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If you would like to become a member of the AMPERE Group, you can register online under: www.ampere.ethz.ch

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Editorial

Dear AMPERE colleagues,
this Editorial starts on a very sad note. On September 26th, the long-standing member and past president of Groupement AMPERE, Prof. Robert Blinc, from the J. Stefan Institute in Ljubljana, Slovenia, passed away. Robert Blinc was actively involved in guidance of our society as a member of AMPERE Bureau until this year. He was a very gentle, yet determined person and I will miss him very much. An obituary will be published in the next issue of this Bulletin.
Already on June 8th, Prof. Anatol Abragam, passed away. He is best known for his great monograph „Principles of Nuclear Magnetism“ and was a frequent visitor of AMPERE conferences. An obituary by his friend Maurice Goldman can be found on p 2.
This year's EUROMAR meeting took place August 21st-25th 2011 in Frankfurt/Main, Germany as a joint meeting with the discussion group Magnetic Resonance of German Chemical Society (GDCh) and the European Federation of EPR groups (EF-EPR). More than 1000 scientists attended this extremely well organized event, which gave an excellent overview of our field. My personal highlights were the plenary lectures by Wayne Hubbell and Shimon Vega, although I have to admit that I am biased by my paramagnetic interests. There were many other highly interesting plenary, invited, and contributed lectures and I often found it difficult to decide which parallel session to attend. The possibly controversial after-dinner lecture of the outgoing chairman of the Board of Trustees of EUROMAR, Prof. Geoffrey Bodenhausen from EPFL Lausanne, can be found on p 4.
At EUROMAR our society also awarded the Raymond Andrew Prize to Dr. Mark Hunter, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand (p 9), who presented a talk on NMR measurement of the nonlocal dispersion tensor in porous media. Congratulations!



Gunnar Jeschke
Secretary General of Groupement AMPERE



Anatole Abragam 1914-2011

Our eminent colleague of the Magnetic Resonance community the great physicist Anatole Abragam passed away on June 8, 2011.

He was born in 1914 in Moscow, on December 15 according to the Julian calendar, in use in Russia at the time, and on December 28 according to our Gregorian calendar. His use of either date on official documents occasionally caused problems. He immigrated to France in 1925 and obtained a degree in sciences at the University of Paris in 1936. After the parenthesis of the world war, he resumed his studies, obtained a degree as Engineer from Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité and entered the CEA (Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique) as physicist, all in 1947. It was the CEA which sent him to Oxford University from 1948 to 1950, where he obtained a PhD and acquired his first worldwide reputation from his work on EPR, and then, in 1952-53 to Harvard University in Cambridge, USA, where he became a specialist of NMR and where his first work won him a second worldwide recognition.

Back to CEA, he founded in 1955 at the Saclay Center near Paris his Laboratory of Magnetic Resonance, which he directed for 30 years, throughout the evolution of his scientific responsibilities: Service Head, Department Head, and the Physics Director, from 1965 to 1970. His laboratory, exclusively devoted to physics, came soon to be renowned in the Resonance community as one of the "most productive in the world". Among its prominent achievements, personal or from (or with) members of the lab, one may cite the formalism of nuclear relaxation, the invention of an earth-field magnetometer, the development of Spin Temperature, theoretical and experimental, dynamic nuclear polarization (Solid Effect, then DNP) initially for use in high-energy physics, the conception and then the development of Nuclear Magnetic Ordering, the "pseudo-magnetic" resonance of neutron spins in the "field" resulting from their strong interaction with polarized nuclear spins, or muon spectroscopy with frequency crossing.

However, it is his role as an outstanding teacher, above all of NMR, which earned him his greatest fame. The Paris community benefited as soon as 1955 from his oral lectures of great reputation and of remarkable clarity, first at Saclay, and then at the Collège de France where he was Professor from 1960 to 1985, at retirement. The rest of the world had to wait for his books. Among these, the "Principles of Nuclear Magnetism" published in 1961 met with such a worldwide success and left such a hallmark on him that, as he himself remarked with some melancholy, it practically shadowed all else he had done.

Anatole Abragam will remain in our memory as scientist of preeminent calibre, and in our library through his writings, in the first place his masterly "Principles of Nuclear Magnetism", side by side with his witty autobiography "Time Reversal".

