SEAC*communications*

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We thank our sponsors and welcome new ones.....

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President's message

"High Impact" Electroanalytical Chemistry

In our profession, the importance of the science we do is often measured by the ultimate "significance" or "impact" of the work. Do others eventually use the novel electroanalytical technique we develop or apply our new equation/theory to their own problems on a routine basis? If so, then the body of work becomes truly significant. In some cases, the decision to publish research results in a given journal may well depend on the "impact factor" of that journal. If we think the work will be important, we submit the corresponding manuscript to a journal with the highest impact factor rating. Of course, the true significance of any work cannot be gauged by the journal in which it is published. Quite the contrary! Only by integrating the long-term influence and outgrowths of the research (new or modified theories, technology improvements, commercial products, citations, etc.) over a period of decades can the real scientific impact of any given publication and/or body of work be judged.

In electroanalytical chemistry, we have many examples of "high impact" fundamental as well as applied contributions that have withstood the test of time. Seminal examples include Heyrovsky's development of polarography, Clarke's amperometric oxygen sensor, Crèmer's discovery of the potentiometric pH response of glass membranes, Levich's theories of mass transport; Bard's studies of electrogenerated chemiluminesence that have led to modern ultrasensitive binding assays, and Simon's pioneering work with valinomyin for potassium selective membrane electrodes. Of course, many more historical and contemporary examples can be cited.

In this issue, we are very fortunate to have Roger Bates, emeritus Professor at the University of Florida, reflect on his work, which was carried out some fifty years ago at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS). Talk about "high impact" electroanalytical chemistry!!! It was Bates who defined the current pH scale by assigning pH values to the standard buffers that all scientists use to calibrate their pH electrodes each and every day. Without such standards, we would not know that the normal pH of blood is 7.31 - 7.45, because we would not have any way to relate the measured EMF from a glass membrane electrode to the hydrogen ion activity within the sample of blood. Bates' work was carried out meticulously, and the long-term impact has been profound in all areas of science and technology.

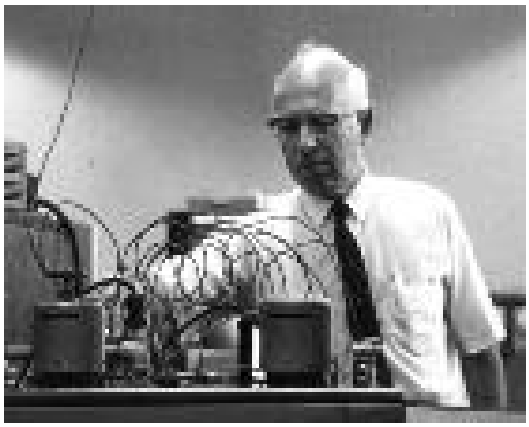
I urge you to read Bates' reflections and ask your students and/or associates to do the same. We all make pH measurements on a daily basis and most of us take these measurements for granted. We quickly calibrate the pH meter with the pH 6.865 phosphate buffer, and then the pH 4.008 phthalate buffer, and robotically place the pH electrode into our test sample without ever thinking of the science behind the measurement. It is important, however, to understand the basics that make such measurements possible, and which also make the pioneering work of Roger Bates such a significant and long lasting contribution to the field of electroanalytical chemistry. More details of the science behind the measurement can be found in Bates' classic book: "Determination of pH: Theory and Practice," (Wiley, 1964)!!

IT'S THE SEASON… for Science With Impact

I am, as is our pres, really glad we got the story from Roger Bates. The story is one "for the books", and I am glad we have it. The work of Roger, or Mr. pH as some called him, produced and organized scientific knowledge central to our discipline, in an area that some may view as unrewarding (*in 1988 July Newsletter, then Editor Dick Durst used the name Mr. pH, while wishing Roger speedy recovery from surgery*). The science is at the core of our discipline's fundamental physicochemical principles and is based on careful, patient measurements that we all strive for. The National Bureau of Standards was the place to do this work and the results are here to stay. Roger, of course, does not think about what he did; he still thinks about how the science could be advanced further! For a number of years I have marveled at this octagenerian gentleman's even keel. Roger is now 90, still plays tennis (*yep, the picture from the 1988 July Newsletter still applies*), and is a great dinner companion. I want to thank him for his contribution, which he delivered personally to me to meet my deadline and save me time.

WHY STUDENTS (AND OTHERS) DON'T KNOW pH

Roger G. Bates



It was several weeks ago, and I was downloading my daily crop of email messages. Among the harvest of jokes and advertisements for diverse products and services my eye caught a subject entry that read "Chemists don't know pH". My correspondent, an adjunct professor of chemistry, rightly complained of talk concerning the pH of "solutions in organic solvents and in plating baths that have 30% ammonia". Even more egregious are discussions relating to pH in solids.

Quite evidently, the pH scale, despite its usefulness, does not meet all of the needs of modern science, commerce, and industry. To use it most effectively demands an understanding of the pH concept as well as the limitations of the measurement process by which useful scales of acidity or basicity can be realized. For this reason, the operational pH as we know it today is not easy to define.

A SIMPLE, MEANINGFUL CONCEPT OF pH IS DESIRED

It is perhaps safe to say that students in general have learned that the acid/base balance of aqueous solutions is measured by the concentration (molarity) or molality (m) of free hydrogen ions. For practical purposes, if one is dealing with solutions no more concentrated than 1M in an aqueous medium at room temperatures, he/she may have to deal with values of m_H between l M and 10^{-14} M. It is thus convenient, as Sorensen suggested in 1909, to use a negative logarithmic scale for m_H, denoting -log m_H by the symbol pH. Although outmoded, the Sorensen pH scale finds use in certain special applications. This concept of pH is simple and satisfying. Unfortunately, however, the experimental determination of hydrogen ion concentrations is not readily carried out.

After the activity concept came into common use, Sorensen and Linderstrom-Lang (1924) suggested that pH should be defined on a scale of a_H, namely $pH=-\log a_H$, where a_H is $m_H(_H$, $(_H$ being the activity coefficient. This formal definition of the pH unit is also simple and appealing, despite the fact that the activity of a single ionic species is not accessible by thermodynamic methods. As we shall see, the present-day operational definition of pH, despite its utility, is far from simple.

A SIMPLE MEASURING TECHNIQUE IS AVAILABLE

The pH meter with glass electrode is a very useful electrochemical device, stable and easy to use. One can be fairly confident that the emf it displays is some function of the concentration of hydrogen ions in the fluid in contact with the electrodes of the instrument. This is because the surface potential of the glass electrode changes as hydrogen ions are exchanged between solution and receptive centers in the glass. This exchange takes place more readily with hydrogen ions than with most other ions that may be in the vicinity of the electrode's surface.

