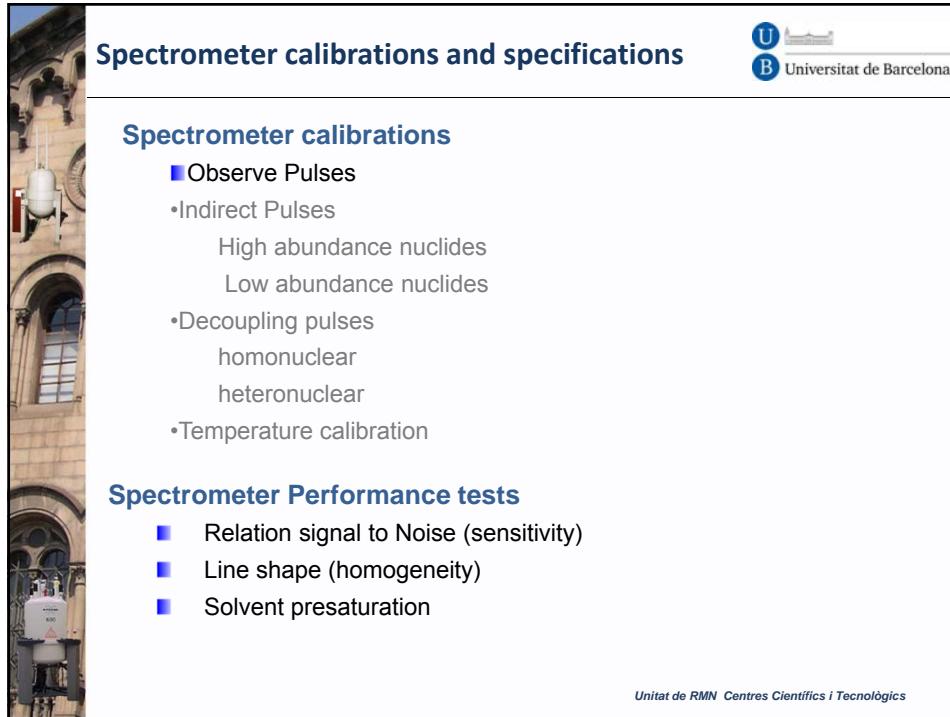




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Tema -5

Spectrometer calibrations



Spectrometer calibrations and specifications

Spectrometer calibrations

- Observe Pulses
 - Indirect Pulses
 - High abundance nuclides
 - Low abundance nuclides
 - Decoupling pulses
 - homonuclear
 - heteronuclear
 - Temperature calibration

Spectrometer Performance tests

- Relation signal to Noise (sensitivity)
- Line shape (homogeneity)
- Solvent presaturation

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Observe pulses calibration

The RF pulse is defined by the lenght, power and shape
 Varian : Coarse power 63 dB (high) to -10dB (low), Increment 1dB
 Fine power

Hard pulse: calibrate directly

Soft or shape pulse : calibrate indirectly

For all frequencies can be excited in a homogeneous mode must be satisfied that $\gamma B_1 = 2\pi SW$, (SW equal to spectral window), $Pw_{90} \ll 1/4sw$

(1H at 500 MHz) SW=8000 → $Pw_{90} \ll 31,24 \text{ us}$

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Proton pulse calibration

- Most hard (highest power) 90° pulses are typically from 5 us to 20 us.
- Direct observation for high power proton pulse calibration (or even for heteronuclei if sensitivity is sufficient)
 - 360° method (not quite sensitive to radiation damping or relaxation)
 - 180° method

First pulse with $\approx 2 \text{ us}$; 2 us increment

Refine with 1 us increment

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