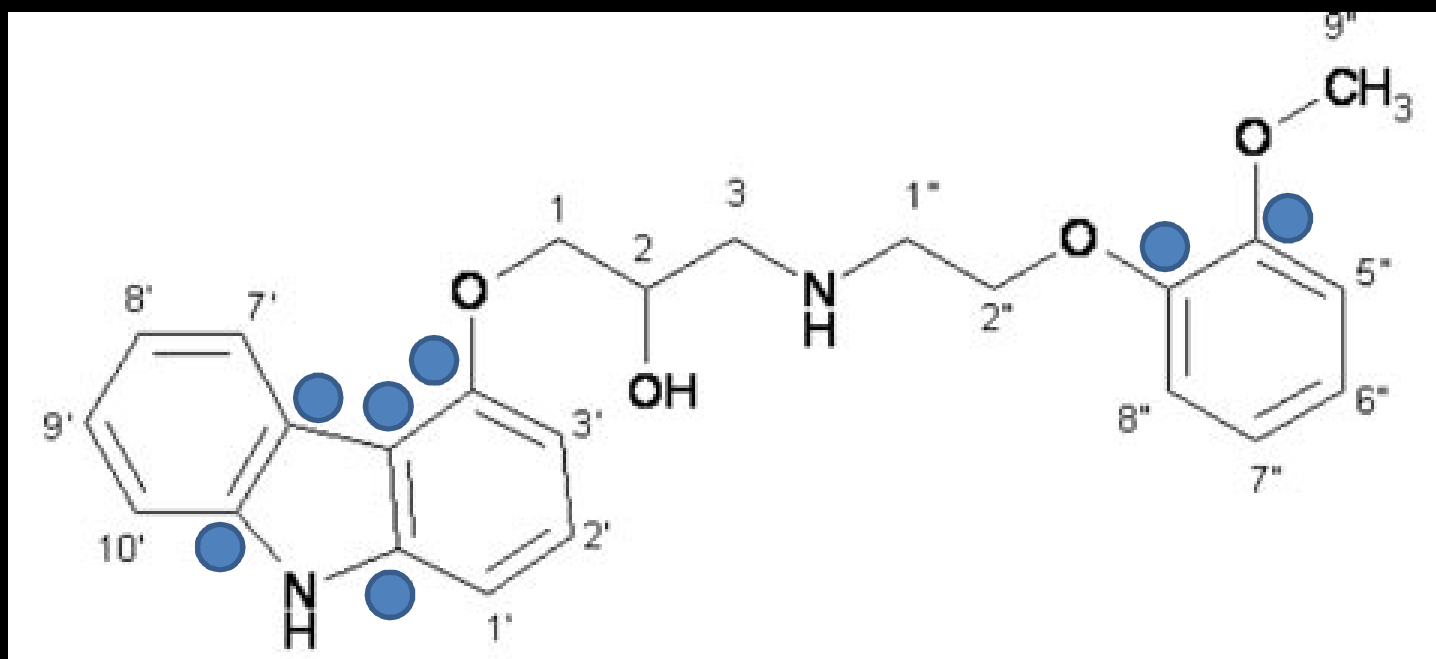
MetaCentrum


cerit
scientific cloud

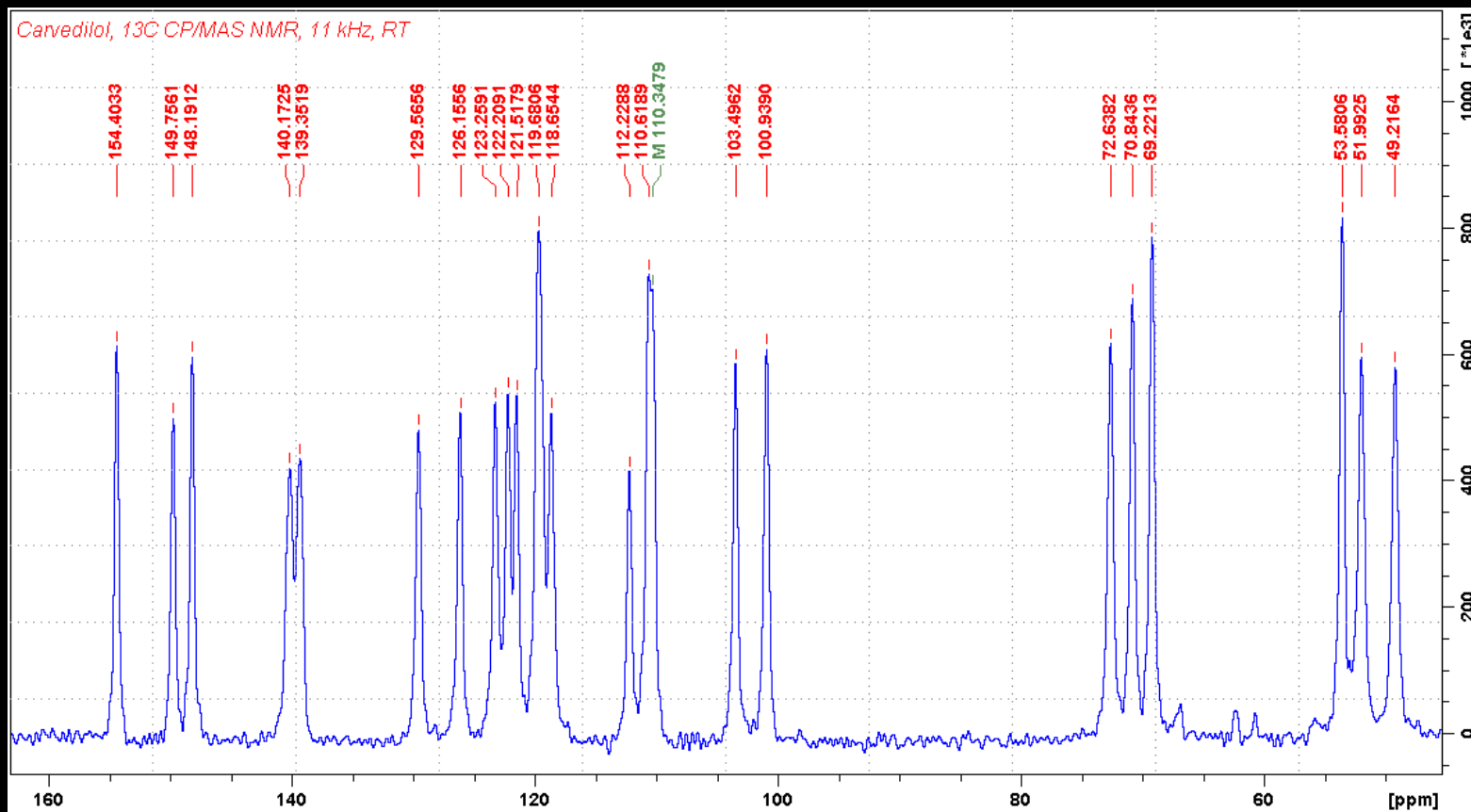
Assigning Carvedilol $C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_4$



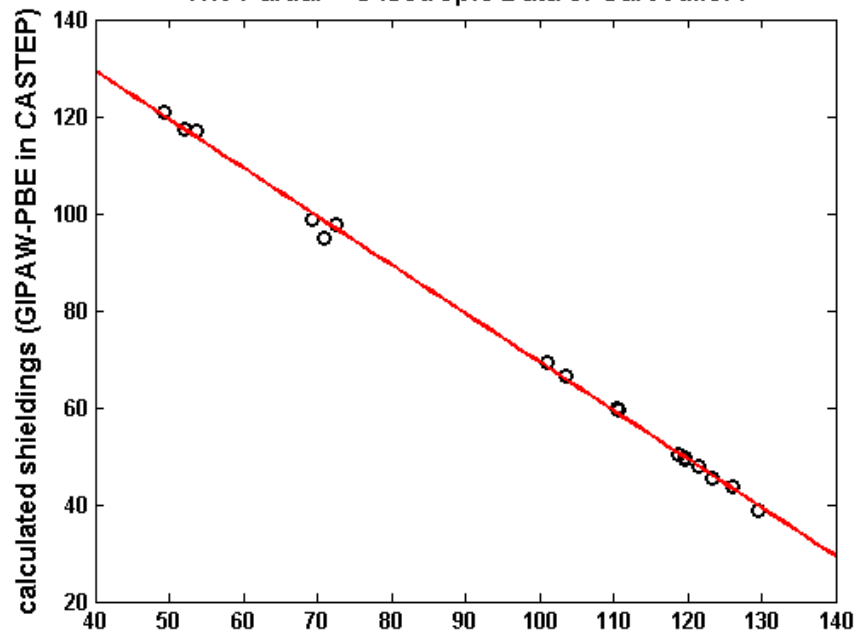
Assigning Carvedilol $C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_4$



