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If you would like to become a member of the AMPERE Society, you can register online under: www.ampere-society.org

Editorial

Groupement AMPERE

Dear members of the Groupement AMPERE,

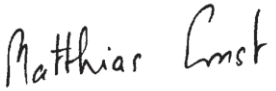
this will be the last AMPERE Bulletin that I am responsible for as Secretary General of the Groupement AMPERE. For the past eight years I had the privilege to help shape the future of the Groupement AMPERE together with my other colleagues from AMPERE. It was a very interesting time with many contacts to and discussions with people from the wider field of magnetic resonance all over Europe and beyond. While I enjoyed my time at AMPERE very much, it was also a very intense time and required a lot of my time. I have decided that it is time for me to step down and make space for somebody younger with new ideas to fill this important job.

I would like to thank all the people that I have met over the years and that helped in many ways to make the Groupement AMPERE to what it is today: an umbrella organization for Magnetic Resonance activities in Europe. People from the AMPERE Bureau, Committee, and Prize Committee, organizers of conferences (thank you!), the editorial board of Magnetic Resonance, and all the other people I met over the years. I think the Groupement AMPERE has a bright future and an important role to play for the future of the magnetic-resonance community in Europe. But for this we need the support of many active members.

I wish Sebastian Hiller, who will take over my job as Secretary General, the best of luck with shaping the future of the Groupement AMPERE such that, hopefully, in another 75 years we can look back at 150 years of history of the Groupement AMPERE.

I hope to see many of you online at the General Assembly on September 1st or in person on one of the conferences organized by the Groupement AMPERE during the next year.

Best regards,



Matthias Ernst
Secretary General
Groupement AMPERE

Portrait:

Patrick van der Wel

Why magnetic resonance and why NMR and MRI?
My research career started in membrane biophysics, where I first used (solid-state) NMR as a tool to study how proteins interact with lipids. Although this was not very advanced NMR (just 1D spectra combined with site-specific labeling, using static samples aligned on glass slides), I became convinced that I wanted to continue using (and developing) 'modern' solid-state NMR to study membrane protein structures. This led me to the group of Bob Griffin for my postdoc, where I could really delve into the details of multidimensional MAS NMR methodology, and protein structural studies. During this time I got even more fascinated by the technique, its versatility, the opportunities, but also the (interesting) challenges. There is a unique beauty in the manipulating and measuring of spin interactions, various spectral editing tools, (clever?) labeling strategies, and ever-more-amazing instrumentation, while also making real-world contributions to the understanding of biological and biomedical questions.

What is your favorite frequency?
Hmmm, this is tricky. While we have some nice data (unpublished) at very high field, I am still tempted to stick to the 13C frequency of a 600MHz spectrometer (~151 MHz): many of the key spectra that underpin the science of my independent group (now in Groningen and before in Pittsburgh) were measured at this frequency. It has made so much cool science possible (papers as well as grants)!

What do you still not understand?
Why doesn't everyone love NMR?

Luckiest experiment you have ever done.
Difficult to choose… A big part of my current research focuses on dynamics at interfaces between solid and liquid phases. Thinking back, my interest in this area stems from surprisingly useful insights enabled by simple 1D spectra in my postdoc time, working with Józef Lewandowski. We identified residues on the surface of a peptide amyloid fibril based on their dramatically different behavior in different polarization transfer techniques, due to differences in relaxation. I like how this simple experimental observation has developed into a recurring theme in our ongoing work.

What was the worst mistake you have made during your lab time?
Hmm… also a challenging choice. (I interpret 'lab time' to be related to experiments, rather than e.g. strategic planning of research directions) I am reminded of a somewhat silly but annoying case: during my postdoc I got into the weeds of pulse programming using the in-house software made by Dave Ruben. When I started working more on Bruker instruments I got tripped up by a simple difference in how these programs handled the phase cycle. In the MIT software, the pulse sequence could be written without whitespaces (e.g. 1234 for four phases), but it took overly long to realize that this is different in Bruker code. Bruker requires spaces between the individual phases and otherwise it will see it as one phase value with four digits. Sadly, the program runs fine (no errors), but of course the resulting spectra were not so fine….

Most memorable conference story?
Although it is long ago, this question makes me think of emotional moments and outbursts at one or two Biophysical Society meetings early in my career. One year, there was upheaval when a group of X-ray crystallographers 'discovered' that the NMR-based structure of the membrane-active peptide gramicidin A was supposedly quite wrong. (Spoiler alert: it was not..) This caused lots of discussion at the conference, with outbursts by normally quite calm biophysicists. This happened when I was a PhD student and it made quite an impression on me at the time.

With whom (historical person) would you like to meet?
I have always had a fascination for evolution in biology. It would be great to have a chance to talk to Charles Darwin, and get insights into how he sorted out his theories, but also how he perceived and handled the (societal) controversy associated with them.

When do you get your best ideas?
Ideas can come from many different sources or places. But I would especially note the inspiration you can get from conference talks and seminars from different fields than your own. It can be tempting to skip those that are distinct from your pre-existing interests. But I have found some crucial inspiration and ideas in talks that seemed 'off topic', but offered a new way of looking at something, or an idea that you normally would not have come across.

If you had just one month time for travelling - where would you go to?
I have family in New Zealand – that is always an amazing place to visit but you do need to have enough time to do it justice.

Your idea of happiness?
Relaxing time with the family.

Position:
Associate professor of solid-state NMR, Zernike Institute for Advanced Materials, University of Groningen

Awards:
Eastern Analytical Symposium New Faculty Award in NMR Spectroscopy, 2013

Homepage:
https://www.vanderwellab.org

Education:
1997 B.Sc./M.Sc., Chemistry, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands
2002 Ph.D., Biochemistry, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA

Interests:
Scientifically, a key interest of mine is to find ways to answer biochemical and biological questions with solid-state NMR, especially looking at dynamics and interfaces. A longstanding focus is on processes behind Huntington's disease: i.e., protein aggregation. My interest in membrane biophysics also continues, with ongoing work on drugs that target lipid-protein interactions in mitochondria. The move to Groningen also presented a chance to diversify our research, and I have a growing interest in polysaccharides and photochemistry, combining the latter with in-situ irradiation during MAS NMR. Outside of science my interests include running and photography.

