Introduction

Spin lattice relaxation, more commonly referred to as $T_1$, is the time it takes for the bulk magnetization of the sample to recover 63% along the external magnetic field axis from the x-y plane. This section will be devoted to more intense aspects of spin-lattice relaxation, including relaxation mechanisms, relaxation theory, and how to measure $T_1$ processes.

$T_1$ Theory

Correlation Time

Discuss theory of what a correlation time is

Spectral Density

Explain the spectral density function

Temperature Effects

Explain effect of temperature

$T_1$ Processes

There are many processes that allow for spin lattice relaxation, paramagnetic impurities, coupling to the electric field gradient, dynamic motion, dipolar coupling, and others. Here I will attempt to outline the major $T_1$ processes responsible for relaxation.

Spin 1/2

dipole-dipole, CSA, spin rotation

Spin>1/2

quadrupole, dipole-dipole, CSA, spin-rotation

$T_1$ Measurements

There are two experiments commonly employed to measure the $T_1$ for a compound, inversion recovery and saturation recovery. Each relies on having a rough idea of what the $T_1$ should be.
Inversion Recovery

The inversion recovery experiment is an experiment to measure the T1 of a sample. The pulse sequence is shown below.

The main idea behind the sequence is to invert the bulk magnetization using a \(\pi\) pulse. Immediately after inversion, the spins begin to recover along the z-axis. After a delay \(\tau\), the spins are irradiated with a \(\pi/2\) pulse. The delay is variable and produces the following spectra based on \(\tau\).

After the experiment is complete, plotting the intensities vs the \(\tau\) delay will result in a curve that looks something like
For most compounds, this line can be fit to an exponential function in the form of

\[ M_z(t) = M_0 - 2M_0e^{-t/T_1} \]

where \( T_1 \) is the spin lattice relaxation time.

**Saturation Recovery**

The saturation recovery experiment is another experiment which can be used to measure \( T_1 \). This method is particularly useful if the lineshape is very broad, as is the case for quadrupolar nuclei, or if the signal can't be inverted. The pulse sequence, represented below, consists of a train of \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) pulses followed by a \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) pulse after a delay \( \tau \). The magnetization is knocked into the x-y plane and held there during the pulse comb. Then the magnetization recovers during the \( \tau \) delay.
BPP Theory

References

1. This is meant for references used for constructing the module. They must be primary and accessible to readers at a library.

2. You need at least two different sources here. Websites are not allowed. DOI links to J. Chem. Ed. are ideal. Do not reference class notes. Also, do not reference textbooks for maximal credit. Using the insert citation button to automatically handle references is highly suggested (bottom right button on editor toolbar).

Outside Links

- This is not meant for references used for constructing the module, but as secondary and unvetted information.
available at other site

- Link to outside sources. Wikipedia entries should probably be referenced here.

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Problems

Be careful not to copy from existing textbooks. Originality is rewarded. Make up some practice problems for the future readers. Five original with varying difficulty questions (and answers) are ideal.

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Contributors

- Name #1 here (if anonymous, you can avoid this) with university affiliation