Unfortunately, however, a reference electrode, comprising the liquid junction with the solution, is needed to complete the measuring circuit. This reference potential may not remain constant (as it is supposed to do) when solutions of different compositions are used. This is particularly the case when the solution contains the highly mobile hydrogen or hydroxyl ions in quantity (*i.e.*, has a pH less than 4 or greater than 10). This difficulty can be minimized by using the pH meter to measure the *change* of emf (E), when one solution is replaced by another of similar composition and closely matching pH. Under these favorable conditions, E can be assumed to be the result of differences in the potential of the glass electrode alone and may be expected to result from the ratio of the hydrogen ion activities of the two media. If this activity, or [pH(S)], in one of the solutions (the standard) is known or assigned, the value pH(X) in the other solution (the unknown) can be determined:

$$ln\,[(a_H)_X/(a_H)_S] = (\,E)F/RT$$

where F, R, and T are the Faraday, gas constant, and temperature in Kelvins, respectively.

STANDARD SOLUTIONS FOR pH

To meet these requirements, standards for pH should have accurately known or assigned values of hydrogen ion activity, a_H. In addition, in order to minimize variations in the liquid-junction potential, the compositions of these reference solutions should match as closely as possible the pH and compositions (especially the ionic strength and temperature) of the unknowns for which pH(X) will be determined. Evidently, for best results several standard solutions may need to be available. For this purpose, stable buffer solutions are most commonly employed.

The assignment of standard values [pH(S)] is based on emf measurements of cells without liquid junction, containing a hydrogen gas electrode and a stable reference electrode, usually of silver coated with silver chloride. The standard potential of this electrode is well known in the temperature range 0 to 95EC. When the solution under investigation contains a small known amount of a soluble chloride, measurements of emf can lead to the quantity ($a_H(_{Cl}$) in the chloride-free buffer solution by thermodynamically valid procedures. This result, based on a convention adopted for evaluating the activity of the chloride species, yields values of pH(S) for the pH standard in question.

THERMODYNAMICS IS NICE BUT NOT SIMPLE

Many thermodynamic methods permit the mean ionic activity of electrolytes to be determined, singly or in mixtures, but the activity of a single ionic species is accessible only by a non-thermodynamic route. Nevertheless, conventions, accepted by user groups for a particular operation, are not uncommon. Without a basis in theory, however, the universal acceptance of any convention by all concerned groups may be difficult to achieve. Without general acceptance, individuals or groups are “on their own”, and none can claim to have the “correct” approach. It may nonetheless be agreed that some choices are more “reasonable” than others. For this reason, the selection of conventions is a major concern of the metrological institutes of individual countries and of the *Organization Internationale de Métrologie Légale (*OIML).

Following a hiatus during World War II, the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) was persuaded (through the untiring efforts of Professor I. M. Kolthoff) to establish a Division of Analytical Chemistry, not formerly a part of IUPAC. The initial organization of the Division embodied a Commission on Potentiometric Data, with pH standardization as a significant part of its early agenda. I was chosen as chairman of this group

At this time, pH standardization was under consideration at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), and several reasonable conventions for the single ionic activity were being examined to assess the practical differences of pH that might be expected from equally reasonable estimates of the single ionic activity. Another commission in the IUPAC, headed by the renowned thermodynamicist E. A. Guggenheim of Reading, was also concerned with pH standardization. Together we faced the problem of choosing a

convention for the ionic activity coefficient of a single species, chloride, to be used for the purpose of assigning standard pH values. Professor Guggenheim took the position "since no selection can be proved either right or wrong, it doesn't matter. You may choose." With his blessing, I suggested that it would be "reasonable" to choose values for $(_{Cl}$ that were similar to those for the mean activity coefficients of HCl and NaCl in their mixtures. For convenience in the calculation of $(_{Cl}$ at a variety of ionic strengths (I), we would recommend use of the first term of the Debye Hückel equation in the form $\log (_{Cl}=-A\%I/(1+1.5\%I)$ at all temperatures.

This convention, which came to be called the Bates-Guggenheim (BG) convention, was intended for use at ionic strengths not in excess of 0.1. It formed the basis for the assignment of pa_H values to the NBS pH standards, also adopted by IUPAC and several industrialized nations. This is a "multistandard" scale with several fixed points. The British Standards Institute endorses a pH scale fixed by a single primary standard, with other reference points, designated "secondary", used for confirmation.

The NBS pH scale, however, is maintained through issuance of a series of standard reference materials. The name of its parent institution (NBS), however, has been superseded by "National Institute of Standards and Technology" (NIST). All of the fixed points on the scale are regarded to be endowed with equal validity. These standards consist of stable aqueous buffer mixtures selected to span the useful range of pH.

Recent studies, sponsored in part by IUPAC, have as their objective alternative conventions based for the most part on newer and more complex formulations than does the simpler BG convention. They are designed to replace and extend BG to higher ionic strengths. One of these is an effort to set up a "unified pH scale" which could lead to a convention applicable at ionic strengths well above the 0.1 limit imposed on the earlier convention. For this purpose, it is proposed to utilize the ionic parameters derived from studies of mixtures of electrolytes containing the ions of the individual buffer systems over a considerable range of ionic strengths. The many experimental studies involved have the salutary effect of producing a volume of thermodynamic data on electrolytes in an area where research has been languishing. The new conventions to which they lead may indeed be regarded as "more reasonable" than older and simpler procedures, but their "correctness" must remain unproven.

CONCLUSION

It is evident, therefore, that the modern operational pH is indeed difficult to "know". It is not easy to relate this quantity directly to the seven basic physical quantities (length, mass, etc.) of the *Système International d'Unités* (SI). Nevertheless, the conventions on which pH scales of today are based are not "cast in stone", and it is not inconceivable that future modification, either as a result of changing human preferences or industrial and scientific progress, may occur. It is essential, however, that scientific groups worldwide stand together on a single version of the operational pH scale, in order that pH values remain the same from place to place at a given point in time.

Chemistry Nobel prize- one of the awardees this year is ***John Fenn*** (***Virginia Commonwealth University***) who received the prize for the development of electrospray ionization mass spectrometry (ESI MS). According to John Fenn's account, the Nobel research, which was first published in 1984, was going on at the time of his forced retirement from Yale in 1987, at the age of 70 (he is now 85). In 1993 John Fenn went on to Virginia Commonwealth where, as he said, he got the lab space to continue the work.