First announcement:

17th International Bologna Conference on Magnetic Resonance in Porous Media

Ribeirão Preto & Campinas - Brazil, October 26-30, 2026

Campus view – University of São Paulo – Ribeirão Preto

This will be the 17th International Bologna Conference on Magnetic Resonance in Porous Media (MRPM), a prestigious international event, supported by The Groupement AMPERE, which brings together leading scientists and industry professionals working with Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) and complementary techniques applied to porous materials. It highlights cutting-edge research, innovative technologies, and practical applications across multiple sectors.
(see more information in https://www.mrpm2026.com/)

The Bologna MRPM conference series was established in 1990 in Italy through the initiative of Professors Giulio Cesare Borgia and Paola Fantazzini, both affiliated with the University of Bologna. Since then, the conference has been hosted in a diverse range of countries, including the United Kingdom (twice), Belgium, Germany (twice), France, the United States (twice), New Zealand, and China. Over the years, it has also returned to Bologna on three additional occasions. The most recent edition was held in Norway for the second time in 2024.

For the Brazilian edition of Bologna MRPM, we are establishing local partnerships with the Brazilian NMR Users Association (AUREMN), Brazilian Center for Research in Energy and Materials (CNPEM), home of the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory - Sirius, and the Interpore Brazilian Chapter. The latter brings together scientists and professionals with expertise in porous media from the perspectives of mathematics, computational science, and engineering, who are interested in collaborating with the MRPM community.

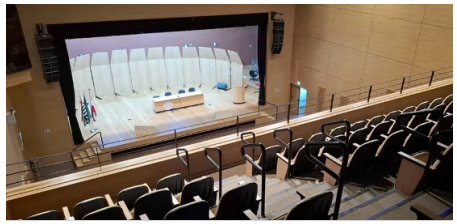
Within the scope of NMR and Porous Media, our aim is to highlight the following topics, while maintaining the traditional lines of research:

- Fundamental studies in Physics, Chemistry, and NMR applied to porous media;
- Applications addressing environmental challenges, with emphasis on CO_2 emission reduction and storage, particularly in the oil and cement industries;
- Applications in Soil Science;
- Applications of Mathematics, Classical and Quantum Computing, Artificial Intelligence, and Engineering;
- Medical applications, especially relevant due to the proximity of the venue to one of the most renowned medical schools in Brazil (FMRP/USP);
- Exploration of the potential use of the beamlines at the 4th-Generation Brazilian Synchrotron Light Source, SIRIUS; and
- Promotion of innovative and interdisciplinary research.

Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS) – Sirius, Campinas

During the conference, we also plan to host two artistic events: concerts by the USP Philharmonic Orchestra, one of which will take place at the Pedro II Theater, the third-largest opera house in Brazil, as well as a video exhibition featuring works by the renowned Brazilian painter Candido Portinari. Additionally, we plan to present an exhibition on the aircraft developed by Santos Dumont. Both Cândido Portinari and Santos Dumont grew up in the Ribeirão Preto region.

For the realization of the conference, we received financial support from (i) Groupement AMPERE and International Society of Magnetic Resonance (ISMAR); (ii) three Brazilian Science Foundations (FAPESP, CNPq and CAPES); (iii) two Brazilian companies (Fine Instrument Technology - FIT and ImportNOW); (iv) from Niumag and Bruker; and (v) Petrobras.
We are receiving also administration support from the University of São Paulo (USP), University of São Paulo Support Foundation; Physics and Chemistry Support Foundation; and Brazilian NMR Users Association.



Conference Auditorium
Ribeirão Preto Law School – USP

To make the conference more attractive and vibrant, we were able to invite an excellent group of speakers, which can be seen at the following link: https://www.mrpm2026.com/confirmed-speakers.

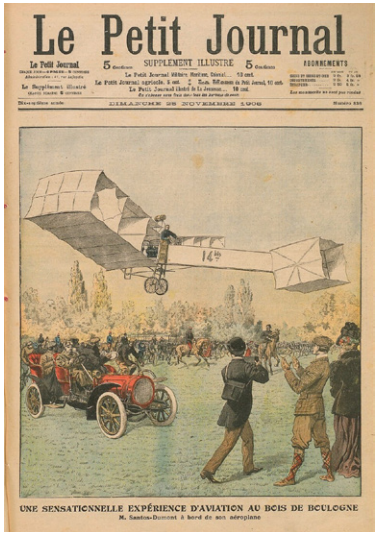
At the moment, we expect around 100 participants. However, we are working to increase this number, aiming for broader and more inclusive participation.

Venue

The Conference will take place in two prominent cities in São Paulo State, Brazil's wealthiest and most dynamic region. Both are recognized as leading hubs of education, science, technology, and innovation https://www.mrpm2026.com/venue

- Ribeirão Preto (approx. 700,000 inhabitants), home to a major campus of the University of São Paulo (USP), ranked 108th in the QS World University Rankings 2026.
- Campinas (approx. 1.1 million inhabitants), host of the Brazilian Synchrotron Light Laboratory – Sirius, among the most advanced scientific facility in Latin America.

Painting by Candido Portinari, a tribute to "spin users", Boy with Spinning Top (1947):



Santos-Dumont flight
au bois de Boulonge, 1906

Report:

AMPERE NMR School 2026

Zakopane, Poland, 14–20 June 2026

The AMPERE NMR School 2026 was held in Zakopane, Poland, from 14. to 20. June 2026. The School was hosted by Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and was organized under the auspices of Groupement AMPERE. Continuing the long-standing tradition of AMPERE NMR Schools, the 2026 edition brought together young researchers and internationally recognized experts in nuclear magnetic resonance for an intensive week of lectures, tutorials, scientific presentations and informal exchange.

The School was addressed mainly to students, PhD candidates, postdoctoral researchers, and early-career scientists who use or plan to use NMR in their research. Its main objective was not only to introduce participants to fundamental and advanced aspects of magnetic resonance, but also to demonstrate how modern NMR connects different areas of science, from molecular structure, dynamics, and materials characterization to biology, medicine, chemical engineering, imaging, hyperpolarization, and computational modelling.

The scientific profile of the School was shaped by the Scientific Committee composed of: Anja Böckmann (University of Lyon, France), Bernhard Blümich (RWTH Aachen, Germany), Matthias Ernst (ETH Zurich, Switzerland), Wiktor Koźmiński (University of Warsaw, Poland), Danuta Kruk (University of Warmia and Mazury, Poland), David Lurie (University of Aberdeen, UK), Giacomo Parigi (University of Florence, Italy), Daniel Topgaard(University of Lund, Sweden), and Tomasz Zalewski (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland).

The Organizing Committee coordinated the local organization:
Roksana Markiewicz (Chair), Tomasz Zalewski (Co-chair), Michał Bielejewski, Karolina Dydak, Jakub Jagielski, Jacek Jenczyk, Rafał Konefałand administration representative of AMU.
The School was hosted in Zakopane, in the Tatra Mountains, providing a distinctive setting for scientific learning, discussion, and networking. The location supported the character of the School as an event combining intensive education with an open and friendly scientific atmosphere.

