NMR titration of n-BuLi, t-BuLi, and MeLi.

1. Sample Preparation.

a. The hydrocarbon reference (ca. 100 μ L 1,5-cyclooctadiene) was added to a tared 5 mm NMRtube, and the mass of the standard was recorded. [Although the tube typically was flushed with nitrogen prior to adding the standard, this is not essential.]

b. A precise volume of the anion solution (500 μ L, *e.g. n*-BuLi...) and C₆D₆ (150 μ L, for making shimming easy) was added; the tube was capped with a standard plastic NMR tube cap (or septa-sealed cap NMR tube), and the tube was *agitated* to homogenize the solution.

c. Shimming was performed as described in detail below.

2. Data Acquisition.

- a. Go to the NMR lab and insert your sample.
- b. Change the solvent to benzene (type "lopo" and select C6D6)
- c. Turn on the lock and spin. Change the parameters as seen in the screenshot below.



For changing these parameters (eda), click **AcquPars** Tap; **DS** (dummy scan) **0**, **AT** (acquisition time) **20**

- s, D1(delay time) 20 s, and P1 7.5 μs, which are highlighted in the red ovals.]
- d. Run topshim [type " topshim gui'
- e. Type "rga" and after the completion of rga, type "zg" (2-4 scans are enough)

d. Integrate resonances from anion and COD and calculate a concentration. See examples. **Example**. Titration of MeLi



= 0.806 mmol (MeLi) / 0.5 mL (volume of MeLi)





Reference: Hoye, T.R.; Eklov, B. M.; Voloshin, M. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 2567-2570 and also see the supporting information.