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Albert cotton inorganic chemistry

Frank Albert CottonBorn(1930-04-09)April 9, 1930Philadelphia, PADiedFebruary 20, 2007(2007-02-20) (aged 76)College Station, TXAwards National Medal of Science (1982)NAS Prize in Chemical Sciences (1990)Priestley Medal (1998)Wolf Award (2 frSScientific careerInstitutionsMassachusetts Institute of Technology Texas A&M UniversityDoctoral advisorGeoffrey Wilkinson[1] Websitefacotton.com Frank Albert Cotton (April 9, 1930 – February 20, 2007)[1] was an American chemist. He was president of the W.T. Doherty-Welch Foundation and Distinguished Professor of Chemistry at Texas A&M University. He is the author of more than 1600 scientific articles. [2] Cotton was recognized for his research on the chemistry of transition metals. Frank Albert Cotton Education (known as Al Cotton, or F Albert in publications) was born on April 9, 1930 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended local public schools before Drexel University and then Temple University. [2] After obtaining his bachelor's degree from Temple in 1951, Cotton pursued a doctoral thesis under the direction of Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson[1] at Harvard University, where he worked in metalumene. [3] He received his doctorate in 1955. [4] An independent career After graduating from Harvard, Cotton began teaching at MIT. In 1961, at the age of thirty-one, he became the youngest person to have received a full chair at MIT. [2] His work emphasized both electronic structure and chemical synthesis. He pioneered the study of the multiple junction between transitional metal atoms, beginning with research on rhenium halides,[5] and in 1964 identified the quad link in the ion Re2Cl2-8. His work soon focused on other metal-metal bound species,[6] clarifying the structure of chromium acetate(II). He was one of the first advocates of single-crystal X-ray diffraction as a tool to clarify the extensive chemistry of metal complexes. Through his cluster studies, he showed that many exhibited fluxionality, so ligandos exchange coordination sites on spectroscopically observable timescales. He coined the term hapticity and the nomenclature that derives from it. In 1962 it undertook the crystalline structure of the enzyme staphylococal nuclease,[7] resolved resolution 2 in 1969, published in 1971,[8] and deposited in the Protein Data Bank (PDB code 1SNS) as one of the first dozen protein crystal structures. [9] In 1972 Cotton moved to Texas A&M University as Robert A. Welch Professor of Chemistry. The following year he was appointed Distinguished Professor of Chemistry Doherty-Welch. He also served as director of the University's Molecular Structure and Linkage Laboratory. [2] [10] In addition to his research, Cotton taught inorganic chemistry. He is the author of Chemical Applications of Group Theory. [11] This text focuses on group theoretical analysis of union and spectroscopy. Between college Cotton is perhaps best known as the co-author of the textbook Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, now in its sixth Edition in English. [13] Co-author with his thesis adviser, Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, and now with co-authors Carlos Murillo and Manfred Bochmann, the textbook is colloquially known as Cotton and Wilkinson. The text examines coordination chemistry, cluster chemistry, homogeneous catalysis and organometalic chemistry. [13] Cotton served on several editorial boards of scientific journals, including those of the Journal of the American Chemical Society, Inorganic Chemistry and Organometallics. He chaired acS's Division of Inorganic Chemistry and was a Director of ACS for five years. He served on the U.S. National Science Council (1986-1998), which oversees the National Science Foundation, and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee of the Argonne National Laboratory, and the Texas National Research Laboratory Commission. Cotton oversaw the thesis research of 116 PhD students[10] as well as more than 150 postdoctoral associates. [4] Recognition among the awards Cotton received included the United States National Medal of Science in 1982,[14] the Wolf Award in 2000; and the Priestley Medal, the highest recognition of the American Chemical Society, in 1998. [10] In 1995, the Texas A&M Department of Chemistry, along with the local section of the American Chemical Society, inaugurated the annual