Assigning Carvedilol $C_{24}H_{26}N_2O_4$



The Partial ^{13}C Isotropic Data of Carvedilol-I



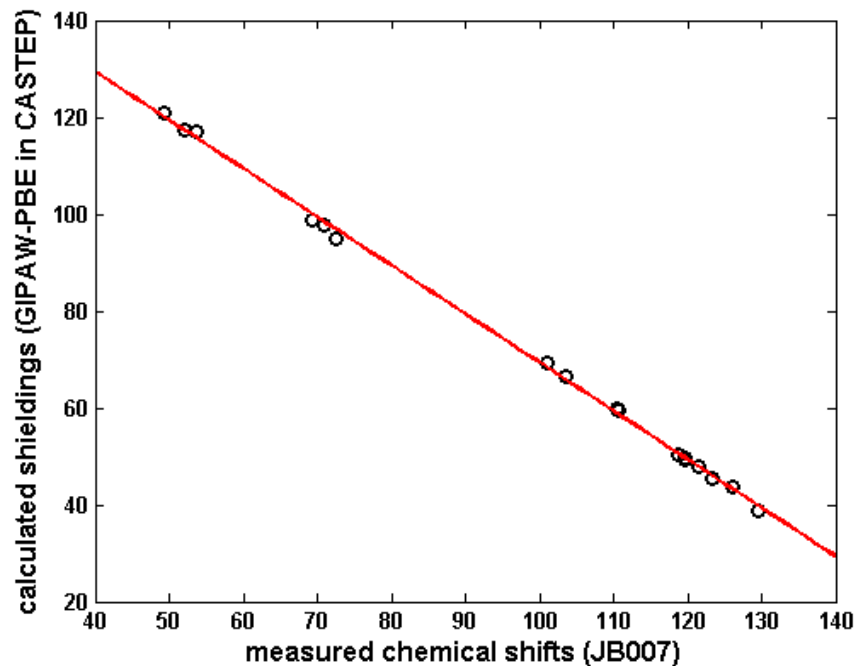
max = 3.65

rmsd = 1.18

avg = 0.84

p0 =

-1.0001 169.29



max = 1.86