The electrospray process is electrochemical in nature and is incredibly practical when a protein's mass needs to be analyzed, which in MS requires protein's entry into the gas phase first. One of my "non-electrochemist" colleagues has remarked that "This is the one that escaped the electrochemists". Perhaps, but there is always a reason. Can similar recognition of CE (another escapee) be far behind? I cannot stop thinking that the prize of 1 million dollars, often shared, as in this case, was a large a sum of money a number of years ago but now needs to go up. Science is worth it.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Membership of the Society for Electroanalytical Chemistry

March 20, 2002

Morial Convention Center; New Orleans, LA

President Mark Meyerhoff called the meeting to order at 12:00 p.m. Approximately 50 members and their guests were present. The minutes of the 2001 Meeting of the Society were distributed by Secretary Susan Lunte and subsequently approved.

Certificates of Appreciation were awarded to retiring directors Craig Bruntlett, Johna Leddy, Dennis Tallman as well as to newsletter editor Debra Rolison, treasurer Joseph Maloy, and president Stephen Weber.

The President welcomed the new members of the Board of Directors Joseph Maloy, Craig Lunte and Werner Kuhr. The new SEAC officers were announced. These are President-Elect Henry White, Secretary Susan Lunte and Treasurer Johna Leddy. In addition, Debra Rolison was acknowledged for her many years of excellent service to the organization as the editor of the SEAC newsletter. Anna Brajter-Toth was introduced as the new editor

Joseph Maloy presented the Society's financial report, stating that the SEAC total net worth in 2001 was $78,786.00, which increased to $86,606.58 in 2002.

The new SEAC committee chairs were announced. These are Joseph Maloy (Finance); Greg Swain (Activities) and Werner Kuhr (Awards).

An announcement was made that the new deadline for applications for the Student Travel Awards will be January 15. Those individuals submitting applications are asked to include a copy of their Pittcon abstract and a CV in their application packet. The President also announced that the composition of the Reilly Award Selection Committee will be changed from including all the Reilly award winners to a smaller committee consisting of five to seven former Reilley Award winners. The individuals on this committee will be chosen by the committee chair in consultation with the SEAC president and the past president. The President then reminded people to nominate individuals for the Reilly Award, the Young Investigator Award, and the Student Travel Grants.

A call for new members was made. Joseph Maloy also asked the membership to consider the possibility of increasing the amount of dues to help cover the cost of the on-line payment system and other SEAC expenses.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan M. Lunte
Secretary

Copy of SEAC Bylaws is now on our Website - Thanks to the efforts of SEAC Director Joe Maloy, the pres MEM and our indefatigable Webmaster Sam Kounaves you can now always find the SEAC bylaws.

Check the SEAC website for the list of current and past officers of SEAC.

The current committees and their Chairs are:
Rick Baldwin--membership
Harry Mark---Nominations
Werner Kuhr--Awards
Joe Maloy---Finance
Greg Swain---Activities
This is an early call for volunteers for SEAC committees!

Mark Meyerhoff continues as President while Henry White is President-Elect until 6/30/03, at which time Henry will become President and Mark will become Past-President. "I know it's confusing, but consider the source " stated Joe Maloy who helps keep us on track.

SEAC Bylaws Summary- The Society for Electroanalytical Chemistry

is a non-profit organization for scientists interested in all aspects of electroanalytical chemistry. SEAC is governed by four Officers and fifteen Directors elected from the Membership. While the Board may meet at any time, only one Annual Meeting of the Membership is held in conjunction with another major scientific meeting. SEAC currently holds its Annual Meeting at PITTCON.

SEAC is responsible for the establishment and the administration of the Charles N. Reilley Memorial Award and the SEAC Young Investigator Award. Sponsored by Bioanalytical Systems, Inc. and administered entirely by SEAC, the Reilley Award recognizes an active researcher who has made a major contribution to the theory, instrumentation, or applications of electroanalysis. The Young Investigator Award recognizes accomplishments by a researcher who is within the first seven years of his or her full time profession. This Award is currently sponsored by Cypress Systems, Inc.

In conjunction with the presentation of these awards, SEAC arranges an Award Symposium and an informal Reception in honor of the Awardees at PITTCON. SEAC thereby serves as a focal point for all analytical chemists who wish to exchange ideas about electroanalytical chemistry.

SEAC encourages student participation in PITTCON through SEAC Graduate Student Travel Grants provided by PerkinElmer Instruments. Administered by the Awards Committee, these competitive grants reimburse the travel expenses of students who deliver oral presentations on their research at PITTCON.

SEAC also publishes *SEAC Communications*, a newsletter on the World Wide Web. The newsletter may be found at http://seac.tufts.edu on the Internet.

Any individual with an interest in electroanalytical chemistry is invited to join SEAC. Regular dues are $15.00 per year. Students of Members may be enrolled at no cost for the first year of membership. Otherwise, students and post-doctoral fellows may join for $7.50 per year. A lifetime membership option is available for $250.00, payable either as a lump sum or in five annual non-refundable installments of $50.00.

If you wish to join you may either complete the attached application form and send it with your dues to the Membership Chairman or you may join and make dues payment by credit card on the Internet at: http:// seac.tufts.edu/membership.html

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Graduate Student Travel Award- Applications Deadline Januaray 1 2003. Up to 5 Awards are anticipated.

The president Mark Meyerhoff has been busy raising money for SEAC and his and Johna Leddy's efforts are enlarging our list of sponsors of the Award. Check out the update on the ***student travel grant awards*** (5 to be made this year), which are made possible thanks to award sponsors (**last issue of the SEAC Newsletter**).

We had talked about having the students who win travel awards present a poster of their work at our SEAC mixer. This is intended to give the award winners a chance to show off their work to all and especially the senior SEACers and encourage new blood to participate in SEAC.
Please make sure to encourage good students who will give talks at Pittcon to apply and present posters at the mixer!

Send applications to: Professor Werner Kuhr, SEAC Awards Committee, Department of Chemistry, University of California- Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521, e-mail: Werner.kuhr(at)ucr.edu.

The original sponsor of SEAC Awards is doing well.

We look forward to the continued support of SEAC activities by BAS.

BAS Agrees to Acquire PharmaKinetics Laboratories and LC Resources - Acquisitions to Expand Capabilities in Phase I/II Clinical Trials and Bioanalytical Services.

WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 20,2002-- Bioanalytical Systems, Inc. (Nasdaq:BASI)announced today that it has signed a definitive agreement to acquire PharmaKinetics Laboratories, Inc. (OTCBB:PKLB) in Baltimore, Maryland, and it has reached an agreement in principle to acquire LC Resources, Inc., a privately-held company based in Walnut Creek, California.

