This is the updated version of the 2010-2011 senior Comps document. This document includes a timeline for applying for a comps option, an outline of the two options available (the Long Paper and Group Discussion), and a cover page to include with your comps application/proposal.

**Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, October 20</td>
<td>Comps application/proposal due. Use the Comps Proposal Form available at the Chemistry Department web site.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday, October 29</td>
<td>Comps group assignments and registration information emailed to seniors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, November 1</td>
<td>Senior course registration for winter term</td>
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**Some Important Points**

- Chemistry comps consumes more than a single term of work; since the bulk of the work usually takes place in the first term, it is normal to register for five credits the first term and one credit the second term. This credit distribution may be different if you opt for an unusual schedule; communicate with your advisor about distributing credits in a reasonable way.  
  ‡ Group comps is only offered winter/spring and therefore is only an option for students planning to be enrolled during both those terms of the senior year. **Group comps will meet during period 5A winter term.**  
  ‡ The long paper is normally completed on a winter/spring schedule. **In order to follow the unusual fall/winter schedule, a student must petition the department before the last day of class in the spring term before starting comps.** Timelines and required milestones in these schedules are outlined under Option I: The Long Paper.  
- Special circumstances that will impact your ability to do group comps are: intent to graduate early (such as finishing a term), off-campus study plans, multiple comps projects (such as a double major), and conflict with other courses needed during period 5A of winter term.  
- For either option, you must submit a comps proposal to the comps coordinator during the term before you plan to start work on your comps. The proposal deadline for the winter/spring schedule is midterm break of fall term. If you petition for a fall/winter schedule, you must submit your proposal and petition to the department before the last day of class in the spring term before you start comps.  
- If you will be off campus during fall term, it is important that you set up procedures for us to contact you while you are away. You can work this out with your advisor or the chemistry comps coordinator.  
- It is required that you will attend all comps-related chemistry talks (given by students and visitors) as part of your work in comps.  
- **For all comps options, there are several milestones that must be achieved in order for you to be considered to be making adequate progress towards completing comps. If you do not meet these expectations, the department may require you to fulfill the comps requirement through another form (such as a set of comprehensive exams).**
**Option I: The Long Paper**

Two versions of the Long Paper are possible. The first involves a literature topic of your choosing, while the second would be available to those who have done research and want to write a paper that includes and expands on that research.

**Literature Topic Long Paper.** Those of you choosing this option will select a topic of personal interest on which you will write a paper of 20 to 30 pages in length (with an absolute limit of 40 pages which includes all figures, illustrations, footnotes, endnotes, references, acknowledgements, etc). You must submit a proposal to the department on your topic and you must also find a faculty advisor, with whom you will work closely. If you would like to begin work this coming fall, you need to identify your faculty mentor and submit a proposal to the comps coordinator before you leave for the summer. If you elect to do Comps in the winter, the proposal deadline will be around midterm of fall term; watch for the announcement in the Weekly Beaker. A long paper proposal should include 1-2 pages of text on the proposed topic with 2 attached original articles from the literature. You also need a formal statement from your mentor indicating that he/she has agreed to work with you. You can consult with any of us in the selection of your mentor.

This option involves considerable library work in becoming familiar with the primary literature of your topic. Typical papers might have 5-10 primary literature articles that you have analyzed in great detail. The paper is not merely a library report but is designed to involve you in the topic as a critical scientist. Personal judgments, criticisms, and suggestions for future directions will play an important role in an excellent paper. The paper will go through several revisions. Given how busy everyone gets at Carleton, it is crucial to treat this as a formal commitment, to start it early and schedule regular times during the week to make progress. Please be aware that unusual comps paper topics (i.e. topics that are not covered in the mainstream chemistry literature) will be considered, but they will require extra independent effort on your part and possibly a longer overall timeframe to make them work.

**Formal Requirements:**

1. **Weekly meeting.** You and your advisor will schedule a meeting time each week to discuss your topic and to monitor your progress.

2. **The second reader.** One other faculty member must read your paper. You should think about whom this second reader should be and select (with advice from your primary mentor) your second reader early in the process. After the project has been outlined and has some focus, you should plan to meet with the two faculty readers, so that both are familiar with your plan and topic. The second reader should be provided with drafts of your paper-in-progress on the same schedule as you have arranged with your advisor.