rmsd = 0.87

avg = 0.72

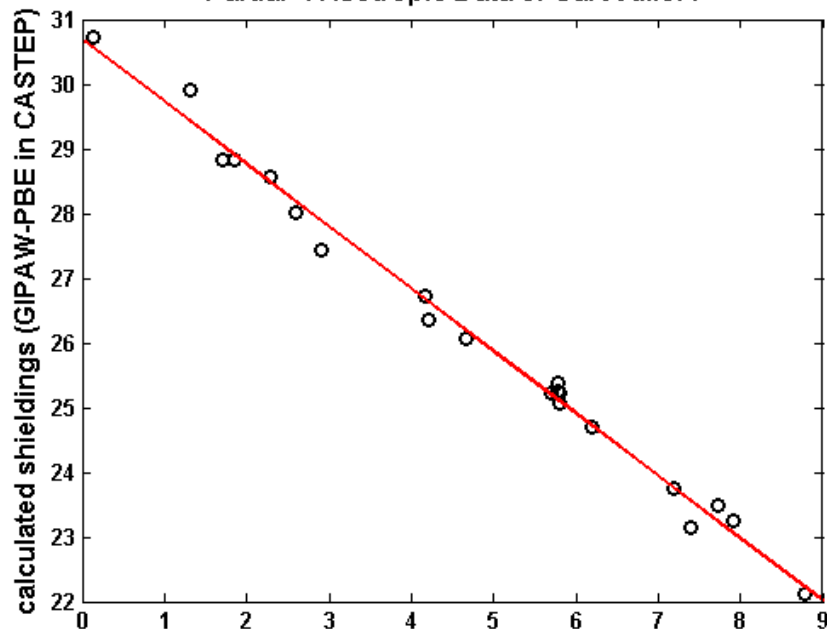
p0 =

-1.0005 169.33

A
S
I
G
N
I
N
G

C
A
R
V
E
D
I
L
O
L

Partial ^1H Isotopic Data of Carvedilol-I

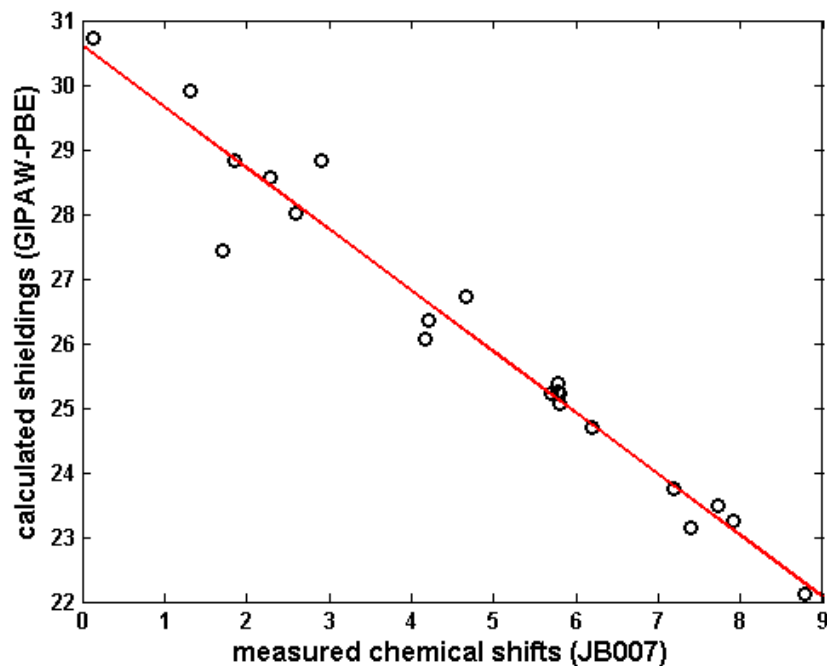


