Multiplet Analysis Tool

This is a brief guide to multiplet analysis, a procedure to determine coupling between peaks, a useful tool in peak assignment. Note the MANAGUIDE command provides a basic flowchart, but it is often poorly worded, and the automation features can easily get confused.

- 1. Acquire a 1D NMR spectrum of the compound you wish to analyze. *nb*: All peaks and multiplets under consideration must be resolved.
- 2. Type .PP to enter peak-picking mode. Select all the peaks to be analyzed. Any peaks not assigned in this way will be ignored. This is best done manually: the automatic peak-pick function is easily confused. Save the picks and return.
- 3. Enter Multiplet Analysis mode (MANA or Analyze / Multiplets / Workflow).
- 4. Define the multiplets, from smallest to largest *J*, initially defining only the most basic splitting patterns (*eg*, only the triplets in a dt). This is best done manually, using the "define by region" button (3rd from left), as the software is a poor judge of what constitutes a multiplet.
- 5. Couple existing multiplets by clicking the corresponding button (6th button in). Select the multiplets to be coupled by left clicking them (click again to deselect). Right click and select *define multiplet;* stop to marvel at your complex splitting pattern. Click the *couple existing multiplets* button twice if you wish to couple another set. Note that the software will only let you couple multiplets with the same splitting.
- 6. If you desire, right-click a multiplet and select *define identifiers* to give the multiplet a unique name.
- 7. Click the report button to list the multiplets and coupling constants.
- 8. Within the report, click *find connections*. You will be prompted to define threshold limits for difference in coupling constants. The standard values seem to work fine.
- 9. This report can be printed, copied, pasted, or saved to a text-file. It can also be loaded into the PLOT program, for inclusion on a spectrum.

Retyped from a report by Justin Spott '10.