

## **THE ROOTS OF VACUUM MICROBALANCE TECHNIQUES AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON THIS SUBJECT**

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The balance is one of the earliest measuring instruments of mankind. The oldest balance beam, found in Upper Egypt and exhibited in the Petrie Museum in London, is attributed to the Amratic period (Negade II) B. C. 3000. A wall painting of a standardisation table containing two balance beams and sets of weights and cups was discovered in the tomb of Hesi-re near the Saqqarah pyramids and can be dated rather exactly to B.C. 2650.

The history of vacuum techniques, beginning with Evangelista Torricelli and Otto von Guericke covers about 370 years. First in 1861 a kilogram vacuum balance was constructed by Delieul in order to define the mass standards of the newly introduced metric system excluding buoyancy. However, experiments of Henri Victor Regnault were to no avail because of sorption effects.

Thermogravimetric techniques were first applied to determine the water content of raw silk in 1833 by Talabot at Lyon. The first vacuum microbalances, already with electromagnetic force compensation, are from G. Urbain and Friedrich Emich, presented both in 1912. Emich constructed also the first helical spring vacuum balance. Propositions for further improvements of vacuum microbalances were developments in the field of electronics, magnetic materials and high-vacuum techniques. Following this an increasing interest in microgravimetry was developed by investigations of the reaction of solids with the gas phase (adsorption, desorption, chemisorption, heterogeneous catalysis) and some analytical methods such as thermogravimetry, surface structure analysis by adsorption, density determination, the measurement of surface tension and of the magnetic susceptibility. Thus, during the 1950s and 1960s many sorption and thermomicrobalances were developed: spring balances, electronic compensating beam balances, magnetic suspension balances and quartz resonators.

It was not only necessary to adapt the balance to the vacuum technique, but the vacuum apparatus had also to be modified for the requirements of the incorporated highly sensitive force transducer. Many disturbances (mechanical vibrations, thermally induced

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gas flow, contaminating vapours from the vacuum pump and other parts of the apparatus, leaks, magnetic and electrical influences) together with the sophisticated microbalance techniques gave rise to the desire for a forum for discussions. Furthermore, it was considered desirable that the widely scattered literature on this topic should be gathered. Thus, the Conferences on Vacuum Microbalance Techniques were started in 1960 by K. H. Behrndt, W. E. Boggs, C. N. Cochrane, A. W. Czanderna, J. Efimenko, E. A. Gulbransen, R. D. Hampson, J. M. Honig, B. C. Johnson, O. M. Katz, S. Kosiba, A. D. Magnuson, D. B. Medved, T. N. Rhodin, P. M. Rodriguez, R. Schwoebel, R. F. Walker, S. P. Wolsky, E. Zdanuk and A. C. Zettelmoyer. Since that time, ad-hoc conferences were organised by interested participants, without sponsorship by a scientific society or an interested commercial enterprise (Table 1).

**Table 1** Conferences on Vacuum Microbalance Techniques. (For abbreviations see the list at the end of the References)

#	Year	Place	Organiser	Proceedings
1	1960	Fort Monmouth, NJ, USA	M. J. Katz	M. J. Katz (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 1, 1961
2	1961	Washington, DC, USA	R. F. Walker	R. F. Walker (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 2, 1962
3	1962	Los Angeles, CA, USA	K. H. Behrndt	K. H. Behrndt (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 3, 1963
4	1964	Pittsburgh, PA, USA	P. M. Waters	P. M. Waters (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 4, 1965
5	1965	Princeton, NJ, USA	K. H. Behrndt	K. H. Behrndt (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 5, 1966
6	1966	Newport Beach, CA, USA	A. W. Czanderna	A. W. Czanderna (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 6, 1967
7	1968	Eindhoven, Netherlands	C. H. Massen, J. A. Poulis	C. H. Massen, H. van Beckum (Eds), VMT, Vol. 7, 1970
8	1969	Wakefield, MA, USA	A. W. Czanderna	A. W. Czanderna (Ed.), VMT, Vol. 8, Plenum, New York 1971
9	1970	Berlin, Germany	Th. Gast, E. Robens	Th. Gast, E. Robens (Eds), PVMT, Vol. 1, 1972
10	1972	Uxbridge, UK	S. C. Bevan, S. J. Gregg, N. D. Parkyns	S. C. Bevan, S. J. Gregg, N. D. Parkyns (Eds), PVMT, 1973
11	1973	New York, NY, USA	A. W. Czanderna	A. W. Czanderna (Ed.), JVST 11 (1974) 396–439
12	1974	Lyon, France	C. Eyraud, M. Escoubes	C. Eyraud, M. Escoubes (Eds), PVMT, Vol. 3, 1975
13	1975	Philadelphia, PA, USA	W. Kollen	W. Kollen (Ed.), JVST 13 (1976) 541–560