Maurice Goldman, June 19th 2011

The First Six Years of EUROMAR

Geoffrey Bodenhausen's after-dinner talk
Palais am Zoo, Frankfurt, Thursday 25th August, 2011

Chers élèves, geehrte Lehrmeister, beste kollegas, cari amici,

I chose this order on purpose. Indeed, our main reason for having meetings such as EUROMAR, our main motivation for teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, and in fact the ultimate reason for doing research (at least for many of us) is not only to pass on to future generations a knowledge that has been accumulated over centuries, but to encourage young people to become intellectually fertile in turn.

It is a pleasure to tell you few words about EUROMAR, which was set up 6 years ago, at a meeting that was held at ETH in Zurich on April 2nd 2005. EUROMAR was not created ex nihilo: its Statutes were drafted by a Committee called "2 + 2 + 2", comprising representatives of the Ampere Society (which decided to discontinue its tri-annual Congress), of the European Experimental NMR Conference (which took the decision to break off its bi-annual EENC meetings), and of the NMR Discussion Group of the British Royal Society (which chose to put an end to its bi-annual International Meetings).

EUROMAR was set up as a Division of the AMPERE Society, which is officially registered as an Association ('Verein') in Switzerland, where the paperwork, fiscal and otherwise, can be kept to a minimum.

EUROMAR comprises no less than six committees:

- A Local Organizing Committee that does almost all of the hard work,
- A multinational Program Committee that selects speakers and chooses junior prize-winners,
- The Jury of the Russell Varian Prize,
- The Jury of the Ampère Prize,
- The Jury of the Raymond Andrew Prize,
- The Board of Trustees that selects future sites, elects the first two committees, and reproduces itself by cooptation.

EUROMAR's job is to run annual meetings on magnetic resonance, encompassing ESR, NMR and MRI, with the participation of men and women from all European countries and beyond. The first 6 meetings were held in Veldhoven, the Netherlands (2005); in York, United Kingdom (2006); in Tarragona, Spain (2007); in St Petersburg, Russia (2008); in Göteborg

Sweden (2009); in Florence, Italy (2010); this year in Frankfurt, Germany; next year in Dublin, Ireland; and in 2013 in Heraklion, on Crete, in Greece.

EUROMAR takes pride in having awarded Prizes to prestigious scientists in its first 6 years: the Russell Varian Prize to Nicolaas Bloembergen, John Waugh, Alfred Redfield, Alexander Pines, Albert Overhauser, and Gareth Morris; the Ampere Prize to Maurice Goldman, Bernhard Blümich and Clare Grey; a Euromar Medal to Sir Peter Mansfield; the Raymond Andrew Prize to young PhD's: Fabien Ferrage, Carlos Mattea, Christian Degen, Boaz Shapira, Nils Lakomek, Benjamin J. Wylie, and Mark Hunter; a Euromar Prize to Maria Concistrè, and Wiley Prizes to Christoph Deller, Lars Kuhn, Guilhem Pages, Maayan Gal, Bela Bode, Denis Marion, Kirill Kovtunov, Eugenio Daviso, Giuseppe Sicoli, Erik Persson, Carina Dahlberg, Ségolène Laage, Mathilde Giffard, Meike Roth, Alexej Jerschow, Ilia Kaminker, Sami Jannin, and Maria-Teresa Türke.

In an effort to go beyond Europe's borders, some of the 15 members of the Board of Trustees that I chaired for the last 6 years came from overseas: Bob Griffin (MIT), Gerhard Wagner (Harvard), P. K Madhu (Mumbai), Gil Navon (Tel Aviv) and Alexej Jerschow (New York). Most of the work was done by our Secretary, Sabine van Doorslaer (Antwerpen), who followed in the footsteps of Mike Williamson (Sheffield), while our founding Treasurer, Jani Dolinsek (Ljubljana), was replaced by Miquel Pons (Barcelona). Miquel spearheaded a successful proposal submitted to the European Science Foundation that has allowed us to inject about 50 000 EUR into each of the last 5 meetings. It will not be an easy job for the Board of Trustees to continue securing financial support at such a level. So it is time for me to step down and hand over the job!

In its meeting last Monday, the Board of Trustees of EUROMAR has decided to elect a new Chair in the person of Lucio Frydman, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel.

So much for the official part of my speech. Let me now tell you about some more confidential aspects. As you know, the American ENC has been the key international meeting in NMR for over 50 years. When we set up EUROMAR six years ago, the secret plan, at least for some members of the Board, was: let's try to improve on ENC, let's show that we can become better and bigger. This is no easy task. The current meeting in Frankfurt boasts no less than 1003 participants, and the joint ISMAR/EUROMAR meeting in Florence last year had 1260 participants, but this is still less than the ENC meeting that I chaired in Asilomar back in 1996,

which was attended by over 1400 participants. ENC is not only large, but it has a strong intellectual tradition. It is at ENC that many fundamentally new ideas (FT, 2D, MRI, etc.) were first introduced. It is at ENC that our colleagues from the manufacturing industry have announced numerous exciting developments. These traditions continue.