The 2026 programme reflected the broad and rapidly evolving landscape of contemporary NMR. The lectures and tutorials covered both core methodological foundations and advanced applications, including:
- solid-state and soft-matter NMR,
- NMR relaxometry and diffusometry,
- magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy,
- NMR in biology, medicine, materials science, and environmental studies,
- dynamic nuclear polarization and hyperpolarization methods,
- NMR of quadrupolar nuclei,
- biomolecular NMR,
- computational approaches to NMR parameters and spin dynamics,
- NMR in chemical engineering,
- molecular dynamics and transport phenomena,
- and emerging links between magnetic resonance and quantum information.

This thematic diversity is one of the key strengths of the School. Participants were exposed to NMR not as a single technique, but as a versatile scientific language used to describe structure, dynamics, interactions, and function across many classes of systems.
A central part of the programme consisted of invited lectures delivered by internationally recognized specialists. The lectures combined theoretical background, methodological insight and examples of current research applications. The programme included the following lectures:

Witold Andrałojć: *An Introduction to NMR Spectroscopy of Nucleic Acids*
Esteban Anoardo: *Hot Topics in NMR Relaxometry*
Diana Bernin: *Flow and Real-Time Magnetic Resonance in Chemical Engineering Applications*
Michał Bielejewski: *Molecular Dynamics and Interactions in Ionic Systems Studied by Electrophoretic Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (eNMR)*
Bernhard Blümich: *The Phase of the Transverse Magnetisation*
Martin Dračínský: *A Practical Guide to NMR Parameter Computation: DFT, Dynamics and Beyond*
Marta Dudek: *The Pros and Cons of Very Fast Magic-Angle Spinning in Solid-State NMR Experiments*
Sebastian Hiller: *Integrative Structural Biology with Solution NMR Spectroscopy*
Anu Kantola: *SABRE Hyperpolarisation — Understanding and Optimising the Polarisation Transfer*
Magdalena Kowalska: *Ultra-Sensitive NMR Using Radiation Emitted by Unstable Nuclei*
Wiktor Koźmiński: *High-Dimensionality and High-Resolution NMR Experiments for Biomolecules*
Danuta Kruk: *Is NMR Relaxation in Condensed Matter Governed by a Universal Law?*
Olivier Lafon: *NMR Observation of Quadrupolar Nuclei in Solids Using Ultra-High Fields and Advanced Pulse Sequences*
Guinevere Mathies: *Design of DNP Pulse Sequences*
Oscar Millet: *Spin Hamiltonian Lineshape Fitting in 31P-NMR-Based Metabolomics Enables Identification of Unexpected Metabolites*
Albert Smith-Penzel: *Characterizing Biomolecular Dynamics with NMR*
Janez Stepišnik: *NMR Investigation of Molecular Translational and Chemical Dynamics*
Ville-Veikko Telkki: *Ultrafast Relaxation and Diffusion Measurements*
Camilla Terenzi: *Rheo-NMR and MRI Velocimetry: Principles and Applications*
Jadwiga Tritt-Goc: *Molecular Dynamics in a Protic Ionic Liquid [MIm][TFSI] Studied by NMR Relaxometry and Diffusometry*
Daniel Topgaard: *Effect of Molecular Dynamics on MAS Spectra and Polarization Transfer*
Tomasz Zalewski: *Evaluation of Body Composition and Regional Adipose Tissue Distribution Using NMR and MRI*

Together, these lectures created a comprehensive overview of modern magnetic resonance, ranging from fundamental NMR questions to more advanced studies. Each lecture consisted of tutorial part, while still featuring the main, recent, advanced research data.

Tutorials and practical training

A distinctive feature of AMPERE NMR School 2026 was the strong practical component. Tutorials and workshops were designed to help participants translate theoretical concepts into research practice. They focused on data interpretation, structure elucidation, diffusion measurements, MRI methodology, simulation tools, and relaxation-data analysis.

The tutorial programme included:
- Solving Molecular Structures from 2D NMR Spectra, given by Martin Dračínský

- Basics of MRI Combined with Localized Spectroscopy, given by Greg Stanisz
- Diffusion by NMR Spectroscopy, given by Rafał Konefał
- G. E. Pake Nuclear Resonance Absorption in Hydrated Crystals – the Way to Understand Dipolar Interactions, given by Jacek Jenczyk
- SLEEPY Python Module for Simulating Relaxation and Dynamics, given by Albert Smith-Penzel
- Advanced NMRD Data Fitting with Fitteia and OneFit Engine, given by Pedro José Sebastião
- Benchtop NMR Practice , given by Dylan Bouillaud from Magritek

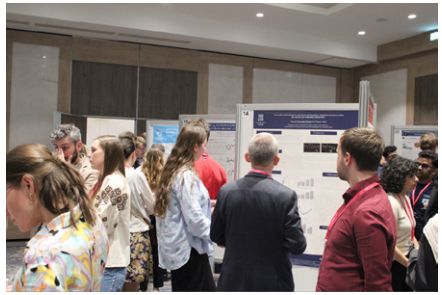
The tutorials complemented the lecture programme by allowing participants to work with practical examples, discuss methodological problems, and gain experience with tools used in modern NMR research.

Young Researchers Forum

The Young Researchers Forum was an important part of the School, and provided a dedicated platform for early-career scientists to present their own research. Short oral communications allowed young researchers to share their results with an international audience and receive feedback from experienced specialists. This format created a valuable bridge between teaching and active scientific exchange. It encouraged participants not only to listen to lectures, but also to become active contributors to the scientific programme of the School. The oral communications were evaluated by the lecturers present at the School. The assessment considered the structure and plan of the presentation, the form and clarity of delivery, presentation skills and the scientific quality of the presented work.

Poster session

The poster session offered another important space for discussion and interaction. Participants presented research representing different areas of NMR. The poster format encouraged direct conversations between young researchers, lecturers, and other participants. It also supported the exchange of methodological experience, discussion of experimental challenges and identification of possible future collaborations.
Poster presentations were evaluated by a Poster Committee appointed by the Chairs of the Organizing Committee. The committee consisted of lecturers participating in AMPERE NMR School: Michał Bielejewski, Martin Dracinsky, Jacek Jenczyk, Anu Kantola, and Camilla Terenzi. The evaluation took into account scientific content, clarity of presentation, visual quality and the ability of the presenter to discuss and explain the research.



Awards
Awards were presented to recognize outstanding scientific contributions by young researchers.

The Best Communication Award was granted to:
Luis Simbari, University of Birmingham, for the presentation entitled:
Solid-State MAS NMR and Dynamic Nuclear Polarization of Nitroxide-Templated Metal Halide Perovskites.

The Best Poster Award – First Place was granted to:
Maria Rutkowska for the poster entitled:
Competition Between Hyperpolarization, Reisomerization and Hydrogenation in Pyridine-Based Photoswitchable Molecules.

