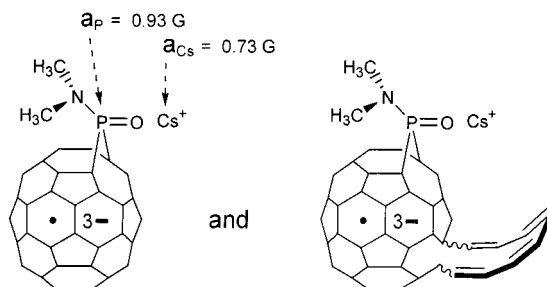


Additions and Corrections

Endohedral Alkali Metal Fullerenes [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 12905–12906]. CHERYL D. STEVENSON,* JAMES R. NOYES, AND RICHARD C. REITER

Page 12906: The structure of the ion radical giving rise to the EPR spectrum shown in Figure 2c is drawn incorrectly. The solvent (hexamethylphosphoramide) was found to react with C_{60} , and the material giving rise to this spectrum is shown below. It is not endohedral, as indicated in Figure 2c.



The apparent (based upon mass spectral analysis) endohedral material seems to originate from the intrusion of Cs^+ into a more highly charged $[2 + 2] C_{60}$ -cyclooctatetraene adduct.

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Book Reviews

Photoionization and Photodetachment. Part I and Part II. Advanced Series in Physical Chemistry. Volumes 10A and 10B. Edited by Cheuk-You Ng (Iowa State University). World Scientific: Singapore, New Jersey, London, Hong Kong. 2000. 1416 pp. \$170.00 (set). ISBN 981-02-3892-4

The stated goal of the Advanced Series in Physical Chemistry is to publish review monographs on specific themes, focusing on modern topics and new developments in a detailed fashion that will be most useful to new researchers entering the field. This goal has been admirably achieved in this two-volume set, which makes it a uniquely valuable resource to workers in the field.

The processes of photoionization of neutral molecules and photodetachment from an anion constitute the simplest electron-transfer reactions induced by photoabsorption. Although these two processes have a substantial intellectual overlap, the differences in the theoretical methods used for their treatment and the experimental techniques used for their study have kept them more separate than is desirable. In this set, Ng has done a commendable job in uniting them.

In this spirit, the chapter by Kimura and the one by Boesl et al. discuss clearly the nature of neutral molecule zero-kinetic-energy-electron spectroscopy (ZEKE) and anion ZEKE. The latter chapter also provides an extensive summary of the various high-resolution anion spectroscopic techniques. A lovely chapter by Philip Johnson describes the extensions of these studies to mass-analyzed cation spectroscopy. Chapters by Pratt and Simons provide a very clear, physically motivated

understanding of the nature of the continuum and bound states in the continuum for photodetachment and photoionization processes. Two chapters also give insight into the dramatic impact that ultrafast lasers and femtosecond photoelectron spectroscopy are providing to studies involving both photodetachment and photoionization. This level of detail is simply unavailable in regular publications and makes the coverage singularly useful to newcomers to the area.

Other chapters provide the kind of detailed experimental information that is essential in obtaining a deep understanding of a method, but which is rarely found in a normal journal article. Parker gives a detailed description of the new velocity-imaging methodology that has enormously improved the resolution of the ion-imaging technique. Continetti provides a thorough description of the methodology leading to the multiparticle-coincidence measurements required to obtain dynamical information from processes that involve three or more final state particles. Additional chapters provide detailed information on the current opportunities and future possibilities available with third-generation synchrotron light sources.

These volumes will occupy a prominent place on the bookshelf of virtually every practitioner in this field, and the various sets of chapters will be the subject of many student presentations to their research groups.

W. Carl Lineberger, *University of Colorado, Boulder*

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