In our attempts to compete with ENC, we could rely on powerful allies: George W. Bush and his cronies, who have been amazingly successful in stimulating anti-American antibodies across Europe. But even now that the US tries to emerge from these dark ages, the scientific elite seems to have a hard time to renew itself. Not long ago, US scientists clearly played a dominant role in our trade. Just think of Felix Bloch, Ed Purcell, Erwin Hahn, Al Redfield, Albert Overhauser, Charlie Slichter, Herb Gutowsky, Harden Mc Connell, Paul Lauterbur, John Waugh, and many others... If you had to make such a list today, who would come to your mind?

Only 17 years ago, when I got bored with quiet Switzerland, I took an unpaid leave, and moved to Tallahassee, lock, stock and barrel, as the saying goes, including two teenage daughters. I must admit that I would not do that again: in the intervening years, the US seems to have lost some of its attraction.

After witnessing the demise of USA as a military and economic power, under the combined effects of the Iraqi Resistance and Standard and Poor's, are we now witnessing the demise of the USA as a source of inspiration for scientists? If that were true, it should be a piece of cake for EUROMAR to overtake ENC. But let's not rejoice too quickly. Let me ask you a tough question: Is there any evidence that science is doing any better in Europe? I have grave doubts.

On a festive occasion such as this, at the end of a highly successful meeting, it may seem inappropriate to ask such questions. It would be safer to congratulate you all and go home in peace.

I fear that, in addition to the demise of science in the USA, we are also witnessing the demise of science in Europe, while countries such as China, Brazil, and even India seem to be slow in taking over a leading role. Could it be that we are facing a demise of science on a world-wide scale? What are the reasons? Some of you may be aware that I started a crusade against 'bibliometrics', against impact factors, h-indices, Shanghai classifications and similar toxic rubbish. I would like to invite all of you to join me in this crusade. (Applause.)

Instead of paying attention to the conditions that allowed Bloch, Purcell, Hahn, Redfield, Overhauser, Slichter, Gutowsky, Mc Connell, Lauterbur,

Waugh, and, on this side of the Atlantic, Abragam, Jeener, Goldman, Mansfield, Ernst, Freeman and many others, to be so remarkably creative (though nobody told them what to do!), our granting authorities – both in the US and in Europe – continue to favour mindless top-down planning. They encourage us to throw our weight into supposedly promising areas such as structural biology, systems biology, mechanistic systems biology, etc... For some of us, these subjects may be exciting. But it would be an unforgivable mistake to try to impose these fads on the entire community! Let's remember that biology builds on physics, ever since the invention of the microscope. Yet physicists are not immune, neither to the call of big science (do we really need so many synchrotrons?) nor to the attraction of modern fads (is magnetic resonance really suitable for Quantum Information Processing?)

Much of this ill-inspired top-down science policy is self-inflicted. Many of us feel most comfortable carrying out main-stream, middle-of-the-road, predictable research. Some of us forget that research is hardly worth doing if you know what you're going to find. Many of us love to watch the irresistible ascent of our h-factors, much like some people love to watch their bulging muscles reflected in floor-to-ceiling mirrors of so-called health clubs. Some of us try desperately to become even more famous than we already are. A few try to convince our granting agencies that their projects are the most worthy of funding. Unfortunately, those who invest their energy in such political manoeuvres are often not the most enlightened.

Richard Ernst said earlier this week: don't forget that the problems that you solve in this room are not those that need to be solved in the outside world. In his characteristic style, he left it to us to guess what he meant. Let me try to de-code Richard's words in my own way, without asking his advice. I feel that the real problems of this world are twofold: (i) the ruthless exploitation of the planet Earth by humans, and (ii) the even more ruthless exploitation of men by men. Perhaps technology can help to save our planet. But it takes more than science to defeat exploitation, which is underpinned by a powerful ideology of selfishness, tolerance for injustice, militarism, racism, and wilful ignorance, itself nurtured by tabloid papers and inane television, driven mostly by an obsession for the market share. Does this have any relevance for science? There are striking analogies between the factors that threaten science and those that put undue pressure on mankind as a whole. Fake science and high-risk financial products are equally unethical.