PharmaKinetics is an established provider of bioanalytical contract services, Phase I/IIa clinical trials and later-stage clinical trials management. According to Dr. James Wilkinson, PharmaKinetics President and CEO, " Common cultures and commitment of both firms to client satisfaction and regulatory excellence make this a very strong union." LC Resources has an expert team that maintains a high profile in bioanalysis. Their bioanalytical laboratory in McMinnville, Oregon will enable BAS to expand its services and products presence on the West Coast.

Dr. Kissinger went on to say, "The BAS business model, and our passion, bridge the space between late discovery (theory) and Phase II clinical trials (reality), from mice to man. We have long focused our people, products and laboratories on the space that integrates animal science and bioanalytical science. These acquisitions bring us highly talented bioanalytical and clinical research teams and establish BAS in early phase clinical research. The additional sites will complement our core sites in West Lafayette and Warwickshire, UK, and support our commitment as a global bioanalytical resource for drug developers. By placing us closer to leading pharmaceutical companies and expanding our core competency in pre-clinical and early stage clinical research, the acquisitions will enable more pronounced expansion into large pharma, biotech and generic firms." *This release contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, risks and uncertainties related to the development of products and services, changes in technology, industry standards and regulatory standards, and various market and operating risks detailed in the company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.*

Bioanalytical Systems Receives Award from Pfizer *for Outstanding Service on Anti-psychotic Drug*

WEST LAFAYETTE, IN, July 10, 2002 Bioanalytical Systems, Inc. (Nasdaq:BASI) has received an award from Pfizer Inc in recognition of its outstanding service and dedication to the development and recent FDA approval of Geodon, an anti-psychotic drug for treatment of schizophrenia, a disease that affects over 2.2 million Americans.

Dr. Ron Shoup, President of the BAS contract research division commented, “This success has been the result of five years of work by many dedicated professionals, meeting very stringent quality standards.”

* PHOTO CAPTION: Dr. Maggie Voelz and David Shirley coordinated the Geodon project at BAS for Pfizer.

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Henry White is this Years' Faraday Medal Winner

This from Julie Macpherson (Royal Society Research Fellow Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL UK) herself a winner of the 2003 SEAC Young Investigator Award (see PittConn Update below and the last issue of the Newsletter):

This year's recipient of the Farday Award was none other than Henry White. He obtained his medal and gave a presentation on his work at the annual UK Electrochem meeting which was this year held in Preston, Lancashire (Northern England).

The day before the award ceremony lecture etc. I took Henry hiking up the tallest mountain in the UK (unfortunately we forgot to pack suntan oil and water) so he turned up the next day a little dehydrated and sunburnt, also the airport lost his luggage so it was a comedy of errors. **The picture is of Henry at the top of Scafell Pike** (English Lake District, West coast of England just below Scotland-Ed.) looking a little the worse for wear!!!

P.S. I actually have video footage of Henry chasing sheep up in the mountains. I don't think it's of any use to the SEAC Newsletter. (Julie- hold on to it. It may come in handy-ED.).

This from Julie Macpherson and Professor Patrick R. Unwin, Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick Coventry CV4 7AL UK

The Faraday medal is awarded annually to an outstanding overseas electrochemist by the Electrochemistry Group of the Royal Society of Chemistry (UK committee) to an overseas electrochemist who has made outstanding contributions to the subject. Henry was chosen for his highly imaginative investigations in electrochemistry and beyond. Last year's winner was Michae Gratzel. Past winners include Al Bard, Royce Murray,
Alan Bond, Stanley Bruckenstein, and Adam Heller.

Henry was the Reilley Award winner in 2000 and we congratulate him again!

PITTCONN® 2003 UPDATE:

The preliminary program of Charles N. Reilley and Young Investigator Awards Symposium arranged by Greg Swain is ready for PittConn® 2003 in Orlando, March 9-14.

Charles N. Reilley and Young Investigator Awards – arranged by Greg M. Swain, Michigan State University

Greg M. Swain, Michigan State University, Presiding

5 min.	Introductory Remarks – Greg M. Swain
5 min.	Presentation of the 2003 Charles N. Reilley Award to Richard L. McCreery
35 min.	***Modified Carbon Surfaces for Electrochemistry and Molecular Electronics*** – Richard L. McCreery, The Ohio State University
35 min.	***Electrochemical Etching of Carbon Materials: Applications in Electroanalysis and Microfabrication*** – Mark T. McDermott, University of Alberta, Solomon Ssenyange, Gregory K. Kiema
35 min	***Measuring Chemical Dynamics with Carbon Electrodes*** – R. Mark Wightman, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
15 min	Recess
5 min	Presentation of the 2003 Young Investigator Award to Julie Macpherson, University of Warwick
35 min.	***Electrochemical Imaging: Towards the Nanometer Scale*** – Julie Macpherson, University of Warwick, Neil Wilson, Catherine Gardner
35 min	***Advanced Carbon Electrode Materials for Electrochemical Detection Coupled with Separation Science*** – Greg M. Swain, Michigan State University

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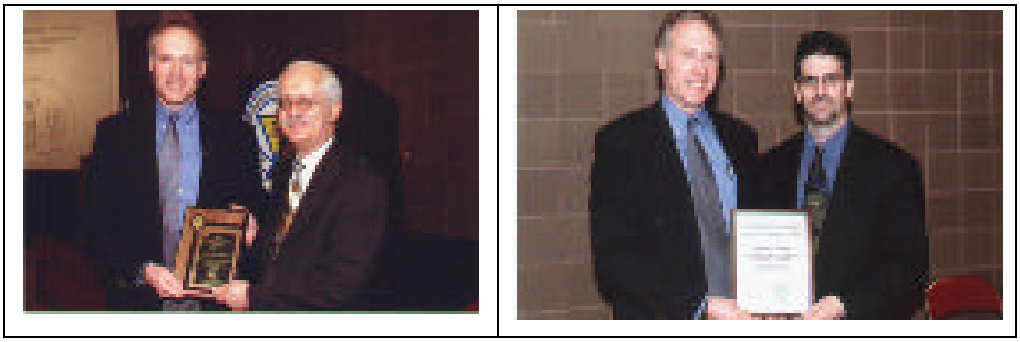
Julie Macpherson, Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom. Tel. 44 (0)2476 573886. Fax. 44 (0) 2476 524112. j.macpherson(at)warwick.ac.uk

Co-authors – Neil Wilson (Department of Physics, University of Warwick) and Catherine Gardner (Department of Chemistry, University of Warwick)

Greg M. Swain, Department of Chemistry, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48823-1322. Tel. (517) 355-9715 x229. Fax. (517) 353-1793. swain(at)cem.msu.edu

These **official pictures from PittConn® 2002** via Symposium Chair Mark Wightman.



