

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, MOORHEAD MINNESOTA

Department of Chemistry
presents the:

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Werth Lectures

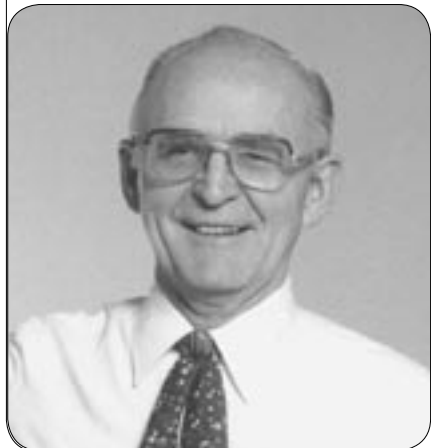
March 10 and 11



Dr. Patricia A. Thiel

Distinguished Professor of Chemistry
Iowa State University

Patricia A. Thiel is a Distinguished Professor of Chemistry at Iowa State University. She received her B.A. in Chemistry at Macalester College, and her Ph.D. in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. After postdoctoral work at the University of Munich, she joined the technical staff at Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, then moved to Iowa State University in 1983. Her current research specialties are solid film growth, and surfaces of complex intermetallics—notably quasicrystals. Thiel is a Fellow of the American Vacuum Society and the American Physical Society, and has held Fellowships from the Alexander von Humbolt Foundation, and the A.P. Sloan Foundation. She has received a Presidential Young Investigator Award from the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy Award for Outstanding Scientific Accomplishment in Materials Chemistry. She has published approximately 200 papers and has co-edited 3 books.



Dr. Richard G. Werth began teaching at Concordia in 1950 after completing his Ph.D. in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. He worked as a visiting scientist at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee; and the University of Iowa's hygienic laboratory in Iowa City. Before coming to Concordia, he was a research chemist for E.I. DuPont de Nemours in Niagara Falls, N.Y., and served in the Navy from 1944 to 1946. He was chosen in 1972 as an Outstanding Educator of America for his civic and professional achievements. He retired in 1990 and died in 1993.

MAIN LECTURE:

“A Mystery of Nature: Quasicrystals”

Thursday, March 10, 8 p.m. • Jones Science 212

Quasicrystals are metallic alloys in which the atoms exhibit a remarkable arrangement: they are well-ordered, but not in a periodic fashion. Even more interesting, these materials exhibit unusual combinations of physical properties—apparently linked to their atomic structure. What does the surface of such a material look like, and what are its properties? Can the surface be used as a template to grow other structures in an unusual way? Some answers to these questions are provided from our recent studies of surface structure, surface friction and nanoscale features in thin film growth.

CHEMISTRY CAREERS SESSION:

“Lessons Learned in the Life of a Chemist”

Friday, March 11, 3 p.m. • Ivers 386