Three poster distinctions were awarded to:
Alisa Kondrateva for the poster entitled:
Diffusion NMR for the Characterisation of Micellar Systems for Photochemical Reactions.
Cassia Chiari for the poster entitled:
Long-Range JFH Couplings for Conformational Analysis of Organic Compounds.
Liubov Chuchkova for the poster entitled:
Wavelength-Dependent Photo-CIDNP in a Donor-Acceptor System Across the Visible Spectral Range (350–650 nm).

The awards highlighted the high scientific level of the young researchers participating in the School and underlined the importance of clear, engaging and well-structured scientific communication.

AMPERE NMR School 2026 was not limited to formal lectures and presentations. Informal discussions, social events, and shared time in Zakopane played an equally important role in building connections within the NMR community. The School created an environment in which participants could ask questions freely, discuss experimental and theoretical challenges, compare approaches used in different laboratories, and establish contacts for future collaboration. This community-building aspect remains one of the defining features of the AMPERE NMR School series.

For many young scientists, the School offered a first opportunity to interact directly with leading researchers in nuclear magnetic resonance. For experienced participants, it provided a chance to share knowledge, support the next generation of researchers, as well as strengthen international scientific networks.

The 2026 edition of AMPERE NMR School successfully combined high-level scientific education, hands-on methodological training, and active participation of young researchers. The programme demonstrated the richness of modern NMR and its relevance across many areas of contemporary science. By bringing together experts, students, and early-career researchers in an open and collaborative atmosphere, the School continued its mission of supporting education, scientific exchange, and international cooperation in the field of nuclear magnetic resonance.

AMPERE NMR School 2026 once again confirmed the importance of this initiative as a platform for learning, discussion, and integration of the NMR community.

The next edition of the School will take place June 13-19, 2027, traditionally in a beautifull High-Tatra Mountains environment.

Awards, best communication award: AMPERE NMR School 2026

Luis Simbari

Solid-state MAS NMR and Dynamic Nuclear Polarization of nitroxide- templated metal halide perovskites

Luis Simbari[a], Dominik Kubicki[a], and Olivier Ouari[b]
[a] School of Chemistry, University of Birmingham
[b] Institut de Chimie Radicalaire UMR 7273, Aix-Marseille Université / CNRS

Metal halide perovskites are a rapidly developing class of semiconductors, widely known for their applications in solar cells. Solid-state NMR has already delivered significant atomic-level insights into these materials, notably on their local structure, ion dynamics, and speciation of dopants. In device architectures, halide perovskites are used as thin films and studying them with MAS NMR in this form is a challenge due to their limited mass. Dynamic Nuclear Polarization (MAS DNP) would be the ideal solution, but its application to this class of solids has been largely limited to fully inorganic perovskites [1] owing to the challenges associated with hyperpolarization transfer efficiency through 1H-1H spin diffusion in the organic-inorganic materials when exogenous polarizing agents are used. [2]
Here, we proposed another approach: incorporating polarizing agents directly into the structure of metal halide perovskites to provide an endogenous source of polarization. We present the synthesis and full characterization (XRD, EPR, MAS NMR, MAS DNP) of hybrid halide perovskite materials incorporating ammonium-nitroxide radicals. We use

the radical concentration dependent Paramagnetic Relaxation Enhancements of 1H T1 relaxation as atomic-level evidence for the incorporation of the nitroxides into the halide perovskite structures. We anticipate that this approach will enable MAS DNP on mass limited samples, such as µg-level single thin films.

References
[1] Mishra et al. J. Phys. Chem. C 2023, 127, 11094–11102
[2] Hanrahan et al. Chem. Mater. 2018, 30, 7005–7015

Awards, best poster award: AMPERE NMR School 2026

Maria Rutkowska

Competition between Hyperpolarization , Reisomerization and Hydrogenation in Pyridine-Based Photoswitchable Molecules

Maria Rutkowska[a,b], Veranika Kuzmina[a], Adam Mames[a], Tomasz Ratajczyk[a], Mateusz Urbańczyk[a]
[a] Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
[b] Faculty of Chemistry, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Light-responsive molecular systems are a promising class of functional systems that enable control over structure and properties at the molecular scale. NMR spectroscopy is one of the techniques used to investigate the behaviour of photoswitchable systems. However, its application is often limited by relatively low sensitivity. Signal Amplification by Reversible Exchange (SABRE) is a parahydrogen-based hyperpolarization technique that enhances NMR signal intensity by several orders of magnitude and can extend the limits of usual NMR.
Here, we investigated (E)-3-(phenyldiazenyl)pyridine (3-PyPA) using SABRE. Its pyridine-based structure is a perfect candidate for this type of experiment due to its high SABRE activity. This molecule normally exists as a trans isomer and upon illumination converts to the cis isomer. Both cis and trans isomers were hyperpolarized. We demonstrate as well how the hyperpolarization processes can be significantly mitigated by the addition of the DMSO co-ligand. In the case of the cis isomer, the PNL [1] phenomenon is observed. Moreover, apart from the hyperpolarization of the cis isomer, hydrogenation and reconversion to the trans isomer also occur. The results demonstrate that 3-PyPA and its photogenerated isomer can be efficiently hyperpolarized, facilitating NMR investigations of functional systems that contain these molecules as photoactive units.

Acknowledgements:
This work was supported by: National Science Center, Poland OPUS 27 2024/53/B/ST4/02653
References: [1] M. Czarnota et al., Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2023, 62, e202309188.

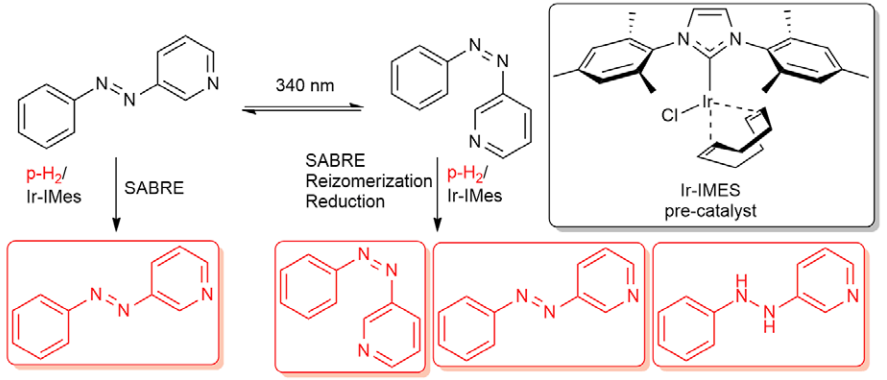


Figure 1. Scheme of both isomers behaviour after SABRE and Ir-IMes pre-catalyst used in it.

