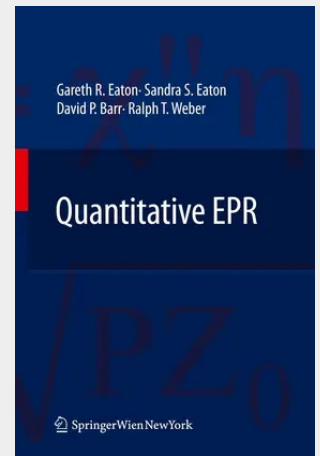


Quantitative EPR

There is a growing need in both industrial and academic research to obtain accurate quantitative results from continuous wave (CW) electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) experiments. This book describes various sample-related, instrument-related and software-related aspects of obtaining quantitative results from EPR experiments. Some specific items to be discussed include: selection of a reference standard, resonator considerations (Q, B₁, B₂), power saturation, sample positioning, and finally, the blending of all the factors together to provide a calculation model for obtaining an accurate spin concentration of a sample. This book might, at first glance, appear to be a step back from some of the more advanced pulsed methods discussed in recent EPR texts, but actually quantitative "routine CW EPR" is a challenging technique, and requires a thorough understanding of the spectrometer and the spin system. Quantitation of CW EPR can be subdivided into two main categories: (1) intensity and (2) magnetic field/microwave frequency measurement. Intensity is important for spin counting. Both relative intensity quantitation of EPR samples and their absolute spin concentration of samples are often of interest. This information is important for kinetics, mechanism elucidation, and commercial applications where EPR serves as a detection system for free radicals produced in an industrial process. It is also important for the study of magnetic properties. Magnetic field/microwave frequency is important for g and nuclear hyperfine coupling measurements that reflect the electronic structure of the radicals or metal ions.

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149,79 €

139,99 € (zzgl. MwSt.)

Lieferfrist: bis zu 10 Tage

Artikelnummer: 9783211929476

Medium: Buch

ISBN: 978-3-211-92947-6

Verlag: Springer Vienna

Erscheinungstermin: 23.04.2010

Sprache(n): Englisch

Auflage: 1. Auflage, 2010

Produktform: Gebunden

Gewicht: 471 g

Seiten: 185

Format (B x H): 160 x 241 mm

