Editorial

THEORETICAL ELECTROCHEMISTRY

IT is true that applied electrochemistry has made rapid strides during the last 25 years, as evinced by the phenomenal development of the electrochemical industries in many parts of the world. It is also true that theoretical electrochemistry has received very great attention during the last 10 years or so. This is as it should be since a proper understanding of the fundamentals is a prerequisite to any progress on the industrial side. To mention a few topics, theoretical research has greatly contributed towards recent developments in electrophoretic and electrodeposited coatings, electroforming, hard anodizing, fuel cells, stress corrosion cracking, industrial electrolysis from fused salt baths, corrosion resistant metals and alloys, and anodic protection.

In keeping with this trend several important conferences in the field of electrochemistry are devoting quite a few papers to the theoretical aspects: International Conferences on Electrodeposition and Metal Finishing, Corrosion, Batteries, Polarography; technical meetings of ECS and ECS of Japan, NACE, AES and IMF. It is clear that sufficient stress should be laid on the necessity of carrying out more and more of fundamental research in electrochemistry in India. This is especially so since there is vast scope for the expansion of the electrochemical industries. It is good to find some papers on theoretical electrochemistry in the technical meetings, conferences and symposia held in various part of India in recent years. Special abstracts on different branches of electrochemistry are being published in this Journal, and the October 1964 issue covers theoretical electrochemistry. We hope that considerable progress will be made in this direction in India in the near future.

—T.L.R.