

# INFORMACION GENERAL PARA SOCIOS DE LA RSEQ

## CONGRESOS, JORNADAS, CURSOS

### XXX REUNION BIENAL DE LA RSEQ

Lugo, 19-23 de Septiembre de 2005

Más información en una Circular en preparación.

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Dr. A. Ciechanover, PREMIO NOBEL DE QUIMICA 2004, *Haifa*

Dr. E. Carreira, *Zürich*

Dr. G. van Koten, *Utrecht*

Dr. F. Stoddart, *Los Angeles*

Dr. J. Veciana, MEDALLA DE LA RSEQ 2004, *Barcelona*

### CONFERENCIAS INVITADAS CONFIRMADAS

Dr. A. Echavarren, Premio de Química Orgánica RSEQ 2004, *Tarragona*

Dr. T. Fernández, Premio de Química Física RSEQ 2004, *Cartagena*

Dr. J. Gimeno, Premio de Química Inorgánica RSEQ 2004, *Oviedo*

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<http://www.uma.pt/6thcic>

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**FEDERACIÓN EUROPEA DE SOCIEDADES QUÍMICAS (FECS)**

EuCheMS, the new European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences will take over the role of the former Federation of European Chemical Societies (FECS).

-Visit the New Web site on [www.euchems.org](http://www.euchems.org)

This link replaces the former FECS web site on [www.fecs-chemistry.org](http://www.fecs-chemistry.org)

The list of the membership of the EuCheMS Executive Committee may be found at:

<http://www.chemsoc.org/networks/enc/fecs/fecsnews.htm>

-Visit the AllChemE web site [www.allcheme.org](http://www.allcheme.org)

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## IUPAC

### IUPAC Prize for Young Chemist

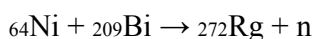
The prize is intended to encourage outstanding young scientists across the world, at the beginning of their careers. For more information about the prize, please visit this link:

<http://www.iupac.org/news/prize.html>.

### Element 111 is Named Roentgenium

Following the 80th Meeting of the Bureau in Bled, Slovenia, the name roentgenium for the element of atomic number 111, with symbol Rg was officially approved as of 1 November 2004. The IUPAC Council, at its meeting at Ottawa, Canada in 2003, delegated the authority to approve a name for the element of atomic number 111 to the Bureau. In 2003, a joint IUPAC-IUPAP Working Party (JWP) confirmed the discovery of element number 111 by the collaboration of Hofmann *et al.* from the Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung mbH (GSI) in Darmstadt, Germany (*Pure Appl. Chem.* **75**, 1601-1611 (2003)). The most relevant experiment

resulted from fusion-evaporation using a  $^{64}\text{Ni}$  beam on a  $^{209}\text{Bi}$  target, which produced a total of six decay chains of alpha-emitting nuclides following the presumed formation of  $^{272}\text{Rg} + \text{n}$  (S. Hofmann et al., *Z. Phys. A* **350**, 281-282 (1995); *Eur. Phys. J. A* **14**, 147-157 (2002)).



In accordance with IUPAC procedures, the discoverers proposed a name and symbol for the element. The proposed name was **roentgenium**, with symbol **Rg**. The Inorganic Chemistry Division Committee then recommended this proposal for acceptance and the provisional recommendation has now successfully passed expert examination and the prescribed period of public scrutiny. This proposal lies within the long-established tradition of naming elements to honor famous scientists. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovered X-rays on 8 November 1895, a new type of rays to which he gave this name in view of their uncertain nature. Their use has subsequently revolutionized medicine, found wide application in technology and heralded the age of modern physics, which is based on atomic and nuclear properties. In 1901, six years after their discovery, the benefit of X-rays to mankind was so evident that Roentgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics. Element 111 was synthesized exactly 100 years after Roentgen's discovery. To honor Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, the name, roentgenium, was proposed for the element with atomic number 111.

More information about IUPAC and its activities is available at [www.iupac.org](http://www.iupac.org).

For questions, contact Erin Slagle, IUPAC Communications Specialist, [Erin@iupac.org](mailto:Erin@iupac.org).

## **CONFEDERACIÓN DE SOCIEDADES QUÍMICAS DE ESPAÑA (COSCE)**

-Visite la página web: [www.cosce.org](http://www.cosce.org)