Awards, poster award: AMPERE NMR School 2026

Alisa Kondrateva

Diffusion NMR for the Characterisation of Micellar Systems for Photochemical Reactions

Alisa Kondrateva[a], Gianna Pölderl[b], Julian C.G. Kürschner[b], Line Næsborg[b], Monika Schönhoff[a]
[a] University of Münster, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Germany
[b] University of Münster, Institute of Organic Chemistry, Germany

Compartmentalization can serve as an efficient approach to develop reaction environments that enable novel synthesis routes, provided that control of the localization of reactants is achieved. Here, micellar photocatalysis of a [2+2] photocycloaddition via triplet-energy transfer is investigated. By employing sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) micellar reaction system, oxygen remains within the hydrophobic core of the micelle, while the reaction takes place in the Stern layer, minimizing oxygen quenching [1]. The localisation of molecular components such as catalyst and substrates in SDS micellar dispersion, the degree of substrate incorporation into micelles, and the accompanying micellar growth are studied by pulsed-field gradient (PFG) NMR diffusion (Fig. 1). This method enables the measurement of diffusion coefficients of substrates and SDS-surfactants in

water and in mixed micellar solutions. High substrate incorporation (>94%) into micelles related to their hydrophobic character induces pronounced micellar growth and a transition towards rod-like aggregates at high loading under the reaction conditions. The irradiation leads to a substantial decrease in micelle size, indicating redistribution of the hydrophobic cargo, rather than a simple reactant-to-product conversion.

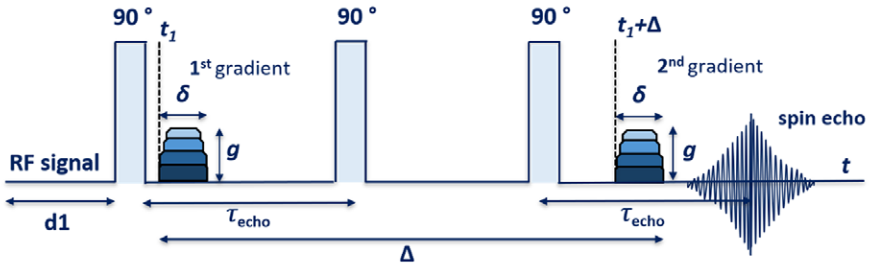


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the PGSTE sequence for determining diffusion coefficients.

Acknowledgements:
We thank the University of Münster and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation, Project-ID: 433682494-SFB 1459 Intelligent Matter) for support. The NMR spectrometer for diffusion experiments is funded by the DFG via proposal INST 211/1107-1 FUGG, project ID 525518783.
References: [1] J.C.G Kürschner, L. Brüss, L. Næsborg. Facilitating [2+2] Photocycloadditions by Promoting Oxygen Tolerance and Substrate Activation in Water. Chem. Eur. J. 2023, 29.

Awards, poster award: AMPERE NMR School 2026

Cassia Chiari

Long-Range J_{FH} Couplings for Conformational Analysis of Organic Compounds

Cassia Chiari[a], Laura Castañar Acedo[b] and Cláudio F. Tormena[a]
[a] Institute of Chemistry, University of Campinas, Brazil
[b] Faculty of Chemical Sciences, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain

The study of the transmission pathway of long-range J_{FH} couplings can be challenging due to its small magnitude, however their investigation can provide insights on the conformation preferences of fluorinated organic molecules. Assigning the sign of these J_{FH} couplings is also essential for accurate conformational studies since different pathways (through bond, hydrogen bonding and/or through space) can contribute with opposite signs. [1] This study aims to determine and compare the conformational preferences of fluorinated derivatives examples of oximes, amides and amines (Figure 1) in DMSO-d_6, and to identify interactions involving fluorine atom(s) and H(NH), H(OH) and H(CH) atoms. The magnitude of the couplings was measured using ^{1}H, ^{1}H{^{19}F}, ^{1}H pure shift, [2] IPAP-FESTA [3] and ^{1}H-^{15}N CLIP-HSQC [4] experiments, the sign was determined using IPAP-FESTA, SRI [5] and ^{1}H-^{13}C selCLIP-HSQMBC experiments, and the spatial proximity of involved atoms was probed using ^{1}H-^{19}F HOESY experiments. Computational studies consisted of conformational search using the GFN-xTB method, optimization of geometries at M11/def2-TZVPP level of theory and J coupling calculations for the minimum energy geometries at M11/EPR-III level of theory. Good correlation between experimental and calculated data was accomplished: for compounds (a), (c), (f) and (g) the error of the calculated J_{FH} coupling was up to 0.5 Hz, while for compounds (b), (d), (e) and (h-j) the error was up to 1.0 Hz. For all compounds, except for (c), the coupled nuclei of interest are close in space, indicating that JFH could have contribution of through space and/or hydrogen bonding transmission pathways, rather than exclusively through bond.

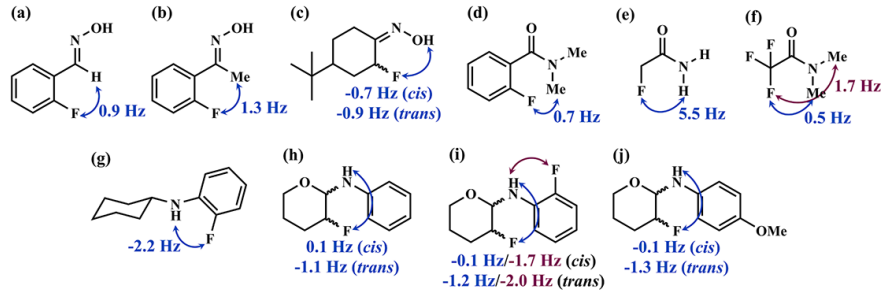


Figure 1. Examples of fluorinated oximes (a-c), amides (d-f) and amines (g-j) investigated and weighted average of long-range JFH coupling values calculated at M11/EPR-III level of theory.

Acknowledgements
FAPESP grants #2020/10246-0, #2021/05095-6 and #2023/10448-0, and Coaraci Supercomputer (FAPESP grants #2013/08293-7 and #2019/17874-0).

