Commonly Used VNMR Commands and Parameters:

The following is a **short** list of VNMR commands and parameters. User fluent in Bruker-speak will recognize the equivalent Bruker commands appearing in parenthesis.

• su (ii)   Setup the system hardware to match the current parameters. *Does not* start the acquisition.

• acqi (bsmsdisp)   Opens the acquisition interface window for interactive locking and shimming.

• ds   Diplay spectrum in the Graphics Window

• dps   Display pulse sequence in the Graphics Window

• dg   Display the 'group' processing/ acquisition parameters

• flip   Switches the Graphics Window or the Text Window to the front of the screen

• rt (re) Retrieve FID's from a file into the current experiment
         (eg: rt('/directory path/filename')

• svf (wr) Saves current parameters, text, and FID in the current experiment to a file. You will be prompted for a path and a filename. Alternatively you could specify both a path and a filename on the command line.
         (eg: svf('/directory path/filename')

• rtp (rj)   Retrieves parameters from a file or FID into the current experiment. By default rtp will prompt you for a filename or you may add the filename and/ or path. Example: *rtp('/directory/mydatafile')*

• svp (wj)   Saves parameters from the current experiment to a file. By default svp will prompt you for a filename or you may add the filename and/ or path. Example: *svp('/directory/mydatafile')*

• rts (rsh)   Retrieves a shim file and loads the shim values into the current experiment

- svs (wsh)   Save the current shim values to a shim file. By default you will be prompted for a filename or you may add the filename and/ or path as options.

- e (ej)   Eject sample

- i (ij)   Insert sample

- tn   Changes the value of the transmitter nucleus. Examples: tn='H1' or tn='C13' etc. Can also be used to query the current status. Example: tn?

- dn   Changes the value of the decoupler nucleus. Examples: dn='H1' or dn='C13' etc. Can also be used as a query.

- tof (o1)   Controls the exact positioning of the transmitter. As the value of tof increases the tansmitter moves to higher frequencies (moves toward the left).

- dof (o2)   Controls the decoupler offset in the same manner as tof.

- tpwr   Controls the transmitter power level (in dB). Can be used as a command, i.e., tpwr=30 or as a query, i.e., tpwr?

- dpwr   Work identical to tpwr for the decoupler channel.

- dm   Determines state of the decoupler (decoupler mode) at different times during the pulse sequence. Typical options are 'y' and 'n'.

- pw   Transmitter pulse width in ms. If you are recieving an ADC overflow error type pw=pw/2 ga. Repeat as necessary.

- at (aq)   Length of each individual FID acquisition time.

- sw (sw)   Sets the total width of the spectrum. To enter a value 200ppm type sw=200p

- np (td)   sets number of data points to be acquired.

- fn (si)   Fourier number.

- nt (ns)   Set the number of tranients (or scans) the instrument will perform of make up a FID. Range is 1 to 1e9.

- ct   Number of completed transients in the current experiment.

- bs   Block size - determines how often the data in the current experiment is saved.

- lb   Lorentzian line broadening
- time (expt) Calculate the time required for the experiment to complete based on the current parameters.

- array   Array an experimental parameter. Array will prompt you for the parameter to array, the number of steps, the starting point, and the step size.

- da   Displays arrayed acquisition parameters in the Text Window.