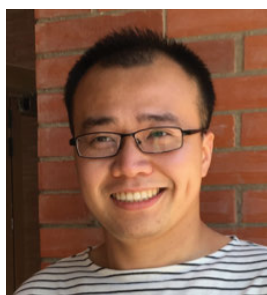




Gabriele Laudadio

These awards were presented during the 2021 Virtual IUPAC Congress in August at a special Symposium scheduled in the Chemistry for Sustainability thematic program in coordination with IUPAC's Interdivisional Committee on Green Chemistry for Sustainable Development (ICGCSD).



Lichen Liu

The IUPAC-Zhejiang NHU International Award was been established in 2019 to encourage young and experienced chemists alike, and to emphasize the importance of advancements in Green Chemistry, and demonstrating how it adds value to human progress.

The 2021 Winners of the IUPAC-Zhejiang NHU International Award have been invited to prepare a review article for publication in an upcoming issue of *Pure and Applied Chemistry*.



Jingxiang Low

This award, managed by the ICGCSD, is presented every two years. Look for the announcement of the next call in 2022 ahead of the 2023 IUPAC World Chemistry Congress that will take place in the Netherlands. For further information about the IUPAC-Zhejiang NHU International Award, see <https://iupac.org/what-we-do/awards/>



David Milstein

See the following page for a brief bio of each awardees: <https://iupac.org/awardees-of-the-2021-iupac-zhejiang-nhu-international-award-for-advancements-in-green-chemistry/>

An Interview with Joseph Wang

Professor Joseph Wang of the University of California San Diego (UCSD), USA, is the first to be awarded the IUPAC Analytical Chemistry Medal—an award that recognizes a significant lifetime contribution to analytical chemistry and for researchers who have a substantial record of



Joseph Wang

achievements demonstrated by the number and quality of their publications, by being actively involved in international partnerships as well as by their commitment in the training of the next generation of analytical chemists.

He spoke with Dr. Vera Koester of *ChemistryViews* about his current research, especially the exciting development of wearables, and giants in chemistry.

What does it mean to you to receive the IUPAC Analytical Chemistry Medal and to be the first to receive it?

It has been a great surprise and is a great honor. I have received numerous international awards, and this is a kind of global recognition. In analytical chemistry we don't have a global award, which makes this very prestigious.

What are current trends in the field of sensors?

There is this trend of moving away from the big laboratory to smaller and smaller home testing and towards the body: the lab on the skin or in the mouth. That's true for all techniques. This field began benefiting from nanotechnology 10 to 20 years ago.

I'm glad to be part of this revolution of moving to home testing and towards real-time on-body testing.

So do you think in 50 years' time we will measure everything that we are doing right away?

Oh, yes, in 50 years for sure. The future will bring increasingly smaller sensors. So at some point you will have a complete lab under your skin. You will swallow a lab in a capsule—namely swallow a small capsule that will then analyze your gut. In fact, you will see that within 10 years. We don't have to wait 40 or 50 years for that.

Sounds amazing but also scary. You have access to so many sensors, what do you monitor on yourself?

Oh, mainly my steps and sometimes my blood pressure.

What do you like most about IUPAC and what do you think could be different?

IUPAC is responsible for somehow standardizing everything. That is very good. Even in electrochemistry, we have different nomenclatures. Sometimes we use different names for the same techniques or present results in different ways. There was also a lot of confusion in the beginning about what exactly a biosensor is. In my opinion, they did a good job in defining it.

It's also extremely important to take a global perspective. In materials, we have MRS as the global conference for material science; Pittcon is the biggest international conference in analytical chemistry. IUPAC needs to have more visibility. I would like to see IUPAC take a leading role in the top sciences. Merging IUPAC's analytical topics and sessions with Pittcon would mean more visibility for analytical chemistry.

Read full interview in ChemistryViews:

<https://doi.org/10.1002/chemv.202100077>

ChemistryViews is the online science news magazine of Chemistry Europe, an organization of 16 European chemical societies. It informs about what is happening in the global chemistry community and has a strong focus on the people behind the science. It covers new ideas, educates, and entertains.

In Memoriam

Gus Somsen

23 July 1932–12 June 2021

Gus Somsen passed away peacefully in Hoogeveen, Netherlands, while having struggled with Alzheimer's for some time. Gus often said that he enjoyed his work for IUPAC, and his former colleagues on IUPAC Bureau and Executive Committee remember his optimistic outlook on life and his problem solving ability. He was energetic and creative in his thinking and made significant contributions to the IUPAC organization as his records show.

Prof. Somsen graduated in chemistry in 1956 after studying at Vrije Universiteit (VU) in Amsterdam. He received his Ph.D. in physical chemistry after working with Jan Coops. After military service as an officer in the field artillery, in 1958 he joined the faculty of the Department of Chemistry at VU as an instructor and was subsequently promoted to associate professor



Gus Somsen (left) accepts the IUPAC service award from IUPAC President Bryan Henry in 2007 at the General Assembly opening held in the Aula Magna /Rektorat located on the Piazza Castello, in the center of the old city of Torino.

(1964), senior lecturer (1971), and then to professor of physical chemistry in 1980. Somsen served as head of the Department of Chemistry (1980–1983 and 1993–1997), vice rector of the university (1983–1985), dean of the faculty of Natural Sciences (1985–1987), and member of the University Council (1988–1990) at VU. He became emeritus professor in 1997.

Prof. Somsen's research interests were in experimental chemical thermodynamics, physical chemistry of solutions, and liquids and liquid structures. He authored about 120 publications on thermochemistry and physical chemistry of solutions. He held memberships in the Chemistry Committee of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), the Royal Dutch Chemical Society (KNCV) and the Royal Society of Chemistry (UK), and served as a member of the editorial advisory boards on several journals.

In IUPAC Prof. Somsen served in numerous positions, starting as a Member (1977–1985) and Chair (1985–1989) of the Commission on Thermodynamics (I.2); Member (1990–1991), Secretary (1992–1993), Vice President (1994–1995), President (1996–1997), Past President (1998–1999), and Associate Member