Inorganic Non-metallic Spectrometer

Infrared (IR) spectroscopy is one of the most common and widely used spectroscopic techniques employed mainly by inorganic and organic chemists due to its usefulness in determining ...

The purpose of this work was to build a representative collection of IR spectra of inorganic compounds to allow comparison of unknown inorganic sample with the database and identification of unknown ...

Utilizing laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy, these analyzers provide rapid identification and quantification of elements, including lithium, beryllium, and carbon, which are difficult to detect with ...

Determine the elemental composition of metals, alloys, rock samples, semiconductors, and other inorganic materials. Detect and quantify elements at low concentrations or trace levels in a ...

An inorganic mass spectrometer is a high-precision analytical instrument engineered specifically for the qualitative and quantitative determination of elemental composition, isotopic ratios, ...

FTIR is a very important analytical technique that is widely used for the detection and analysis of inorganic materials. It has a wide range of applications, from chemical composition analysis, ...

In this column, we will prove this and discuss what inorganic compounds are and describe the general characteristics of their infrared spectra.

NMR Spectroscopy of the Non-Metallic Elements is an invaluable reference source for all laboratories where NMR is used. It will also be widely used by organic and inorganic chemists, especially those ...

Especially inorganic mass spectrometry is advantageous in comparison to radioanalytical techniques for the characterization of radionuclides with long half-lives (>104 a) at ultratrace level and very low ...

Common nuclei for inorg. NMR: 31P, 19F, 29Si, 195Pt I = 1/2. A nucleus with I=1/2 has values mI = +1/2, -1/2. At a field of Hoof 2.35 T, DE resonance gap for H is n=100 MHz. The Ho does not change. ...

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