The pres with 2002 Reilley Award winner Christian Amatore (top) and Young Investigator Award winner Andrew Hillier (bottom).

Meetings… Meetings… Meetings

NanoStructured Materials Conference

3rd Annual NANOENERGY 2002 - Production and Application of NanoStructured Materials for Energy Devices, December 11 - 13, 2002, Eden Roc Resort & Spa - Miami Beach, FL
Conference Agenda:
HTML File: http://www.knowledgepress.com/events/5201100.htm
PDF File: http://www.knowledgepress.com/events/5201100_p.pdf

ELECTROCHEMISTRY GORDON CONFERNCE

ANNOUNCEMENT - 2003 Electrochemistry conference

The 2003 Gordon Research Conference on ELECTROCHEMISTRY will be held at the Clarion Ventura Beach Hotel in Ventura, California from January 12 to 17, 2003. The conference chair of this meeting is Dr. Mark Spitler, Chemmotif, Inc. Plan to attend. If you have not already applied to the conference, please do so on line <http://www.grc.org/> www.grc.org at the Gordon Research Conferences web site.

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Conference Co-ordinator
Gordon Research Conferences
P.O. Box 984
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GRC on Electrochemistry, Ventura, CA, January 12-17, 2002
40th Anniversary Meeting

Chair: Mark T. Spitler (spitlem(at)tiac.net)
Vice-Chair: D. Buttry (buttry(at)uwyo.edu)

SUNDAY

2:00 pm - 9:00 pm	***Arrival and check-in***
4:00 - 6:00 pm	Chairman's 40th Anniversary Reception
6:00 p.m.	Dinner
7:30 pm - 9:30 pm	**Redox Systems**
	Discussion Leader: **J. Lenhard** (Eastman Kodak)
7:30 pm - 8:30 pm	**H. Abruna** (Cornell University) "Redox and Photoactive Nanometric Building Blocks"
8:30 pm - 9:30 pm	**A. Fitch** (Loyola University Chicago)

"Leashes and Links: Electrochemistry in Leashed Clays and Linked Hemoglobins"

MONDAY

7:30 am - 8:30 am Breakfast

Discussion Leader: **Fred Anson** (California Institute of Technology)

9:00 am - 12:30 pm **40th Anniversary Ralph Adams Session I - Bioelectrochemistry**

9:00 am – 10:00 am **P. Kissinger** (Purdue University and Bioanalytical Systems)
"The Current State of Commercial Electroanalytical Chemistry"

10:00 am - 11:00 am **M. Wightman** (University of North Carolina)
"Simultaneous Measurement of Multiple Extracellular Brain Components with Electrochemistry"

11:00 – 11:30 am Photo Opportunity and Coffee Break

11:30 am - 12:30 pm **S. Alva** (Medisense - Abbot)
"A Road Map of Electrochemical Biosensors for Diabetes Monitoring"

12:30 pm Lunch

1:30 pm - 5:00 pm Free Time

5:00 pm - 6:00 pm **Social Hour/Poster Session I**

6:00 pm Dinner

7:30 pm - 9:30 pm **40th Anniversary Ralph Adams Session II – *Charge Transfer at Carbon***

Discussion Leader: **T. Kuwana** (University of Kansas)

7:30 pm - 8:30 pm **R. McCreery** (Ohio State University)
"Conductance Switching in Carbon-based Molecular Electronic Junctions"

8:30 pm - 9:30 pm **M.A. Ryan** (Jet Propulsion Laboratory)
"Conduction and Sensing in Polymer-carbon Composite Sensors for an Electronic Nose"

TUESDAY

7:30 am - 8:30 am Breakfast

9:00 am - 12:30 pm **New Investigators**

Discussion Leader: **R. Van Effen** (Dow Chemical)

9:00 am – 9:40 am **S. Mukerjee** (Northeastern University)
"Charge Transfer Dynamics at Two and Three Dimensional Electrochemical Interfaces: An In situ Spectro-electrochemical Perspective Using Synchrotron X-ray and IR Techniques"

9:40 am – 10:20 am **M. Williams** (Penn State University)
"Directing and Measuring Transport of Inorganic Nanoparticles"

10:20 am – 10:50 am Coffee Break

10:50 am - 11:30 am **A. Zaban** (Bar-Ilan University)
"The Electrochemistry and Photoelectrochemistry of Nanoporous Semiconductor Electrodes: Single Material, Core-shell and Molecularly Modified Systems"

11:30 am - 12:10 pm **K. Ayers** (Eveready Battery Company)
"Characterization of Electrochemically Formed ZnO in Highly Alkaline Solution"

12:30 pm Lunch

1:30 pm - 5:00 pm Free Time

5:00 pm - 6:00 pm **Social Hour/Poster Session II**

6:00 pm Dinner

7:30 pm - 9:30 pm **Ions and Electrochemistry**

Discussion Leader: **A. Bocarsly** (Princeton University)

7:30 pm - 8:30 pm **E. Endo** (Sony Corporation)
"Electrode / Electrolyte Interface in Lithium Secondary Batteries"

8:30 pm - 9:30 pm **H. DeLong** (AFRL/AFOSR)

"Materials Synthesis in Room Temperature Ionic Liquids"

WEDNESDAY

7:30 am - 8:30 am Breakfast

9:00 am - 12:30 pm **Quantum Particles**

Discussion Leader: **C. Zoski** (Georgia State University)

9:00 am - 10:00 am **L. Brus** (Columbia University)
"Electric Force Microscopy"

10:00 am Coffee Break

10:30 am - 11:30 am **D. Vanmaekelbergh** (University of Utrecht)
"Optical and Electrical Studies of an Assembly of Quantum Dots Using Transistor-geometry and Electrochemical Gating."

11:30 am - 12:30 pm **F. Willig** (Hahn Meitner Institute)
"Ultrafast Electron Injection from Anchored Dye Molecules into a Nano-structured Semiconductor: Theory and Experiment for Injection and Recombination Reactions."

12:30 pm Lunch

1:30 pm - 5:00 pm Free Time

5:00 pm - 6:00 pm **Social Hour/Poster Session III**

6:00 pm Dinner

7:30 pm - 9:30 pm **Open Session**

Discussion Leader: **D. Buttry** (University of Wyoming)

Speakers – Attendees Contributions

THURSDAY

7:30 am - 8:30 am Breakfast

8:45 am - 12:30 pm **Conductive Polymers**

Discussion Leader: **M. Collinson** (Kansas State University)

8:45 – 9:15 am Business Meeting

9:15 am - 10:15 am **J.W. Schultze** (Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf)
"Electrochemical Processes in Micro-emulsions: Polymerisation of EDOT as example"

10:15 am Coffee Break

10:45 am - 11:45 am **J. Heinze** (University of Freiburg)
"The Electrochemistry of Conducting Polymers - an Unsolved Riddle?"

