









**Unitat de RMN**

**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

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The RF pulse is defined by the length, 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 → Pw90 << 31,24 us**

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## Proton pulse calibration

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- Most hard (highest power)  $90^\circ$  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)
  - $360^\circ$  method (not quite sensitive to radiation damping or relaxation)
  - $180^\circ$  method

First pulse with  $\approx 2$  us; 2 us increment

Refine with 1 us increment

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