enzyme complexes involved in long-chain fatty acid synthesis and polyketide synthesis were partially unraveled, and the regulation of the various pathways at the allosteric and protein biosynthesis levels was studied. Lynen became Vice President of the Max Planck Society (1972–1978) and President of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (1975–1979). The Humboldt Foundation, which mainly supports young scientists from abroad during postdoctoral studies in Germany, established, in Lynen's honor after his death, the Feodor Lynen Research Fellowship for young German scientists for postdoctoral work abroad.

With respect to the biography, I have only little to criticize. The description of Lynen's many negotiations for remaining at the University of Munich and with the Max Planck Society perhaps takes up a bit too much space. Instead, more details on Lynen's most-important publications would have been appreciated. But all in all, I congratulate Dr. Heike Will on writing this interesting biography.

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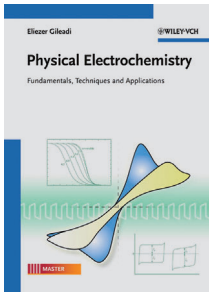

Physical Electrochemistry
Fundamentals, Techniques and Applications. By Eliezer Gileadi. Wiley-VCH, Weinheim 2011. 374 pp., hardcover, € 69.00.—ISBN 978-3527319701

Physical Electrochemistry

This book is written as a graduate course textbook, intended primarily for chemistry and chemical engineering students, but would be also a welcome addition to the reference library of anybody who deals with electrochemistry, at any level. The style of the presentation is clear and true to the title: *Physical Electrochemistry*, with emphasis on electrochemical principles rather than on electrochemical methods. There are no references and no problem sets. The important formulae are presented as such, without derivation, but the logical thread is clearly outlined in the text.

The material is divided into 20 chapters. The first three deal with the "essentials", i.e. the meaning of interfacial potential, ionic versus electronic conduction, transport, equilibrium and non-equilibrium at interface, etc.; everything that student needs to consider before diving into the in-depth of explanations, which are found in the following chapters. The double layer at metal-ionic interface is covered in Chapters 8 and 9. Third chapter is devoted to the overview measurement of electrical parameters, which are covered in depth in Chapters 14–17. Charge transfer kinetics and coupled chemical–electrochemical reactions are described in Chapters 4 and 5–7, respectively, with somewhat uneven attention to detail.

Some topics that reflect the life-long electrochemical interests of the author are included and treated in greater depth: They are electroplating (Chapter 19), corrosion (Chapter 18), and energy conversion/storage (Chapter 20). A new topic of nano-aspects of electrocatalysis is covered on 7 pages. Some topics that are sometimes found in similar books, and are not included here, are the electrochemistry at the interface of two immiscible liquids (with the exception of mercury), ancillary techniques, electroanalytical chemistry, semiconductor electrodes, and bulk electrolytes. However, with those topics included the amount of material would have definitely exceeded one semester.

Would I use this book as a principal teaching text in the graduate course? The answer is unequivocally "yes", but I would need to supplement it with additional materials to meet specific needs of my course. I believe that such adjustment would have to be made by any teacher. The material is presented clearly and logically. The graphics are clear and there are plenty of examples and invaluable practical hints, as would be expected from an author who dedicated his life to teaching and practicing electrochemistry.

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