12:30 pm Lunch

1:30 pm - 4:00 pm Free Time

4:00 pm - 6:00 pm **Social Hour/Poster Session IV**

6:00 pm Dinner

7:30 pm - 9:30 pm **Probes of Surface Reactions**

Discussion Leader: **J. Redepenning** (University of Nebraska)

7:30 pm - 8:30 pm **E. Borguet** (University of Pittsburgh)
"STM Studies of Potential Modulated Surface Mobility and Molecular Self-Assembly"

8:30 pm - 9:30 pm **D. Scherson** (Case Western Reserve University)
"Dynamics at Electrochemical Interfaces as Monitored with Optical Techniques"

10:00 pm – **WETS Meeting**

FRIDAY

7:30 am - 8:30 pm Breakfast

9:00 am Departure

ECS in Paris

The 203rd Meeting of the ECS, will be held April 27-May 2, 2003 at Le Palais des Congres, in Paris France. The deadline to submit abstracts was NOVEMBER 15, 2002. The Paris Meeting abstracts will be available on the ECS website for all prospective attendees in January of 2003.
For a listing of the planned symposia see Full Call For Papers at http://www.electrochem.org/meetings/future/203/support/cfp.pdf. Some symposia required a full manuscript for publication in a proceedings volume.

The Electrochemical Society
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www.electrochem.org

ESEAC 2004 announcement

European Society for ElectroAnalyticalchemistry (ESEAC) The last (2002) meeting of ESEAC was held in Cracow, Poland in June. The meeting was well attended by US and European participants. Koichi Aoki, the sole participant from Japan said that he liked the meeting in spite of missing the simultaneous World Soccer Cup games in Soeul.

The invited speakers included “father and son” Harry Mark and Jiri Janata, who are held in high esteem by the European electroanalytical chemistry community. Peter Zuman referred to his first and only previous visit to Poland, shortly after the war, and to the new Poland he saw now. Joe Wang gave a stimulating talk; the new science in talks of Andrzej Wieckowski and Marcin Majda was US science at it’s best.

There were great European contributions from England from Richard G. Compton’s group and from Julie Macpherson’s group. My favorite was “the mission impossible man” Lo Gorton, whose search for biocatalysts is inspired and continuing. The poster sessions were substantial and interesting.

What was different, from similar meetings in the US, was a smaller size of the meeting, which allowed for a lot of interactions, and rather vigorous question and answer periods after the talks. The Polish organizers supplied an interesting extracurricular program and the weather cooperated most of the time. I need to thank Joe Wang for encouraging me to attend!

Enclosed is an announcement for the **ESEAC2004 meeting in Galawy**. I hope you, and some of your members, will make it to Ireland in 2004.

Regards,
Dónal Leech
Chair, Irish Research Scientists' Association (www.irsa.ie)
Chair, NUIG Branch, Irish Federation of University Teachers (www.ifut.ie)
Lecturer, Chemistry
National University of Ireland, Galway
Ireland Ph: (+353-91) 512149 Fax: (+353-91) 512523 e-mail: Donal.Leech(at)nuigalway.ie
http://www.nuigalway.ie/chem/Donal/home.htm
****
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Tóg go bog é
==========

National University of Ireland, Galway
Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh

ESEAC 2004

10th International Conference
on Electroanalysis
European Society for
ElectroAnalytical Chemistry

6-10 June 2004

The 10th meeting in the ESEAC series will be held at National University of Ireland, Galway in June 2004. The conference will provide a forum for discussion of research in all aspects of electroanalysis.

The major themes of the meeting will be Electroanalysis; Sensor Technology; Miniaturisation; Biotechnology; and Surface Chemistry. The themes of the meeting will be reflected by presentations by eminent international plenary speakers, including:

Allen J. Bard *Dermot Diamond* *Wolfgang Schuhmann*
Jim Gimzewski **Hubert Girault**

Contributed oral and poster papers in the above thematic areas and addressing other important aspects of electroanalytical chemistry are solicited.

The conference will run from Sunday evening, 6th June 2004 (registration and welcome reception), to Thursday 10th June. The conference venue, NUI, Galway, is in Galway city on the scenic west coast of Ireland. The University is 5 minutes walk from the vibrant centre of Galway, which is a gateway to the West of Ireland where there are a variety of things to do and places to visit. International access to Galway is from Shannon Airport, 70 km south of the city, or via Dublin Airport with connecting rail, bus or air links to Galway.

For further information contact:
Dr Dónal Leech, Department of Chemistry, NUI, Galway, Ireland
Email: Donal.Leech(at)NUIGalway.ie fax: (+353) 91512523
phone: (+353) 91512149 http://www.nuigalway.ie/eseac2004

Sponsored by the Republic of Ireland sub-Region of the Analytical Division And the Electroanalytical Group of the Royal Society of Chemistry

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JOBS ….JOBS

The Organic and Biological Mass Spectrometry group at ORNL has positions open immediately for at least three postdoctoral associates. These positions that are advertised on the ASMS web site are in the general area of mass spectrometry instrumentation, applications of top-down protein identification by mass spectrometry, ion source development and *coupling electrochemistry and mass spectrometry*.

If you would alert suitable candidates of these positions, I would be very grateful.

Gary J. Van Berkel, Ph.D. Leader, Organic and Biological Mass Spectrometry Group
Chemical Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box 2008
(use Bethel Valley Road for UPS/FedEx), Building 5510, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6365
phone: 865-574-1922 fax: 865-576-8559 e-mail: vanberkelgj(at)ornl.gov
Visit our Webpage or my Homepage:
http://www.ornl.gov/divisions/casd/obms/bioorganicms.html
http://www.ornl.gov/divisions/casd/obms/GJVBhomepage.htm

Up to three postdoctoral positions are available this fall within the Department of Chemistry and Center for Macromolecular Science and Engineering at the University of Florida. These positions encompass the general area of electroactive polymers and materials. The positions are highly interactive with collaborations between researchers in Chemistry, Physics, and Materials Science Engineering. Candidates with especially strong leadership and communication skills are desired.

Conjugated Polymer Syntheses:
Synthetic polymer chemist needed to prepare soluble -conjugated electroactive polymers; especially those with electron-rich character such as the poly(3,4-alkylenedioxythiophenes) (see Welsh, et al, Macromolecules, 2002, 35, 6517). Capabilities in multiple synthetic

techniques and methodologies desired. Target properties to include electrochromism, photovoltaics, and biodegradable conductivity.

