



Magnetic Resonance

By Coogan, C. K.

Book Condition: New. Publisher/Verlag: Springer, Berlin | Proceedings of the International Symposium on Electron and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, held in Melbourne, August 1969, sponsored by the Australian Academy of Science | TWENTY-FIVE years ago in Russia, Zavoisky made the first experimental observation of electron spin resonances; and a year later Purcell, Torrey and Pound at Harvard and Bloch, Hansen and Packard at Stanford (‘The Harvard of the West’) observed nuclear magnetic resonances for the first time. In both cases (ESR and NMR) the phenomena had been previously predicted, and Gorter - surely one of the most unlucky experimenters of our time - had made his noble attempts to detect magnetic resonances. Purcell et al., having beaten their radar swords into scientific ploughshares, used a resonant coaxial cavity, filled the inductive part with 850 cm of paraffin, and produced a resonance with a signal-to-noise ratio of 20. They predicted that the sensitivity could be increased several hundred-fold and foresaw applications in determining magnetic moments, investigating spin-lattice coupling and measuring magnetic fields. Their letter reached the editor of Phys. Rev. on Christmas Eve 1945, and the basis of NMR in the solid state was laid. Bloch et..



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