Common Bruker Commands and Parameters

The following are some useful commands and parameters with the closest Varian equivalents in parentheses.

abs   (dc or cdc) baseline correct
abs2   baseline correct F2 dimension of 2D spectrum
abs1   baseline correct F1 dimension of 2D spectrum
apk   (faph) automatic phase correction
aq   (at) acquisition time in seconds
cx   (wp) width of the plot in cm
cy   (vs) height of the highest peak of a plot in cm
d1   (d1) relaxation delay
ds   (ss) number of dummy scans
eda   (dg) edit acquisition parameters
edc   edit current data set or create new data set
edc2   select a second data set to be used in dual display mode
edg   edit plotting parameters
edp   edit processing parameters
edte   edit variable temperature unit parameters
ef   (wt + ft) same as **em** + **ft**, exponential multiply with line broadening, **lb**, and Fourier transformation
efp   (wft) same as **em** + **ft** + **pk**, exponential multiply with line broadening, **lb**, Fourier transformation and phase correction using previously stored phase correction constants.
em   (wt) exponential multiply with line broadening, **lb**
expt   (time) gives the total time an experiment will take and sizes of 2D data sets
ft   (ft) Fourier transformation
gb   Gaussian broadening
gm   Gaussian multiplication
go   (go) start an acquisition without zeroing the memory. This can be used to continue an acquisition after it has been stopped.
gs   start an acquisition with an infinite number of scans without signal averaging. This is useful for optomizing parameters while viewing the data in real time.
halt   (sa) halt acquisition after the next scan and save the data
ii   (su) initialize interface
lb   (lb) exponential line broadening in Hz
mi   (th) minimum intensity for peak picking
ns   (nt) number of scans
o1   (to) X nucleus transmitter offset frequency in Hz
o2   (do) decoupler offset frequency in Hz
o1p   X nucleus transmitter offset frequency in ppm
o2p   decoupler offset frequency in ppm
p1   (p1) duration of the pulse used in a one pulse experiment in μsec
pk   phase correct using previously defined phase correction constants

plot (pscale + pl) plot spectrum

pp (ll) print peaks to plotter

pps print peaks to screen

pscal used to set how a plot will be scaled

psign used to set whether or not negative, positive or all peaks are recognized by the peak picking routine.

re (rt) read in a data set e.g. **re dave_stuff 1 1** where the numbers refer to the *EXPNO* and *PROCNO* numbers. When changing *EXPNOs* in the same data set use **re n** where n is the destination experiment number.

rep read in a new *PROCNO* e.g. **rep 2**

rg receiver gain. These values can be anything between 2 and 32K.

rga automatic reveiver gain evaluation (divide the number **rga** finds by 2)

rpar read in a parameter set e.g. **rpar invh.cdcl3**

sfo1 the X nucleus frequency of the spectrometer in MHz

sfo2 the decoupler frequency in MHz

si (fn) complex size of the Fourier transform

sr spectrometer reference. This number is the number used in the scaling of data. It can be used to indirectly reference spectra.

stop stop an acquisition immediately without saving the data

sw spectral width in ppm

swh (sw) spectral width in Hz

sym symmetrize a 2D magnitude spectrum about the diagonal

syma symmetrize a 2D phase sensitive spectrum about the diagonal

szero the distance between the baseline of a spectrum and the axis in a plot

td (np) number of complex points collected in the FID

tdeff number of points to Fourier transform if you want to transform less than **TD** points. The default value is zero which means that all of the data will be transformed.

te (temp) the set temperature in K

teset set the temperature to **te**

tr transfer data from acquisition window to data set work area

wrpa write current processed and acquisition data to another data set e.g. **wrpa dave_stuff 1 1** writes the currently displayed data set into the data set dave_stuff.

xf1 Fourier transform the F1 dimension of a 2D data set. This can only be carried out after the F2 du\imension has been transformed.

xf2 Fourier transform the F2 dimension of a 2D data set

xfb carry out a 2D Fourier transform

ze zero memory

zg zero memory and start an acquisition