

Professor Deane K. Smith and the journal *Powder Diffraction*

The December issue of the journal *Powder Diffraction* is dedicated in memory of Professor's Deane K. Smith for his outstanding services as the journal's first Editor-in-Chief for 13 years (1986–1999) and the Editor for Reviews and Reprints for three years (1999–2001). Professor Smith and the first crystal structure of uranophane published by him in 1957 are featured on the cover. An obituary on Professor Smith prepared by Drs. C. R. Hubbard, R. Jenkins and R. L. Snyder is given below. Two representative papers published previously by Professor Smith in *Advances in X-ray analysis* (namely, Clay mineral analysis by automated powder diffraction analysis using the whole diffraction pattern and Particle

statistics and whole-pattern methods in quantitative X-ray powder diffraction analysis) are reprinted in this issue. A new paper, presumably the last paper prepared by Professor Smith (entitled Review of questionnaire to AIHA accredited laboratories for the analysis of silica) is also published in this issue. Professor Smith was not only an excellent editor, but also a proficient author and an outstanding researcher. We all will miss him.

Ting C. Huang
Editor-in-Chief

Obituary—Deane K. Smith

Deane K. Smith passed away on September 7th at his home in State College, PA. Deane was born Nov. 8, 1930, in Berkeley, California. He was a son of the late Deane K. Sr. and Anna Virginia Long Smith. In July, 1953, he married Patricia Ann Lawrence, who survives him at home. In addition to his wife, Deane is survived by three daughters, Paula Lynn Smith of Seattle, Jeanette D. Metcalf of Chesterland, Ohio, and Sharon R. Stanford of Colbran, Colo.; two sons, Kingsley L. of Madison, Wis., and Dana E. of State College; and nine grandchildren.

In 1952, Deane graduated from the California Institute of Technology with a bachelor's degree in geology, and in 1956 he graduated from the University of Minnesota with a doctorate in geology. From 1956–60, he was a research associate of the Portland Cement Association Fellowship at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D.C. During the 1960s, he worked as a chemist and diffractionist in the Inorganic Materials Division of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in California and later as assistant section leader of the lab's Properties of Materials section. In 1968, he joined Penn State University's Department of Geosciences as an associate professor and became professor in 1971. Following 27 years of teaching and research, he became professor emeritus of mineralogy at Penn State. During his career, he published many papers and won numerous awards, including the C. S. Barrett Award in Diffraction Analysis for lifetime achievement in X-ray diffraction. A newly discovered mineral, *Deanesmithite*, was named after him. As proprietor of the Gem Dugout, he became a worldwide source for specialized X-ray diffraction needs. Deane was a Fellow of the Geological Society of America and the Mineralogical Society of America and was elected to the Commission on

Powder Diffraction of the International Union of Crystallography for 1993–96.

Deane's long career impacted most areas of geology and powder diffraction analysis. He performed some early high temperature experiments while at NBS as well as impacting the understanding of one of the most complex phase assemblages in materials science: Portland Cement. At Lawrence Livermore Labs, Deane developed the first version of his powder pattern calculating program which over time has become the accepted standard for such computations. The first published major work using this early POWD program was not just a few example patterns but instead a full book-length compendium of silicate mineral patterns written with Iris Borg and published by the Geological Society of America. Many people collaborated with Deane on the development of POWD over the years with his son Kingsley being one of the most recent contributors to the development of the MDI PC version. During this time Deane took one of us (*) into his group as a summer intern where I learned about X-ray characterization, the value of reference data which was a major theme in Deane's subsequent four decades. In 1976 I had the opportunity to collaborate with Deane on the rationalization of the scale factor from calculated patterns for quantitative analysis (now known as RIR) and relating it to the experimentally determined I/Ic. We followed with many years of testing and refining POWD. Deane continued the development of quantitative analysis methods with the technique for whole pattern quantitative analysis developed initially for clays. Deane was the prime driving force of this development. The foundations in calcu-