3. **The oral defense.** Your project will conclude with a 45 to 60 minute closed discussion with your two faculty advisors and will cover the material discussed in your paper. You also have the option of presenting a public seminar on your topic (30 minutes is a reasonable timeframe for your talk). If you do choose to give a general public talk, then you will also have the choice on whether to include the public talk as part of the evaluation in Comps. Please talk to your advisor once your project has started about how to make these choices.

4. After the completion of your closed discussion you will archive the final draft of your comps paper at the library digital archive web site (https://contentdm.carleton.edu/comps/). Instructions for archive are available on the web site.
The Research Long Paper. This option is available to those of you who have been or are presently involved in research projects. It is intended to provide an opportunity for you to extend the scope of your necessarily limited laboratory accomplishments to a broader perspective, quite like that of the "Literature Topic Long Paper" option. The requirements and structure of the experience of the “Research Paper” are the same as for the “Literature Topic Paper”. This is also true of the proposal you are required to submit (see above).

The Research Long Paper is not a huge lab report. It is a research paper, utilizing the literature and laboratory work to explore a topic, part of which you have become familiar with through your research. The paper resulting from this option is also presented for discussion with two faculty members early in Spring Term as described above for the "Long Paper" option. In addition, you also have the option of presenting a general public seminar, as described above.

Paper-writing Timelines: Two timelines for completing the Long Paper version of comps are outlined below. The first is a winter/spring combination, which is the standard process with the bulk of the work occurring in the winter term (5 credits) and the remainder in the spring term (1 credit). The fall/winter combination, which distributes the work more equally between the two terms (usually 3 credits each) is unusual and you must petition the department by the last day of class in the spring term prior to starting comps to request this schedule. Your petition should state your reasons for pursuing the unusual schedule. In either process, the non-negotiable deadlines are outlined with boxes; otherwise, you may have some flexibility in completing the other tasks associated with writing your paper, as determined in your meetings with your paper advisor.

Winter-Spring Comps (the standard schedule):

Fall term and winter break:
- Determine topic and advisor before midterm break
- Submit your comps proposal before midterm break
- Schedule winter term meetings with advisor (before the end of fall term)
- Obtain relevant papers
- Request interesting papers from ILL
- Read papers

Winter term:
- Read papers in depth
- Refine topic and create outline
- Expand outline and identify topics about which more needs to be learned
- Start to expand the outline with text (intro, etc.)
- Assemble a first draft.
  - Week 9: Submit complete draft with figures, bibliography, etc. to advisor
  - Week 10: Discuss complete draft with advisor and identify areas for more work

Spring Term:
- Week 1: Schedule date for oral defense with advisor and second reader.
- Revise!
  - Weeks 4-5: Defendable draft due at least one week before your defense date.
  - Week 6: Oral defense must take place before the end of this week.
  - Weeks 7-9: Submit two clean, bound copies of your final draft to Wendy Zimmerman.
**FALL-WINTER COMPS (the unusual schedule):**

**Spring term (of year before starting comps) and summer break:**

- Determine topic and advisor.
- Submit your comps proposal and petition the department for this schedule (before the last day of class in spring term).
- Obtain relevant papers
- Request interesting papers from ILL
- Read papers

**Fall term and winter break:**

- **Week 1:** Schedule regular meetings with your advisor.
- Read papers in depth
- Refine topic and create outline
- Expand outline and identify topics about which more needs to be learned
- Start to expand the outline with text (intro, etc.)
- Submit a complete first draft on or before the last day of class fall term
- Schedule winter term meetings with advisor (before the end of fall term)

**Winter Term:**

- **Week 1:** Submit a complete draft with figures, bibliography, etc. to advisor
- **Week 2:** Meet with advisor to discuss draft; schedule date for oral defense with advisor and second reader
- Revise!
- **Weeks 6-7:** Defendable draft due at least one week before your defense date.
- **Week 8:** Oral defense must take place before the end of this week.
- **Week 9:** Submit two clean, bound copies of your final draft to Wendy Zimmerman.

**Option II: Group Discussion (“Group Comps”)**

In this Comps experience, groups of approximately four to seven students meet with one or two faculty members for in-depth discussions on specific topics from the recent scientific literature. Groups meet three times a week during period 5A in the winter term, and additional meetings are required during the early part of the spring as well. The students in a group will decide on the direction of the readings, the discussion topics, and the nature of the written and oral assignments during the term. The faculty advisor is meant to be a facilitator who, if things succeed, will remain in the background and will be a discussion peer. Each member is required to participate actively. Active participation includes keeping up with reading assignments selected by the group, preparing presentations or handouts on various topics for the group, actively engaging in discussion and decision making at *each* meeting, as well as other assignments (*e.g.* discussion summaries, short papers, preparing a departmental seminar, supplemental library work, etc.). The groups typically form around one scientist’s research, and the project often culminates with that person visiting campus and having lengthy discussions with group members, or with the Comps group visiting the campus and research group of the scientist whose work was studied.