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Awards, poster award: AMPERE NMR School 2026

Liubov Chuchkova

Wavelenght-Dependent Photo-CIDNP in a Donor-Acceptor System across the Visible Spectral Range (350-650 NM)

Liubov Chuchkova[abc], Oleg Tretiak[ab], Kirill Sheberstov[d], Danila A. Barskiy[e], Raphael Kircher[ab], and Dmitry Budker[abcf]

[a] Institute of Physics, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany, [b] Helmholtz Institute Mainz, Germany [c] GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung, Darmstadt, Germany, [d] Chimie Physique et Chimie du Vivant (CPCV, UMR 8228), PSL University, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France, [e] Department of Chemistry and Physics, University of Miami, Coral Gables, USA, [f] Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Photo-chemically induced dynamic nuclear polarization (photo-CIDNP) probes spin-selective radical-pair processes in solution [1,2]. Here, we study the wavelength dependence of photo-CIDNP in a tetraphenylporphyrin-1,4-benzoquinone donor-acceptor system [3] using tunable laser excitation and broadband lamp irradiation with optical filters. The integrated CIDNP amplitudes were normalized to the incident photon flux to compare different excitation conditions quantitatively. As shown in Fig. 1, the CIDNP action spectrum is strongly non-monotonic and does not follow the UV-Vis absorption spectrum: strong absorbance at 400-440 nm gives weak CIDNP, whereas efficient polarization is observed at wavelengths with lower absorbance. These results show that photo-CIDNP efficiency is controlled not only by photon absorption, but also by wavelength-dependent excited-state relaxation, radical-pair formation, luminescence, and spin-selective recombination. The agreement between photon-flux-normalized laser and lamp data demonstrates that filtered broadband illumination can be used as an accessible alternative to tunable laser systems for wavelength-resolved photo-CIDNP studies.

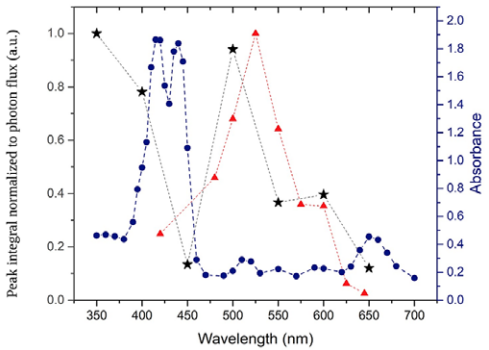

Figure 1. Wavelength dependence of the photo-CIDNP response. Black stars: lamp with optical filters; red triangles: diode-laser or OPO excitation; blue circles: UV-Vis absorbance measured by spectrophotometry. CIDNP amplitudes are normalized to the incident photon flux.

References:
[1] R. Kaptein and J. L. Oosterhoff, Chem. Phys. Lett., 1969, 4, 195-197.
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Report:

First Gordon Research Conference on Magnetic Resonance and Quantum Information Science

June 14–19, 2026, Southern New Hampshire University, Manchester

The inaugural Gordon Research Conference (GRC) on Magnetic Resonance and Quantum Information Science was held June 14–19, 2026, at Southern New Hampshire University. Chaired by Songi Han and Alexej Jerschow (with vice chairs Tatyana Polenova and Ashok Ajoy), this new meeting series was created to bridge the historically separate communities of magnetic resonance (MR) and quantum information science (QIS). It addressed the urgent need for a dedicated forum focused on spin-based quantum science, shared terminology, and cross-fertilization of methods and training.

The conference drew a large crowd of students, postdocs, faculty, company representatives and maxed out the GRC limit. The atmosphere was energetic and collaborative from the outset, participants described the meeting as brimming with enthusiasm and discussion, with an almost “Woodstock” intensity of cross-community exchange. Days were long and the program was densely packed, yet the traditional GRC format of ample discussion time after talks, poster sessions, free afternoons, and communal meals supported the high engagement throughout the week.
Nine scientific sessions, a Panel on the “Convergence of Quantum Formalism and Language,” two tutorial sessions, and multiple poster sessions structured the program. Tutorials provided foundational bridges between the communities. Topics spanned the full spectrum of spin quantum science and its applications:

- Electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) and dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP)
- Geometric phase
- Quantum algorithms
- Quantum-gate implementations across platforms ranging from trapped ions to molecular and solid-state systems
- Spin control, singlet–triplet states, and electron-spin dynamics
- Coherence, decoherence, and entanglement
- Hyperpolarization methods for spin-state initialization
- NMR/EPR pulse-sequence toolkits repurposed for quantum information
- Quantum engineering, sensing, and control

Talks and discussions included discussions of practical spin-control challenges, the interplay of singlet and triplet manifolds, and electron-spin systems as both qubits and sensors. The emphasis on translating language and formalisms between fields, explicitly encouraged by the organizers, proved especially productive, accelerating idea exchange and highlighting previously under-appreciated overlaps.

The presence of company representatives underscored growing commercial interest in spin-based quantum technologies, while the NSF program officer's attendance signaled federal interest in the emerging interface.

Participants left with a clear desire to see this conference series thrive. The conference was seen to both teach the fundamentals of spin quantum science and reveal untapped potential at the MR–QIS boundary. The next meeting is already scheduled for 2028 under the leadership of the current vice chairs, ensuring continuity of this new community.
In summary, the first GRC on Magnetic Resonance and Quantum Information Science established a vibrant, interdisciplinary forum that is likely to become a regular fixture for researchers working at the intersection of magnetic resonance and quantum information. The combination of a packed yet discussion-rich program, strong participation across career stages and sectors, and focused attention on shared language and methods made the week both scientifically productive and community-building.

Minutes of the meeting of the Ampere Bureau

Göteborg, on June 30, 2026

Members present (15):
A. Böckmann, M. Ernst, S. Hiller, V.-V. Telkki, B. Blümich, A. Kentgens, A. Lesage, T. Zalewski, R. Markiewicz, O. Millet, P. Giraudeau, S. Haber, P. Hilla, Y. Horbenko, T. Vosegaard

Excused:
D. Savchenko, S. Andrés-Campos, M. Schiavina, G. Jeschke, B. Newling, Y.-Q. Song, J.-M. Bonny, G. Bodenhausen, G. Otting, H. Oschkinat, M. Baldus, B.H. Meier

Agenda:
1. Approval of the agenda.
2. Approval of the minutes of the online AMPERE Bureau meeting of March 11, 2026
3. Report on the state of the AMPERE Society (A. Böckmann)
4. Financial report (M. Ernst)
5. Report on the state of EUROMAR (A. Lesage)
6. Preparation of AMPERE Bureau elections (A. Böckmann)
7. Preparation of AMPERE Committee elections (M. Ernst/A. Böckmann)
8. Report of the Young Members
9. Report on the AMPERE NMR School (R. Markiewicz)
10. Varia (M. Ernst)

At 12:50 hours, Matthias Ernst opened the meeting.

Ad 1.
The agenda was approved as is.

Ad 2.
The minutes of the previous AMPERE Bureau meeting were approved unanimously.

