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## ***Book Review***

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**Electron Paramagnetic Resonance—Elementary Theory and Practical Applications.** John A. Weil, James R. Bolton, and John E. Wertz. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1994. xxi + 568pp., figures and tables; ISBN 0-471-57234-9.

For some time now, I have had no answer when students asked me to name a recently published book which provides an introduction to electron paramagnetic resonance. While the earlier books written on this subject remain fundamentally sound, they are dated and not readily available, except in libraries. Thus, I felt both a sense of relief and anticipation when I learned that after twenty two years the book with which so many of us have become so familiar was being revised and would be published soon. In the words of the authors, the revised book titled **Electron Paramagnetic Resonance—Elementary Theory and Practical Applications** “is intended to be an introduction to and a tutorial on electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy. It has been written specifically for students at the senior undergraduate or graduate level and can be used either as a textbook in a course or as a self-study guide.” In short, I believe the authors have succeeded in their announced goal. The authors have commendably chosen to provide detailed discussion of a limited number of examples rather than a superficial treatment of a large number of topics. To those who know the earlier book, the revised one will have a familiar feel since many of the figures are the same. The major changes in the revised book include a significant reduction in the amount of discussion devoted to transition-group ions and a significant increase in such topics as the interpretation of EPR parameters, and time dependent phenomena related to relaxation times, linewidths, and radical concentration. An entirely new chapter on time-dependent excitation (e.g., pulsed EPR and Fourier Transform EPR) has been added and the chapter on double resonance techniques has been expanded. Finally, the changes in the text and in the organization of the book should make the book easier to read and to understand for someone new to this area. Overall, I am certain that all EPR spectroscopists will want a copy of this book readily available for reference in their laboratory. Students and others wishing to learn about EPR will find the book very helpful. I have only one relative minor complaint. Readers of this Journal would have preferred some references to relevant books and review articles concerning the use of EPR to study electrically conducting systems, especially as related to synthetic metals, in Chapter 13.

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