This option, the most popular in recent years, is not for everyone. You must be willing to make a full contribution to the group and Comps must take a high priority among your various activities. Undoubtedly, you will have to find time outside of the regular weekly meetings to work with other group members. Group Comps is probably not a good option if you have other inflexible
commitments on your time or if you prefer working and learning on your own. Under these circumstances, it would be better to opt for a Long Paper. Also, you must be enrolled in the college during both the winter and spring terms. If you plan to complete your course work at the end of winter term you cannot do Group Comps. The Group option can be a very educational way to do Comps, but it does require lots of effort by all members of the group for success. The Long Paper is a suitable option for a more individualized Comps experience.

Participation in a group is not assured. The department reserves the right NOT to select a student for Group Comps if we are not convinced that the student will contribute to the process in an active and positive manner. Selection to Group Comps will be based on your proposal, which is the vehicle for you to express your interest and convince us of your commitment. Your past record as a chemistry major and “citizen” of the chemistry department will also be considered. Be aware that selection to Group Comps is made by the department and is decided before the particular group assignments are made.

The Group Option proposal is a carefully prepared typed statement concerning your motivation for doing group comps. Provide any evidence you can offer indicating that you possess the ability and determination to be a fully active participant throughout the process. No discussion of the specific science of any of the group topics should be included. This is a statement of your intent, desire, and ability to participate in a student-motivated, group-learning endeavor. This need not be a lengthy statement and should be kept to no more than one page of text. You should also indicate any group preferences you may have, in your proposal. When possible, we will try to accommodate your group preferences.

Please note that Group Comps will meet during winter term at period 5a. Take this into consideration when making your decisions about Comps, and during registration for your other winter classes. Finally, if you are selected to the group, you will be required to attend a meeting with your advisor near the end of fall term, where expectations for group members are made clear.

Group Comps Topics:

**Group 1: Steven Drew**

*Subject: Surface chemistry*

*Chemist: Jeanne Pemberton, Univ. of Arizona*

Prof. Pemberton’s research focuses on chemistry at surfaces and interfaces important in molecular electronic and photonic devices, chromatography, biosurfactants and organized assemblies. In particular, her research group develops and applies analytical tools for the study of surface and interfacial chemistry then applies those tools to interesting systems. Some specific areas of chemistry in which Prof. Pemberton’s research is having an impact are metal/organic interfaces in molecular electronics, microscopic properties of chromatographic stationary phases, and the hydrodynamic properties of solid-liquid interfaces. Prof. Pemberton will be on campus April 14 and 15. More information can be found at Jeanne Pemberton’s Web site: http://www.chem.arizona.edu/faculty/profile/profile.php?fid_call=pemb

**Group 2: Dave Alberg**

*Subject: Protein structure, function, and design*

*Chemist: Barbara Imperiali, MIT*

Research in the Imperiali group is focused on protein structure and function. One major area of the group’s research is centered on protein glycosylation. After their synthesis on the ribosome, many proteins are modified by the addition of complex sugar (glycans) groups on their surface. The Imperiali group has worked to understanding enzyme-catalyzed protein glycosylation, and current research is centered on understanding the role that glycosylation plays in the biological function of glycoproteins.
Another area of research in the Imperiali group focuses on the development of chemical tools for studying complex biological systems. In particular, the group is designing tools to study protein phosphorylation. Protein phosphorylation is a major motif used by cells to control the activity of proteins.

You can learn more about the research of the Imperiali group at their website: http://web.mit.edu/imperiali/Home.html. Professor Imperiali will be on campus May 5 and 6.