max = 0.48

rmsd = 0.23

avg = 0.17

p0 =
-0.9638 30.69



max = 1.55

rmsd = 0.49

avg = 0.32

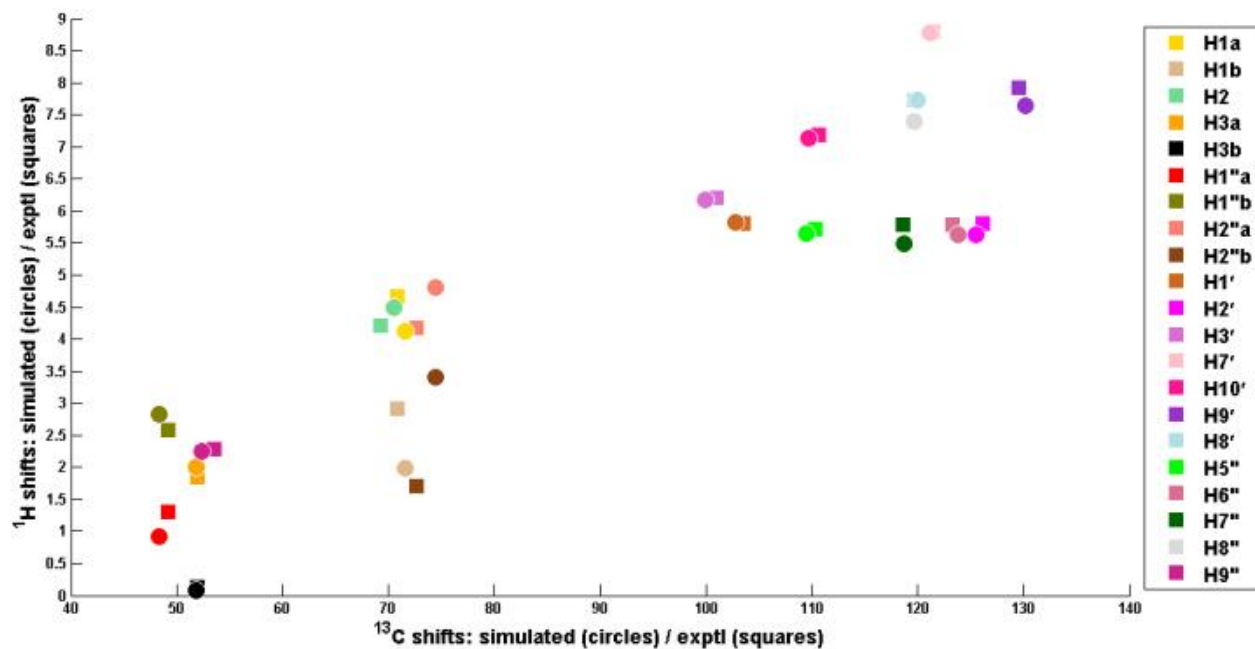
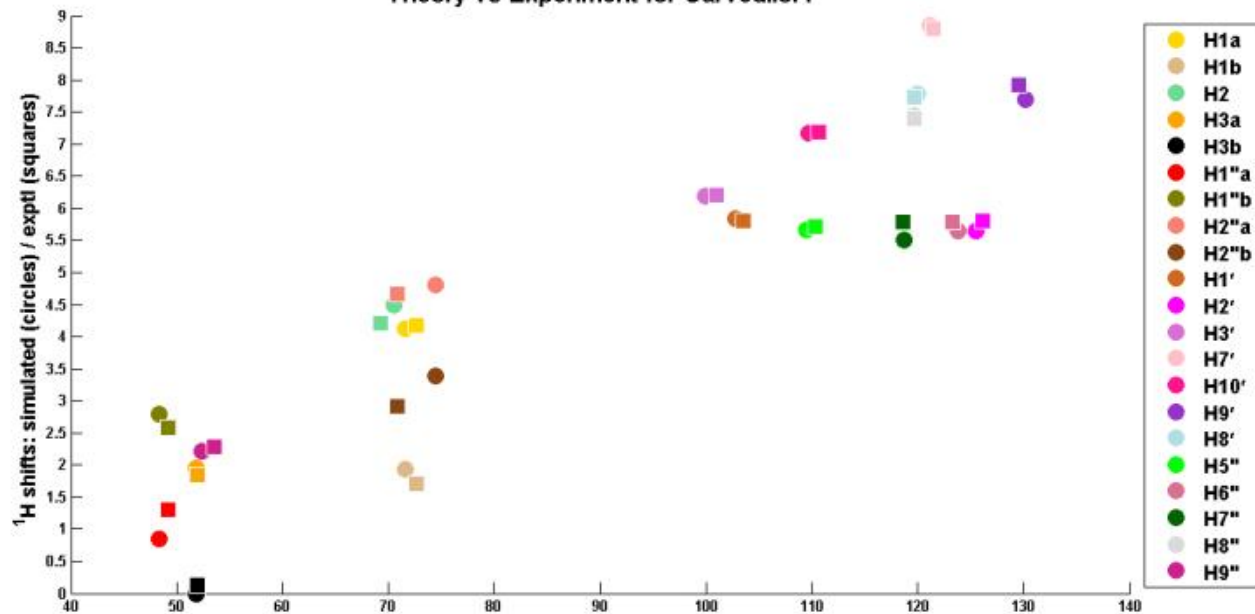
p0 =
-0.9471 30.61