F.A. Cotton Medal for excellence in chemical research. A second award named in his honor, the F. Albert Cotton Prize for Synthetic Inorganic Chemistry,[15] is awarded at the National Meeting of the American Chemical Society each year. [10] Cotton was a member of the National Academy of Sciences in the United States, and the corresponding academies in Russia, China, the United Kingdom, France and Denmark, as well as the American Philosophical Society. He received twenty-nine honorary doctorates. [10] Career for ACS Cotton presidency caused a career controversy for president of the American Chemical Society in 1984, where he sent a letter to selected members describing his opponent as a mediocre industrial chemist. [16] Cotton eventually lost the offer to his opponent Dr. Warren D. Niederhauser of Rohm & Haas. [17] F.A. Cotton Medal for Excellence in Chemical Research The F.A. Cotton Medal, established in 1994, is awarded annually by the Texas A&M Section of the American Chemical Society to recognize achievements in research rather than distinction of any other kind, no matter how meritorious. The award is sponsored by the F. Albert Cotton Endowment Fund, which was initially raised by Carlos A. Murillo in honor of Frank Albert Cotton, who was awarded the medal in 1995. In addition to the medal, the beneficiary receives a bronze replica of the medal and a certificate describing the prize. [18] Source Award Winners: Texas A&M American Chemical Society 2020 Carolyn R. Bertozzi, Stanford University; 2019 A. Paul Alivisatos, University of California, Berkeley; 2018 Harry B. Gray, California Institute of Technology; 2017 Jennifer A. Doudna, University of California, Berkeley; [19] 2016 Stephen J. Lippard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 2015 Douglas C. Rees, California Institute of Technology; 2014 K. Barry Sharpless, The Scripps Research Institute; 2013 Brian M. Hoffman, Northwestern University; 2012 R. Graham Cooks, Purdue University; 2011 George M. Whitesides, Harvard University; 2010 Peter J. Stang, University of Utah; 2009 Richard N. Zare, Stanford University; 2008 Chi-Huey Wong, The Scripps Research Institute, and National Taiwan University; 2007 Jacqueline K. Barton, California Institute of Technology; 2006 Robin M. Hochstrasser, University of Pennsylvania; 2005 Richard H. Holm, Harvard University; 2004 Albert Eschenmoser, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, and Scripps Research Institute; 2003 Gabor A. Somorjai, University of California, Berkeley; 2002 Ada Yonath, Weizmann Institute of Sciences; 2001 Samuel J. Danishefsky, Department of Chemistry, Columbia University; 2000 Tobin J. Marks, Department of Chemistry, Northwest University; 1999 Alexander Pines, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley; 1998 JoAnne Stubbe, Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1997 Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, Higher School of Physics and Chimie Industrielles de la Ville de Paris, College of France; 1996 George A. Olah, Department of Chemistry, University of Southern California; 1995 F. Albert Cotton, Department of Chemistry, Texas A&M. University [20] Death Cotton died on February 20, 2007 at College Station, Texas, of complications from a head injury he suffered in a fall in October 2006. [21] He was survived by his wife, the former Diane Dornacher, whom he married in 1959, and his two daughters, Jennifer and Jane. [2] The Brazos County Sheriff's Department opened an investigation into his death, describing his death as a suspect. [22] See also The List of Chemistry Awards References to b c Chisholm, M.H.; Lord Lewis of Newnham (2008). Frank Albert Cotton. April 9, 1930 - February 20, 2007. Biographical memoirs of Fellows of the Royal Society. 54: 95–115. doi:10.1098/rsbm.2008.0003. a b c d e f Professor F Albert Cotton. The Daily Telegraph. 2007-03-02. Retrieved 2018-04-27. Wilkinson, G.; Pauson, P. L.; Cotton, F.A. (1954). Bis-cyclopentadienyl Nickel and cobalt compounds. Journal of the American Chemical Society. 76 (7): 1970–1974. doi:10.1021/ja01636a080. • (a) (b) Obituary in Current Science 92, 844 (March 25, 2007) - Bertrand, J.A.; Cotton, F.A.; Dollase, W. A. (1963). The Anion Complex Metal-Metal United, CsReCl4. Journal of the American Chemical Society. 85 (9): 1349–1350. 1349–1350. • Cotton, F.A.; Walton, R. A. Multiple Bonds Between Metal Atoms Oxford (Oxford): 1993. 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