Many of us enjoy a tremendous privilege: not merely do we academics have freedom of speech, but we can rely on unlimited freedom to fight against injustice.

Stéphane Hessel, a remarkable figure who played a role in the French Resistance, spent some time in Buchenwald, and contributed to drafting the Declaration of Human Rights of the UN, recently published a little booklet entitled *Indignez-vous!* translated as *Time for outrage!* *Empört Euch!* *Indignaos!* *Indignatevi!* It sold over 2 100 000 copies in France, 450 000 in Germany, 430 000 in Spain, 120 000 in Italy; altogether, by the end of September 2011, well over 3 million copies in 34 languages. The protesters in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Syria did not wait for Stéphane Hessel to take to the streets and fight against exploitation and injustice. And it works!

In our innocent little world of resonators, our harmless little dictators can hardly be compared with Ben Ali, Mubarak, Gadaffi and El Assad. I'm not seriously trying to foment a revolt against research administrators, officials in ministries, self-appointed autocrats who claim to lead our community, and, perhaps worst of all, greedy publishers. But when you go home, I invite you to join my crusade against 'bibliometrics', against impact factors, h-indices, Shanghai classifications and top-down science policies that strangle original thinking.

Thank you for your support.



Raymond Andrew Prize 2011

The Raymond Andrew Prize 2011 was awarded to **Dr. Mark Hunter** during the EUROMARcongress in Frankfurt/Main, Germany in August 2011 for the thesis:
„Measurement and Simulation of the Nonlocal Dispersion Tensor in Porous Media.“
Written in the group of Paul Callaghan.

The Raymond Andrew Prize commemorates the pioneering contributions of Dr. Raymond Andrew, on of the inventors of the magic angle spinning (MAS) technique in solid-state NMR, to the field of magnetic resonance. This prize is awarded annually to young scientists for an outstanding PhD thesis in magnetic resonance.

The winner of the Raymond Andrew Prize 2012 will be announced during EUROMAR 2012, July 1-5 in Dublin, Ireland

Former Raymond Andrew Prize winners:

2002 Dr. Song-I Han	2007 Dr. Christian Degen
2003 Dr. Elena Vinogradov	2008 Dr. Boaz Shapira
2004 Dr. Fabien Ferrage	2009 Dr. Nils Gakomek
2005 Dr. Christian Beat Hilty	2010 Dr. Benjamin Wylie
2006 Dr. Carlos Mattea	

see also: http://www.ampere.ethz.ch/andrew_prize.htm

Report on the AMPERE NMR SCHOOL

Zakopane (The Tatra Mountains), Poland
19-25 June 2011

Introduction:

The AMPERE Nuclear Magnetic Resonance School was organized by the Department of Macromolecular Physics, of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland, under the auspices of the GROUPEMENT AMPERE and with the financial support of the SoftComp Programme (FP6), ESMI project (FP7) and the Faculty of Physics of Adam Mickiewicz University. The School was addressed to young scientists (post graduate students, PhD students and post-doctoral fellows) and was focused on theoretical and experimental aspects of NMR methods, as well as on application of NMR in nanoscience and nanotechnology.

The School covered the following topics:

NMR relaxometry, NMR diffusometry, NMR spectroscopy and solid-state NMR spectroscopy, NMR of quadrupolar nuclei, MRI and MRS, Novel NMR techniques, NMR and related techniques used in nanoscience

The School was held in Zakopane (Polish Tatra Mountains) from 19th until 26th June.

Scientific Committee:

B. Meier (Zurich), Switzerland	F. Fajarsa (Darmstadt), Germany
J. Blicharski (Kraków), Poland	S. Jurga (Poznan), Poland
B. Blümich (Aachen), Germany	A. MacKay (Vancouver), Canada
E. Burnell (Vancouver), Canada	H. W. Spiess (Mainz) Germany
V. Chizhik (Saint Petersburg), Russia	J. Stepišnik (Ljubljana), Slovenia
C. de Lange (Amsterdam), the Netherlands	S. Vega (Rehovot), Israel
J. Dolinšek (Ljubljana), Slovenia	

Organizing Committee:

Stefan Jurga - Director	Grzegorz Nowaczyk
Joanna Morawska - Executive Secretary	Barbara Maciejewska
Monika Makrocka-Rydzik	Katarzyna Wegner
Zbigniew Fojud	Bakyt Orozbaev
Mariusz Jancelewicz	Wiktor Waszkowiak

Participants:

The School was attended by 100 participants in total, representing 18 countries: Germany; Sweden, Slovenia, Canada, Russia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Japan, Switzerland, Portugal, France, UK, Brasil, Iran, Kirgistan, Hungary, USA, and Poland.