A
S
I
G
N
I
N
G

C
A
R
V
E
D
I
L
O
L

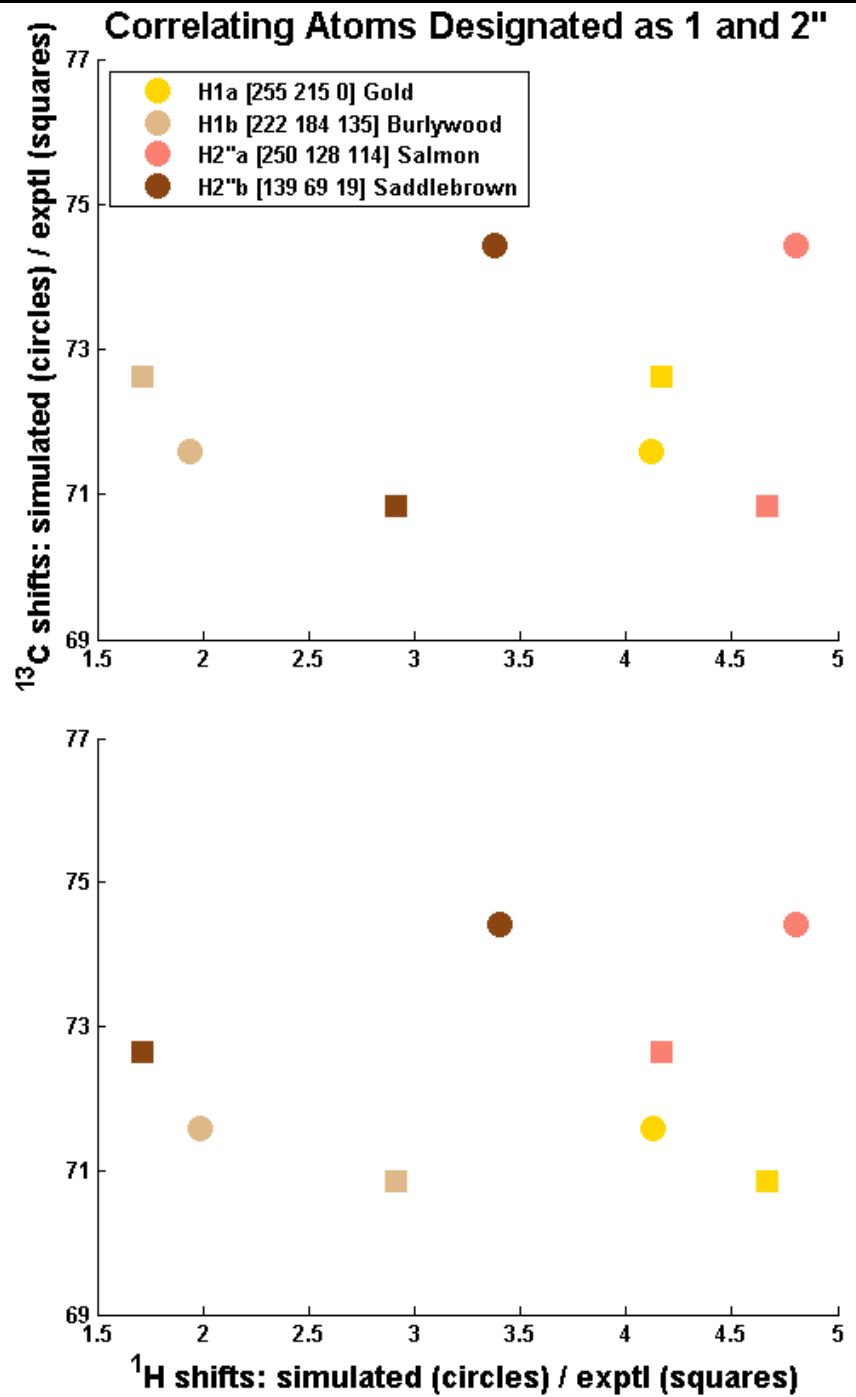
A SIGNING CARVEDILOL

Theory vs Experiment for Carvedilol-I



A
S
I
G
N
I
N
G

C
A
R
V
E
D
I
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O
L



A
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C
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Theory vs Experiment for Carvedilol-I

