



Michael Faraday Bicentenary

Between 1831 and 1834, at the Royal Institution in London, Michael Faraday conducted a remarkable series of experiments that gave a theoretical basis to the then emerging science of electrochemistry. In turn, the wealth of knowledge gained from this research accelerated the development of battery systems and other important electrochemical technologies.

At the same time, Faraday's discoveries of the principles of the electric motor, the dynamo and the transformer provided the means for generating a continuous steady current of electricity. This allowed the practical realization of secondary types of batteries as reliable and versatile power sources in a myriad of applications.

The editors and publishers of this Journal join with those involved in the research, development and manufacture of electrochemical power sources in paying a special tribute to the memory of Michael Faraday on September 22, 1991 – the bicentenary of his birth.