Ad 3.
President A. Böckmann presented an overview of the state and structure of the AMPERE Society. She commemorated David Michael Doddrell, a pioneer of DEST spectroscopy, who had passed away since the previous meeting, and acknowledged his contributions to NMR science. He will be remembered by the members of the Society.
A. Böckmann then reported on various activities of the Society. The five Young Members had made a very successful start: they reactivated the LinkedIn account, established

a Reddit community, and organized an Off-Resonance Webinar. Young Member D. Savchenko's job-announcement platform was developing well. The Women in NMR network was strengthening its activities. A. Böckmann also reviewed recent Society conferences and presented an outlook on forthcoming meetings.

Ad 4.
M. Ernst presented the financial report. The Society's finances were developing positively. Expenditure on conferences had increased, while income from membership fees remained stable; overall available funds had therefore increased slightly. The finances of the subdivisions also remained stable. The accounts will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval later in the year.

Ad 5.
A. Lesage reported on EUROMAR. EUROMAR 2026 in Gothenburg was proceeding very well in terms of participant numbers and sponsorship. EUROMAR 2025 had also been successful, with 640 participants. The next meeting, EUROMAR 2027, will be held jointly with ISMAR in Lyon on July 4–8. The venue has been booked, the organization is under way, and the website is online. EUROMAR 2028 will take place in Vienna on July 9–14, followed by EUROMAR 2029 in Porto.

Ad 6.
Several Bureau elections were scheduled for the forthcoming Committee meeting. The terms of the Secretary General and the Executive Secretary were ending. M. Ernst did not wish to seek another term. S. Hiller was proposed as Secretary General, a position that must be held by a person resident in Switzerland, and A. Gossert was proposed as Executive Secretary. B. Blümich agreed to extend his presidency of the Prize Committee by one year.

Ad 7.
Nine members of the AMPERE Committee will complete their terms in 2026. Four are no longer eligible for re-election: P. Crowley (Ireland), F. Rise (Norway), S. Ruthstein (Israel), and A. Gil (Portugal). Possible successors were C. Hewage or L. Brennan for Ireland, T. Bathen for Norway, and M. Leskes or I. Kaminker for Israel. No Portuguese replacement was needed because another Portuguese member serves on the Committee. The other five members are eligible for re-election. The Bureau proposed these candidates for consideration by the Committee and subsequent election by the General Assembly.

Ad 8.
The Young Members reported on their LinkedIn activities, online seminars, and plans for future initiatives.
Ad 9.
R. Markiewicz reported on the AMPERE NMR School held in Zakopane in June. The

school had 82 participants, including 22 lecturers; eight participants were women. It continued to offer excellent lectures and accommodation at an affordable price. The Bureau expressed its continued support for the school.

Ad 10.
The General Assembly will be held online via Zoom on Tuesday, September 1, 2026, at 14:00 CEST. A. Kentgens reported on sustainability activities. The report by P. Schanda had been published in Magnetic Resonance. There was considerable enthusiasm for climate-related initiatives, and many members had travelled to Oulu and Gothenburg by boat.

The meeting closed at 14:17.
Göteborg, 30 June 2026
Minutes: Sebastian Hiller

Minutes of the meeting of the Ampere Bureau

Göteborg, on Wednesday, July 1, 2026

Members present (33):
A. Kentgens, O. Millet, V.-V. Telkki, A. Kantola, I. Reile, M. Halse, P. Giraudeau, D. Kurzbach, P. Vasos, G. Parigi, P. Hilla, Y. Horbenko, A. Böckmann, T. Vosegaard, S. Hiller, M. Ernst, R. Pierattelli, T. Zalewski, M. Sardo, A.-C. Pöppler, D. Bernin, A. Zawadzka-Kazimierczuk, M. Kowalska, I. Komarov, V. Klimavičius, P. Novak, J. Plavec, S. Haber, S. Ruthstein, A. Lesage, M. Britton, B. Blümich, P. van der Wel

Excused:
L. Ciobanu, P. Crowley, A. Gil, K. Jaudzems, H. Oschkinat, G. Otting, A. Pastore, F. Rise, P. Schanda, Y.-Q. Song, G. Spyroulias, J. Tritt-Goc, M. Baldus, G. Mathies, J. Dolinšek, J. Matysik, L. Trantírek, D. Savchenko, J.-N. Dumez, J.-M. Bonny

Agenda:
1. Approval of the agenda.
2. Approval of the minutes of the AMPERE Committee meeting, Oulu on July 9, 2025
3. Report on the state of the AMPERE Society (A. Böckmann)
4. Financial report to be presented at the General Assembly (M. Ernst)
5. AMPERE Bureau elections (A. Böckmann)

6. Preparation of Committee elections at the General Assembly (M. Ernst/A. Böckmann)
7. Varia

At 12:45 hours, Matthias Ernst opened the meeting.

Ad 1.
The agenda was approved as is.

Ad 2.
The minutes of the previous AMPERE Committee meeting were approved unanimously.

Ad 3.
President A. Böckmann presented an overview of the state and structure of the AMPERE Society. She commemorated colleagues who had passed away since the previous meeting and acknowledged their contributions to magnetic resonance: David Michael Doddrell, a pioneer of DEST spectroscopy; Jean-Yves Lallemand, a member of the French Academy of Sciences; Jim Emsley, who worked in Southampton and co-founded Progress in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Hans-Martin Vieth, emeritus professor at Freie Universität Berlin and a major contributor to hyperpolarization methods; Philippe Derreumaux, a CNRS researcher in theoretical modelling; Robert Schurko of Florida State University, known for his work on pulse-sequence development; Robert Shulman of Yale University and the US National Academy of Sciences; Masatsune Kainosho, emeritus professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University, who contributed greatly to the community through ICMRBS conferences and advanced isotope-labelling methods; Liudvikas Kimtys of Vilnius University, who helped establish the Lithuanian NMR community; and James Feeney of the MRC in London, a co-founder of Progress in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy. They will be remembered by the members of the Society.
A. Böckmann then reported on various activities of the Society. The five Young Members had made a very successful start: they reactivated the LinkedIn account, established a Reddit community, and organized an Off-Resonance Webinar. Young Member D. Savchenko‘s job-announcement platform was developing well, and the Women in NMR network was strengthening its activities. A. Böckmann reviewed recent Society conferences and presented an outlook on forthcoming meetings; details are available on the Groupement AMPERE website. The Committee also discussed sustainable travel and the potential climate benefits of consolidating smaller conferences.

Ad 4.
M. Ernst presented the financial report. The Society‘s finances were developing positively, with strong overall income supported by the attractiveness and attendance of the EUROMAR conference. The finances of the subdivisions also remained stable, with some subdivisions very well funded. The accounts will be submitted to the General Assembly for approval later in the year.

Ad 5.
M. Ernst stepped down as Secretary General at the regular end of his term after eight years in office. The Secretary General must be resident in Switzerland. S. Hiller was elected unanimously as Secretary General, and A. Gossert was elected as Executive Secretary. B. Blümich‘s presidency of the Prize Committee was extended by one year.