**Table 1** Continued

#	Year	Place	Organiser	Proceedings
14	1976	Salford, UK	D. Dollimore	D. Dollimore (Ed.), TA 24 (1978) 204–431
15	1977	Boston, MA, USA	P. Ficalora	P. Ficalora (Ed.), JVST 15 (1978) 745–821
16	1978	Kiel, Germany	O. T. Sørensen, H.-J. Seifert	O. T. Sørensen (Ed.), TA 29 (1979) 198–360
17	1979	New York, NY, USA	A. W. Czanderna	A. W. Czanderna (Ed.), JVST 17 (1980) 90–124
18	1981	Antwerpen, Belgium	R. de Batist, A. van den Bosch	E. Robens (Ed.), TA 51 (1981) 1–95
19	1982	Baltimore, MD, USA	R. Vasovsky	R. Vasovsky (Ed.), JVST 20 (1983)
20	1983	Plymouth, UK	S. A. A. Jayaweera	S. A. A. Jayaweera (Ed.), TA (1984)
21	1985	Dijon, France	N. Gérard	N. Gérard, S. A. A. Jayaweera (Eds), TA 103 (1986)
22	1987	Rabat, Morocco	L. Belkbir	L. Belkbir, S. A. A. Jayaweera (Eds), TA 152 (1989)
23	1989	Middlesbrough, UK	S. A. A. Jayaweera	W. Hemminger, S. A. A. Jayaweera, E. Robens (Eds), TA 1993/94
24	1991	Hammamet, Tunisia	M. Jemal	W. Hemminger, M. Jemal, E. Robens, (Eds), TA 1993/94
25	1993	Siegen, Germany	J. U. Keller, E. Robens	J. U. Keller, E. Robens (Eds), VMT'94
26	1995	Marrakech, Morocco	M. Ben Chanaa	M'barck Ben Chanaa (Ed.), VMT'95
27	1997	Lublin, Poland	P. Staszczuk	P. Staszczuk (Ed.), JTAC 1999
28	1999	Kyiv, Ukraine	V. A. Tertykh	V. A. Tertykh (Ed.), JTAC 2001
29	2001	Middlesbrough, UK	S. A. A. Jayaweera	S. A. A. Jayaweera, E. Robens (Eds)
30	2003	Rabat, Morocco	L. Belkbir, H. Barkia	JTAC 2004 (Publication is under discussion)
31	2005	Wrocław, Poland	G. W. Chądzyński	
32	2007	Izmir, Turkey	D. Balköse	

During the 1972 Conference, a Steering Committee was formed to provide continuity, with A. W. Czanderna and E. Robens as co-chairman. Since 1970, the conferences were organised alternatively in Europe and the USA. At the 20<sup>th</sup> Conference at Plymouth (which was planned to be definitively the last one [1]) Al Czanderna retired; upto that time the conferences were organised alternatively in Europe and Northern Africa. Following the 29<sup>th</sup> Conference at Middlesbrough in 2001, S. A. A. Jayaweera was elected as co-chairman and the Steering Committee re-organised as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2** Steering Committee for International Conferences on Vacuum Microbalance Techniques

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A comprehensive survey of the history of development of electromagnetic balances and in particular of vacuum balances is documented in the proceedings of the conferences (Table 1). The more important papers presented at the conferences were published in the proceedings, forming treatises on vacuum microgravimetry [2–7].

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