Participants represented 33 universities/research institutions:

Germany:

1. Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
2. Universität Bayreuth
3. RWTH- Aachen
4. Universität Leipzig
5. TU- Ilmenau
6. Technische Universität Darmstadt
7. Bruker Biospin (enterprise)

Poland:

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics PAS, Krakow
2. Institute of Physical Chemistry Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow
3. Institute of Molecular Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poznan
4. H. Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics PAS, Krakow
5. University of Warsaw
6. Jagiellonian University
7. Gdansk University
8. University of Zielona Góra
9. Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan

Sweden:

1. Lund University
2. Chalmers University of Technology
3. Stockholm University

Canada:

1. University of British Columbia
2. University of Alberta

France:

1. University P. and M. Curie, ESPCI, Laboratory PEM, , Paris
2. Ecole Normale Supérieure, CNRS, Paris
3. University of Rennes

UK:

1. University of Aberdeen
2. University of Nottingham

Russia:

1. Saint-Petersburg State University

The Netherlands:

1. Vrije Universiteit

Slovenia:

1. Josef Stefan Institute
2. University of Ljubljana

Switzerland:

1. ETH Zürich

USA:

1. Duke University, USA
2. Schlumberger-Doll Research (enterprise)

Denmark:

1. Aarhus University

Organisation:

The registration for the School was opened in February 2011 and closed in May. The participants registered through school's website (www.staff.amu.edu.pl/~school). They were regularly informed via e-mail about the most important facts regarding the event, such as the programme, fee payment, abstracts submission, accommodation and travel.

The organizers provided transport from Krakow to Zakopane on Sunday, 19th June, and from Zakopane to Krakow on Saturday, 25th June.

The School fee was 450euro.

The programme of the School was designed for 6 days and consisted of plenary lectures, oral presentations, poster session, tutorials and social events.

Venue: Bel-Ami Hotel, Goszczynskiego 24, 34-500 Zakopane, Poland

The School was officially opened on June 19th by Prof. S. Jurga, the Director of the School and the opening lecture was given by Prof. Janez Dolinšek, Vice-President of the Groupement AMPERE.

The lecture sessions started in the morning and ended in the early afternoon. Every session was chaired by one of the speakers. The oral presentations were given on the last day of the school: Friday 24th June afternoon.

The PhD students had the opportunity to present their results during one poster sessions. The posters were evaluated by the members of "the poster committee": Prof. Elliott Burnell, Prof. Z. Lalowicz, Prof. S. Stapf and Prof. A. MacKay.

Two main factors were taken into account by the committee: the merit content of a poster and the way it was presented. The committee decided to award 2 students:

1st prize: Zoltan Takacs, M.Sc. from University of Stockholm (Prof. Jozef Kowalewski group) for the poster entitled: NMR investigation of guest - host complexes of cryptophane - D with chloroform and dichloromethane

2nd prize: Stefan Reutter, M.Sc. from University of Darmstadt (prof. Gerd Buntkowsky group) for the poster entitled: Rational Resonance in Field Cycling NMR.

The winners were given small gifts.

The abstracts of lectures, oral presentations and posters were published as printed proceedings (AMPERE NMR BOOK OF ABSTRACTS) and some of the tutorial lectures and oral contributions are available on the website (under a password).

The social programme included "All together party", guided tour around Podhale including Nidzica Castle and a boat cruise on the Czorsztyn Lake, guided walks in the Tatra Mountains, a bonfire. Prof. Dieter Michel, speaker of the School from University of Leipzig performed an organ recital in one of the Zakopane's church.

In participants' opinion, reflected in correspondence received after the event, the School was a great success. The next edition of the School has already been planned for 2012 (20-30 June) in Poznań.

A special lecture given by Professor Jaques Fraissard, from Pierre and Marie Curie University of Paris, was devoted to Professor Anatole Abragam who passed on June 8th, 2011.

J. Fraissard recalled Prof. Abragam's achievements and contribution to the development of NMR and presented a personal memory of the Author of NMR bible "The Principles of Nuclear Magnetism".

