NMR

Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

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NMR basics



Structure of an atom



Feature of electron as a magnet:



Spinning electron

Electron resolves around nucleus with spinning around itself.



Magnetic effect of electric current

Movement of chazge

200p - == + /

feature of e- as a magnet -> movement of charged particles i.e. e-/ proton.

When we have a coil, & current is flowing from that coil, then it produces magnetic field acound that coil, because moving chazge always produce magnetic field.



Basics of magnetism:



Principle of NMR:







• Atom will align itself with the magnetic field applied.





No external magnetic field Apply external magnetic field B₀



& spin : spinning of nuclei with the applied magnetic field. (Geound state)

& spin: spinning of nuclei against the applied magnetic field. (Excited state)





- The specific wavelength of radiation is absorbed by the atom, which is required exactly to go against the magnetic field for the beta spin.
- When absorbed, signal is detected.



The energy transfer takes place at a wavelength that corresponds to radio frequencies and when the spin returns to its base level, energy is emitted at the same frequency.

Instrumentation :

• Sample holder:

Glass tube with 8.5 cm long, 0.3 cm in diameter.

• Permanent magnet:

It provides homogeneous magnetic field at 60-100 MHZ

Magnetic coils:

These coils induce magnetic field when current flows through them



• Sweep generator:

To produce the equal amount of magnetic field pass through the sample.

Radio frequency transmitter:

A radio transmitter coil transmitter that produces a short powerful pulse of radio waves.

Radio frequency receiver:

A radio receiver coil that detects radio frequencies emitted as nuclei relax to a lower energy level.

• Read out systems:

A computer that analyses and record the data.