Ad 6.
Nine members of the AMPERE Committee will complete their terms in 2026. Four are no longer eligible for re-election. P. Crowley (Ireland) was nominated to be succeeded by L. Brennan; F. Rise (Norway) by J. Seland; and S. Ruthstein (Israel) by M. Leskes. No replacement was considered necessary for A. Gil (Portugal), because another Portuguese member already serves on the Committee. The other five members—I. Komarov (Ukraine), D. Kurzbach (Austria), P. van der Wel (The Netherlands), T. Vosegaard (Denmark), and M. Halse (United Kingdom)—are eligible for re-election. The Bureau proposed these names for consideration by the AMPERE Committee and subsequent election by the General Assembly.

Ad 7.
The General Assembly will be held online via Zoom on Tuesday, September 1, 2026, at 14:00 CEST (Zurich time). Invitations will be sent to all members of the Groupement AMPERE.

The meeting closed at 13:24.

Göteborg, 1 July 2026
Minutes: Sebastian Hiller

Finances of the Groupement AMPERE and Subdivisions

Period from June 1. 2025 to March 31. 2026

	Balance on June 1. 2025	Membership Fees / Registration Payments	Donations/ Conference support, Copernicus Licence Fee, Seedfunding paid back	Travelgrants/ Prizes, Publishing Agreement	Conference Sponsoring/ Copernicus support	Conference Surplus / Licence fees Copernicus & reimb. taxes	Administration, Web Bureau Meetings / domains, credit card	Bank Charges / Depot Charges/ losses on Depot	Account Closing / Account carry over, withholding tax	Bank Interests Account carry over, Dividends	Gains on Value Paper witholding taxes	**Balance on May 31. 2026**
Groupement Ampere												
Ampere (CHF)	**26'686.90**						119.00	45.50	1'595.55	34.37		**24'961.22**
Ampere (Euro)	**68'853.93**	17'249.47	1'086.31	10'700.00	9'591.86		154.20	186.11	38.52	238.52		**66'757.54**
Andrew (CHF)	**18'549.94**			1'521.95				411.90		1'056.82		**17'672.91**
Andrew Depot (CHF)	**93'059.90**										5'205.59	**98'265.49**
Subdivisions												
Biol. Solid State (Euro)	**13'370.02**							42.63				**13'327.39**
EPR (CHF)	**4'589.00**						20.00			6.85		**4'575.85**
Food NMR (CHF)	**4'365.04**		1'380.75							6.55		**5'752.34**
MRPM (CHF)	**20'933.22**									31.35		**20'964.57**
SMRM (CHF)	**62'412.16**						34.37			43.70		**62'421.49**
Hyp (CHF)	**4'177.05**									6.25		**4'183.30**
Publication Div. (Euro)	**5'454.08**					1'256.06		99.45				**6'610.69**
Euromar												
Euromar (Euro)	**170'276.17**		15'000.00	22'500.00			238.52	134.06				**162'403.59**

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.

President
Anja Böckmann, CNRS/University of Lyon, France
anja.bockmann@ibcp.fr

Vice President
Óscar Millet, CIC bioGune
omillet@cicbiogune.es

Vice President
Patrick Giraudeau, Université de Nantes
patrick.giraudeau@univ-nantes.fr

Secretary General
Matthias Ernst, ETH Zurich, Switzerland,
maer@nmr.phys.chem.ethz.ch

Executive Secretary
Sebastian Hiller, University of Basel, Switzerland
sebastian.hiller@unibas.ch

Young Members
Darya Svachenko,Institute of Physics of the CAS, Czech Republic, dariyasavchenko@gmail.com
Sara N. Andres, McMaster University, Canada, andressn@mcmaster.ca
Shira Haber, Ben-Gurion University, Israel, habersh@post.bgu.ac.li
Perttu Hilla, University of Oulu, Finland, perttu.hilla@oulu.fi
Yuliia Horbenko, University of Nantes, France, yuliia,horbenko@univ-nantes.fr
Marco Schiavina, University of Florence, Italy, marco.schiavina@unifi.it

EF-EPR
Gunnar Jeschke, ETH Zurich, Switzerland
gjeschke@ethz.ch

SRMR
Luisa Ciobanu, CEA/Neurospin, France
luisa.ciobanu@gmail.com

MRPM
Yi-Qiao Song, Schlumberger-Doll Research,USA
ysong@slb.com

MR-Food
Jean-Marie Bonny, French National Institute for Agriculture, Food, and Environment, France
jean-marie.bonny@inra.fr

Hyperpolarisation
Geoffrey Bodenhausen, ENS, France,
geoffrey.bodenhausen@ens.fr

Publication Division
Gottfried Otting, Australian National University, Australia
gottfried.otting@anu.edu.au

Biological Solid State NMR
Hartmut Oschkinat, Leibniz Forschungsinstitut für Molekulare Pharmakologie, Germany
oschkinat@fmp-berlin.de

AMPERE NMR School
Roksana Markiewicz, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland

Euromar
Anne Lesage, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France
anne.lesage@ens-lyon.fr

Euromar Treasurer
Diana Bernin, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden
diana.bernin@chalmers.se

Past President
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bluemich@itmc.rwth-aachen.de

Honorary member
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beme@nmr.phys.chem.ethz.ch

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Paul Vasos (2019-2027) Horia Hulubei Institute for Nuclear Physics (IFIN-HH), Romania

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Anna Zawadzka-Kazimierczuk (2024-2028) University of Warsaw, Poland

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Kurt Wüthrich, ETH Zürich, Switzerland

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President: Bernhard Blümich, RWTH Aachen University, Germany
Members:
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Annalisa Pastore, King‘s College London, England
Alexej Jerschow, New York University, USA
Enrica Bordignon, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Hartmut Oschkinat, FMP Berlin, Germany

Future conferences

Ampere Event 2026

XIII EFEPR Conference	Brno, Czech Republic	Aug. 29 to Sept. 3
HYP 26	Göttingen, Germany	September 6-10
MRPM 2026	Ribeirão Preto, Brazil	October 26-29

Other Events 2026

FGMR Annual Discussion Meeting	Mainz, Germany	September 13-17
Spin Chemistry Meeting	Padova, Italy	September 20-24

Ampere Event 2027

AMPERE NMR School	Zakopane, Poland	June 13-19
EuroIsmar 2027	Lyon, France	July 4-8
Alpine Conference on Magnetic Resonance in Solids	Chamonix, France	September 12-16

Ampere Event 2028

Euromar 2028	Vienna, Austria	July 9-14

Groupement AMPERE

www.ampere-society.org