Quick T1 Determination

Determine the longest T1 for the sample (more details of this operation can be found in handout UVU438):

Once you have determined the pw90 for your sample,

mp(1,2)

jexp2

dot1 <rtn> NOTE: The next three items are the answers to the questions posed by the dot1 macro) and are a good starting point for small organic molecules.

   Minimum T1 expected: **0.5** <rtn>

   Maximum T1 expected: **5** <rtn>

   Number of scans: **1** <rtn>

ga   As the spectra accumulate, use **dssh** to view them. You can terminate the experiment with **aa** when you have determined the longest T1 of interest. The longest T1 of interest occurs when the last peak you are interested in goes through a null and becomes positive. You should interpolate when the peak crosses zero; this value is $\tau_{longest}$.

$$\tau_{longest}/0.69 = T1_{longest}$$

INTEGRATION

When optimizing the delay for integration, at $+ d1 = 5 * T1_{longest}$. Solve for d1. Nt should be at least 4.

ga