List of Lectures:

J. DOLINŠEK (Ljubljana), Slovenia, "NMR of quasicrystals and complex metallic alloys "

M. ERNST (Zurich), Switzerland, „Characterizing Backbone and Side-Chain Mobility by Solid-State NMR“

J. KOWALEWSKI (Stockholm), Sweden, "Molecular dynamics and NMR relaxation: models for spectral densities"

E. ROESSLER (Bayreuth), Germany, "Intra- and intermolecular relaxation in liquids and polymers as revealed by field cycling 1H NMR"

F. FUJARA (Darmstadt), Germany, „Combining NMR and neutron scattering for studying dynamics in molecular crystals: A tutorial case“

D. KRUK (Bayreuth), Germany, "Slow dynamics and NMR relaxometry - challenges and benefits"

K. SALWAECHTER (Halle), Germany, „T2 and beyond: NMR properties of molten polymer chains based on the Anderson-Weiss approximation“

- B. BLÜMICH (Aachen, Germany), „Desk-Top NMR“
 P. TEKELY (Paris), France, “Novel (solid state) NMR techniques”
 J. GRANWEHR (Nottingham), UK, „Single-scan multi-dimensional NMR spectroscopy and diffusometry - how to obtain maximum information in a single repetition of an experiment”
 W. KOŹMIŃSKI (Warsaw), Poland, “Multidimensional NMR beyond resolution limitations”
 R. WASYLISHEN (Edmonton), Canada, „Quadrupolar NMR in Solids”
 D. MICHEL (Leipzig), Germany, “Ferroelectricity in Confined Materials. Studies by Means of NMR Spectroscopy”
 J. SELIGER (Ljubljana, Slovenia), “17O and 14N NQR study of hydrogen bonded organic ferroelectrics and antiferroelectrics”
 B. MEIER (Zürich), Switzerland, “Structure and Dynamics of fibrillar proteins”
 W. WARREN (Durnham) USA, “Dipolar field effects in liquids and soft materials”
 S. STAPF (Ilmenau), Germany, „Rheo-NMR at low and high magnetic fields: concepts for investigating molecular dynamics under shear”
 K. JACKOWSKI (Warsaw), Poland, „Shielding measurements in NMR spectroscopy”
 R. Y. DONG (Vancouver), Canada, “NMR Studies of Bent-core Liquid Crystals”
 C. DE LANGE (Amsterdam), Netherlands, “What can liquid-crystal NMR teach us about solute conformations?”
 E. BURNELL (Vancouver), Canada, “Model-free NMR study of alkane conformational statistics”
 V. CHIZHIK (St. Petersburg), Russia, “Complementary investigation of microstructure of ionic solutions by NMR-relaxation and quantum chemistry methods”
 J. FRAISSARD (Paris), France, “Characterization of supported metals by NMR (Pt,Rh, H, Xe)”
 L. LE POLLES (Rennes), France, “95Mo NMR for the characterisation of cluster compounds”
 D. LURIE (Aberdeen, UK), “Field-Cycling MRI – Techniques and Applications”
 A. MACKAY (Vancouver, Canada), “Rewards and challenges encountered in developing a medical application of NMR”
 Z. LALOWICZ (Krakow), Poland, “Diverse mobility of molecules in faujasite cages”
 J. TRITT-GOC (Poznan) Poland, “1H FFC investigation of the solvent-gelator interaction in sugar-based organogels”
 J. STEPISNIK (Ljubljana), Slovenia, „NMR gradient spin echo as analytical tool for diffusion in porous media: revisited”
 L. ZIELINSKI, USA, “Novel techniques to study relaxation dispersion of complex heterogeneous fluids in two and more dimensions”

Oral presentations:

- B. BLICHARSKA (Krakow), Poland, NMR relaxation in the rotating frame as a tool to investigations of molecular dynamics of proteins;
 M. NORDIN (Gothenburg), Sweden, Effective calculation of the echo decay in the SGP-limit;
 L. SKORSKI (Krakow, Poland), Riboflavin (Vitamine B2) may be used as a potential chelate in Wilson disease: Magnetic resonance relaxation study;
 T. FERREIRA (Lund), Sweden, The unresolved phase diagram of POPC/cholesterol under the light of SLF NMR and MD simulations
 M. TISCHLER (Darmstadt) Germany, NMR “crystallography” of enzyme models

Executive Officers and Honorary Members of the AMPERE Bureau

The AMPERE BUREAU includes the executive officers (which take the responsibility and the representation of the Groupement between the meeting of the committee), the honorary members of the Bureau and the organizers of forthcoming meetings.

Executive Officers 2009 - 2011

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