

This article was downloaded by: [Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radio]

On: 18 February 2013, At: 13:25

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954

Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



## Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals Science and Technology. Section A. Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gmcl19>

### Symposium Summary

G. Dresselhaus<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139

Version of record first published: 23 Oct 2006.

To cite this article: G. Dresselhaus (1994): Symposium Summary, Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals Science and Technology. Section A. Molecular Crystals and Liquid Crystals, 245:1, 361-362

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10587259408051714>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae, and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand, or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

## SYMPOSIUM SUMMARY

G. DRESSELHAUS

Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

The International Symposium on Intercalation Compounds ISIC7 held in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium was the seventh in this Conference series which began in la Napoule, France in 1977. Since the 7<sup>th</sup> symposium was held in Western Europe, it is not surprising that over 80% of the attendees were from western European countries. Moreover, Europe remains a major force in the field of intercalation physics and chemistry. North America and Japan each contributed about 10% of the remaining attendees. All in all about 20 countries were represented including Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Japan, Canada, USA, Sweden, Israel, Netherlands, Russia, Ukraine, Poland, India, and Mexico.

The distribution of topics followed trends to broaden the range of intercalation host materials seen in the past few symposia. At this symposium graphite intercalation compounds accounted for slightly over half of the papers, fullerenes accounted for about 15%, transition metal dichalcogenides and various semiconductor hosts increased to about 30%. The ages of the participants represented a rather even distribution from young graduate students to seasoned veterans. The expanded scope of the symposium to include host materials other than graphite, and the increased realization in the materials community of the importance of intercalation to their own work brought in a healthy influx of new participants who were attending their first Intercalation Symposium.

I will make several very personal observations on this series of symposia. The subject of the symposium brings chemists, physicists, and materials scientists together for discussions in a medium size informal interactive atmosphere. In a 5 day symposium it is possible to schedule about 150 contributions ranging from 45 minute invited talks to 15 minute contributed talks to poster session presentations, which stimulate lots of friendly exchanges. With no parallel sessions and a friendly-student-manned always-available bar, there was optimal opportunity for interactions among the participants.

As the fields of research keep shifting, many of the veteran attendees reflect these changes, and point to the new directions the field has taken. Thus a number of research groups attending the Symposium were reporting contributions in several different areas of intercalation research.

The proceedings for the previous symposia have proven to be valuable to workers in the field and judging from the high quality of the papers presented at this symposium, I expect that the proceedings resulting from the present symposium will be equally useful. For young researchers starting work on a new project in the intercalation area, the symposium proceedings represent an excellent place to gain knowledge of what is current in the field and where start a literature search.

Future symposia in this series can be expected to show very much the same balance as is reflected in the seventh symposium. Perhaps more papers on graphite nanotubes can be expected in the future, firstly because the field of research was first explored by a veteran graphite researcher Roger Bacon in 1960 and secondly because of the recent discovery that carbon nanotubes can be filled with guest species. One key difference between the current nanotube research and the older carbon fiber research is the present possibility of using much higher resolution transmission electron microscopes and the relatively recent tool of scanning tunneling microscopy.

In conclusion, the seventh Symposium at the Catholique University in Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium in May 1993 was thoroughly enjoyable and informative. The researchers in the field can look forward with anticipation to the next symposium in this series.