Group 3: Trish Ferrett

Subject: Chemical oceanography & climate
Scientist: Jess Adkins, CalTech

The Adkins’ research group investigates the geochemistry of oceans linked to ocean circulation and past climate change - especially abrupt climate change in the last 100,000 years. Chemical methods focus on analysis of trace metals in sea objects that serve as “proxies” for climate and temperature change: deep sea corals, ocean sediments, and ocean waters. Lasers and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry play a role in this research, as do $^{230}$Th, underwater robots and subs, and oxygen and carbon isotope measurements. Though the work is highly chemical, we will also be learning about ocean chemistry and the ocean’s past connected to fast climate changes in the last interglacial period. The Adkins’ group also thinks hard about kinetics and thermodynamics – so the work integrates many areas of chemistry and stretches to climate science, geology, and oceanography. Previous course in geology, oceans, or climate change is not necessary to learn effectively in this group. You can expect to learn deeply about methods that are highly quantitative, physical, and analytical in nature.

You can learn more about Adkins’ research: http://www.gps.caltech.edu/people/jess/profile. You can also listen to an April 2009 lecture on using robots, cameras, and submarines to find deep sea corals: http://today.caltech.edu/theater/item?story_id=35402. Prof. Adkins will be on campus April 7 and 8.

Group 4: Marion Cass

Subject: Metal Catalyzed C-H Activation
Scientist: Bill Jones, Univ. of Rochester

I will lead a comps group with the goal of exploring the state of the art research on C-H activation by transition metal catalysts. Selective activation of C-H bonds will be crucial to the field of chemistry as we learn to take small, unfunctionalized molecules to important reagents for chemical syntheses or fuels. Our work will focus on the research of several members of the NSF Consortium “Center for Enabling New Technologies Through Catalysis” (CENTC). Our plan will be to read a collection of the most important papers in C-H activation specializing in a topic based comps. We hope that one of the research scientists associated with CENTC Consortium will join us in April for a discussion of the subject. UPDATE: Bill Jones from the University of Rochester, an expert in C-H activation using transition metal catalysts, has agreed to join us for comps. He has a reputation of being a great teacher so I’m very excited to have him come to Carleton. He will be on campus April 11 and 12.

Departmental Policy on Distinction

As a preamble to the department’s policy on distinction, please keep in mind that distinction in Comps does not really matter much when it comes to your future plans. Whether your plans include joining the work force, graduate school, medical school, or a service or volunteer job, distinction in Comps will have little impact. What matters most is your overall record at Carleton and your recommendation letters. In fact, many decisions about your future may be made before anyone knows
who got distinction. Nonetheless, you may decide to make it a personal goal to strive for distinction, and we support this goal.

Distinction in Comps is a difficult issue for chemistry majors and faculty, particularly with our department’s group Comps option. This issue is less sticky if you do a long paper involving library work or research. Since a long paper is an individual effort, a Comps advisor who sees a quality paper and oral presentation can easily determine the source of the effort and recommend distinction. In the group format, however, these decisions may not be as clear cut. Of course, distinction in group comps, like distinction on an individual paper, requires an unusual understanding of the material and the demonstrated ability to communicate your knowledge and understanding to others. The group experience particularly focuses on communication. Some attributes which make a group work well include cooperation, collaboration, teaching, listening, planning together, and celebrating achievements of understanding or, in other words, being a good colleague. Some of these characteristics, in some circumstances, may be odds with the attributes that could lead to individual accomplishment. In addition, faculty advisors do not always have a complete understanding of how the group truly operates, especially as the group becomes more independent and does a lot of work outside of the scheduled meeting times. In this case, a student who is perhaps less verbal during discussions with the faculty member but is actually the "backbone" of the group outside the formal discussions may be overlooked by the advisor when deciding whom to recommend for distinction. These complications in awarding distinction to members of a discussion group tend to lead to fewer distinctions compared to individual options.

To achieve distinction in Comps, whether it be for work done in a discussion group or an individual project, keep in mind the following sage advice of an esteemed faculty member:

A lot of hard work does not distinction make

In other words, creativity, synthesis, unusual understanding, presentation of new proposals, and integration of disciplines are some of the hallmarks of an outstanding Comps effort. Students who get distinction are often not trying for distinction; instead they are just interested in learning due to their own intellectual satisfaction. A faculty member can recognize when these qualities are coming together to create an outstanding Comps product. If a Comps advisor sees these qualities in your project he or she will recommend you to the department for distinction in Comps. A discussion of all the candidates for distinction will follow in a department meeting until a consensus is reached.

If you have decided to set the personal goal of achieving distinction on your Comps, please talk to us and especially to your Comps advisor to get a better feeling of how we think about distinction. We are certainly happy to discuss this topic with you now so that there will be no misunderstandings at the end of the comps process next spring.