PLED Development:
Chemists, physicists, or materials scientists needed to develop visible and near-infrared emitting polymer-based LED's (see Harrison, et al, App. Phys. Lett., 2001, 79, 3770). Experience in photoluminescence/electroluminescence investigations desired.

Conjugated Polymer Devices:
Chemists, physicists, or materials scientists needed to develop electrochromic and photovoltaic devices based on conjugated polymers (see Schwendeman, et al, Adv. Mater., 2001, 13, 634, Chem. Mater. 2002, 14, 3118). Experience in fundamental electrochemistry, conjugated polymer electrochemistry, electrochromism or photovoltaic devices desired.

To apply, please send resume in MS Word or PDF format to John Reynolds:

John R. Reynolds
Reynolds(at)chem.ufl.edu.
Department of Chemistry
Center for Macromolecular Science and Engineering
Box 117200/Leigh Hall 318
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611 352-392-9151 (ph) 352-392-9741 (fax)

http://www.chem.ufl.edu/~reynolds/

For additional postings check the SEAC jobs website.

In the mail- *please remember to give attributions and seek agreement to include the information in SEACcom or on our website. Copyright laws apply to us.*

A question from Pete Kissinger to *you'all* SEACers. If you can help…

My name is Paul Mardikian, I am the Senior Conservator for the American Civil War era submarine H.L. Hunley (first submarine in the history of the world to actually sink an enemy ship) which sank off Charleston SC, on February 1864 with its crew of 8.

In August 2000, the H.L Hunley was raised from the seabed and brought in to our conservation facility to be excavated and conserved for the generations to come. During more than a year, an international team of scientists has completed the excavation and the forensic work.

My mission now is to research the best ways to preserve this unique artifact so we can display it in a Museum one day. A critical part of this work is trying to determine the effectiveness of controlled potential or current electrolysis as part of the chloride-iron removal process.

I am simply sending this email to you as to whether Bioanalytical Systems, Inc. would be interested in donating some of the appropriate

electrochemical instrumentation to assist our research effort to stabilize the H.L Hunley submarine.

In return of assisting us, I would exchange the opportunity of promoting your instrumentation on the project and have Bioanalytical Systems, Inc. included and linked to our website at the following address http://www.hunley.org

Hope Mr. President that you will be interested to participate to this scientific and help us out.

Sincerely yours

Paul Mardikian
Senior Conservator, Hunley Project, Warren Lasch Conservation Center, Charleston Naval Base, 1250 Supply Street Bldg.255, North Charleston, SC 29405 T: 843 743 4865 F: 843 744 1480

Hello Paul,

I am very familiar with this project from various magazine articles and a TV show. History channel as I recall. Quite interesting! We are not really involved in electrochemistry on this scale, which is more along the lines of what companies involved, for example, in pipeline or bridge preservation would do. Our products are really designed for extremely small laboratory scale experiments, often with organic compounds and drugs and such things. We really don't have the right expertise. I wish we did because this would be great fun.

I am copying others in our electrochemistry group who might have a suggestion. I also copy Dr. Debra Rolison a senior manager at Naval Research Laboratory. NRL ought to know more about this than anyone else on earth. She is an excellent electrochemist and is very well connected. Too bad they didn't make this thing out of titanium, then we could get Russian help. :)

I'll keep thinking about it and if another idea comes up, I'll let you know. There is a Society for Electroanalytical Chemistry (SEAC). They have a newsletter. They perhaps could ask their membersfor information on this, asking for anyone to volunteer their thoughts.

My initial thought would be you'd want to get this beast very DRY and then coat it with an impervious polymer, but I'm not a corrosion expert at all. I am interested in the civil war though.
My initial thought would be you'd want to get this beast very DRY and then coat it with an impervious polymer, but I'm not a corrosion expert at all. I am interested in the civil war though.

I'll bet Dr. Rolison will have ideas and she can get a whole fleet of admirals thinking about this. I gather you'd want to reduce iron back to the zero oxidation state and remove chloride. I can't imagine how you would do that without submersing the beast again, unless a purely chemical procedure (not electrochemical) could be used. This has got to be a problem that has been solved before for old cannons and the like recovered from the deep. The normal cathodic protection used for retired vessels still afloat would not apply to something mounted in a museum.

Thanks for providing me a break from my work!!!

Pete

e- mail - you wrote:

This from Cynthia G. Zoski, Associate Professor of Chemistry, Georgia State University

There is a Student Solutions Manual (containing answers to selected problems) available for the **second edition of Bard and Faulkner's "Electrochemical Methods: Fundamentals and Applications"** that Johna Leddy and I finished last August. It is available on the Wiley site and can be purchased separately from the book. There is also a separate manual available complimentary to instructors who adopt the book.

From Debra Rolison, NRL

Hi Anna: Congratulations on getting your first issue of the newsletter out to the SEAC surfers.

I'm too busy to breathe *(so am I, and it looks like I am chasing the windmills, ED)* so it's triply good we've got you minding the store. I was in danger of dropping to one issue per year.

As for news, one of our major SEAC illuminaries has won a fairly major award, but he'd rather you hear about it from the instigators.... drop either Julie MacPherson or Pat Unwin a line and ask them to write a brief blurb on this year's Faraday Medalist. (*Check it out above, ED. Debra Thanks as usual!*).

cheers!

Debra

PS: the NRL contingent, other than me, did not get an e-notice of the newsletter's posting on the SEAC website (so they didn't know an issue was out until I told them). Other SEAC stalwarts may have similarly been uninformed.

***If you know of a problem with the mail please let me know. I need a valid e-mail address* to reach you. If anyone you know would like to be added to our mailing list please send the e-mail address to atoth(at)chem.ufl.edu.**

From Curtis Shannon, Auburn

Anna--

Just wanted to drop you a quick line saying thanks for letting me list my post-doc ad with the SEAC group. I got lots of great applications out of it--far better response than the C&EN ad I was forced to run.

Thanks again!

It was really amazing to see the reach that SEAC has. On the other hand, it must mean that the job market is really tight. The ad in Science or CEN, is at $1K, believe it or not, the CEN was cheaper. The Science ad would have been around $1200 by the time we put in all that is required. A bunch of us convinced our dean to pay for a 'group' ad in Science for us that runs every three months or so and generates an applicant 'pool'. We just have to walk over to her office and pick up the apps. to find a postdoc.

I agree about the reach of SEAC. Please try to round up some new members from the applicants!!!(ED)

ON the Move

Ted Kuwana retires- a retirement -reunion party was held at the University of Kansas for Ted Kuwana. Ted, the 1989 Reilley Award winner, has had a distinguished career as one of the pioneers of bioanalytical chemistry. Ted moved to Kansas in 1986 as a director of the Center for Bioanalytical Research and the Regents Distinguished Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Ted has been a mover and shaker in bioanlaytical chemistry for many years but has also been a generous mentor. Ted has plans to continue with the company he founded and is a proud grandfather.

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From Michael Freund, Associate Professor, University of Manitoba
Hi Anna:

We have moved north. I will continue my research close to extended family and friends. Christopher (age 5) is already reaping the benefits of grandparents and cousins, steady supply of home-made cookies and playmates. I need to work on skating and snow shoveling.

With NSERC funding in hand, I am now focusing on getting the lab up and running and finding new graduate students. Needless to say I will be looking forward to my regular January pilgrimages to the winter GRC's on Electrochemistry! Hope to see you there.

Classes have started (I am teaching instrumental) and I have a proposal due at the end of the day. Postdoc will arrive at the end of October and just got the proof for our full-length JACS paper. When I catch my breath (*the third person in this issue out of breath…*), I will send more detail. How are things down there?
Michael

Dr. Michael S. Freund http://home.cc.umanitoba.ca/~mfreund/
Department of Chemistry, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2
Canada v: 204-474-8772 f: 204-474-7608
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In Other News

Announcements of new journals are no longer "news" as these are announced frequently. This one may be of interest to SEACers:

Central European Journal of Chemistry (http://www.cesj.com/chemistry.html)has been established recently in order to enhance communication to global scientific community of best research done in Russia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and other countries of this region. We are kindly inviting you, a member of the US leading university community, to visit and support the journal.

We know that there is one science. There is no Russian, French or American chemistry. However, there are local inefficiencies in communicating research results to scientists worldwide, resulting from yesterday's political isolation or today's financial misery of science in Central and Eastern Europe. Our target is to assist CEE authors by removing some of those inefficiencies.

Some people say that there are too many scholarly journals already. We believe, however, that there is always space for journals that better meet needs of authors and readers than other journals. Our focus is on CEE authors. On one side, we want to bring them readers, by placing our journal at academic and research libraries worldwide, by promoting their papers to researchers in the same field, and by offering all the benefits of e-publishing. On the other side, we want to help them in many aspects: we provide careful and transparent peer review, very fast publication, English language improvement, assistance in paper writing and technical editing etc.

We also believe that researchers and academic libraries in the US and other countries can benefit from our service. The benefits that we bring to the US researchers and libraries include:
- new research: we bring new contents; we are not just another channel to access papers, which will come to you anyway through already subscribed journals,
- great science: excellent results have been achieved by researchers working in or coming from CEE, including Nobel laureates such as Zhores Alferov (physics), George Olah (chemistry),
- remarkable support: a number of outstanding US scientists have joined Editorial Boards of the CESJ journals (a full list of the members of the Editorial Board of CEJCH is presented at the end of this letter),
- growing interest: a number of major US academic libraries have already decided to order CESJ journals, e.g. libraries of Princeton and Berkeley,
- fair price: our journals are priced 40-50% less (per page) than the average international journal,
- easy access: CESJ online only journals are hosted by Ingenta/Catchword, electronic content provider known and used by many US libraries,
- seamless subscription and customer service: we work with same subscription agents as libraries do (EBSCO, Swets Blackwell, Divine, Harrassowitz, etc.) and key A&I services,
- reliable archiving: we provide libraries with perpetual access and solid archiving solutions.

We know that establishing a viable scholarly journal takes time and effort. We cannot succeed without understanding and support from key people and organizations. If you believe that our mission and work makes good sense, we are kindly asking you to support our project in a form that you find appropriate. Please let us know if you have any questions or comments, or you wish to get involved.

Much information about the journal can be found online. The first regular issue will appear in January 2003, and by that time we are building the pilot issue. You can view the first test paper already. Please visit the journal web page:

http://www.cesj.com/chemistry.html or directly Catchword site at
http://www.catchword.com/rpsv/cw/cesj/16443624/contp1.htm.

I hope that you will find our initiative interesting and you will support our journal. I am looking forward to hear from you.

Regards,

Bartek Gierszyn, Central European Science Journals, 8, Mariensztat St., 00-302 Warsaw Poland, www.cesj.com

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These are the current members of the Editorial Board of the CEJCH:

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“name the SEAC website”… continues

Please let us know what you think: do we change the address? if so, which one do you like? Check out the last Newsletter and the ideas below.

From Johna Leddy, University of Iowa – (Thanks! All you sent is very useful, ED)

Hi Gentlefolks:
I just spent 10 minutes searching the web through various search engines for the Society for Electroanalytical Chemistry. ***The following sites all found SEAC***: Google, Yahoo, Dogpile, Overture, Fast, Open Directory, Search, Hippo, Lycos, AltavVista, HotBot, Web Directory, All the Web, and Ask Jeeves. The following did not when called by Dogpile but I did not run a separate test: LookSmart, FindWhat, Sprinks, Ahha, About, Web Catalog. So, it can definitely be found if one is looking. The problem is if you search for "SEAC". This yields Student Environmental Action Coalition (SEAC).

I noodled around a bit for SEAC monikers and came up with the following thoughts.
Most are fairly lame. I'm sorry that nothing wonderful arose.
Anyway, here goes.

SurfSEAC
WebSeac
SeacOnTheWeb
e-SEAC
SEACSEAC
2SEAC
SeeSEAC
S4EAC (although I always think it is Society of....)
GoSEAC

Other notions.
1) the web site for ECS is www.electrochem.org; by analogy
www.electroanalytical.org ?
2) Are their other extensions available besides org ?

Well, the thoughts for the moment. Have fun and let me know if any of this is useful.
J

From Steven Petrovic, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Southern Oregon University

Hi Anna,
I hope you're enjoying your stint as the SEAC Communications editor! I am writing to contribute to the SEAC website name search. At first, I thought that seachem.org would be a good one, but unfortunately it was taken. However, the eNom website suggested:
sea-chem.org

seachemistry.org
sea-chemistry.org

At this point, I realized that these domain names were too closely related to marine chemistry, although electrochemistry certainly does play an important role in the study of marine processes. Then it hit me! Why not have a domain name that keeps all upstart electroanalytical societies at bay - theseac.org. I figure if universities can do it, so can we! Unfortunately, this name was also taken, but the following name was available:
the-seac.org

What do you think???!!!
Cheers,
Steve

What do you, SEACers out there, think?

Best for the holidays- We would not be the same without….

This was part of a local announcement (Gainesville Sun,July 2, 2002) of the 4th of July celebrations.

Best wishes for a great Thanksgiving and peaceful holiday season.

Send your comments to atoth(at)chem.ufl.edu.