

<<微纳米结构的导电聚合物>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<微纳米结构的导电聚合物>>

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前言

A traditional idea is that organic polymer is regarded as an excellent insulator because of its saturated macromolecule. However, a breakthrough of organic polymer imitating a metal was coming-out in the 1960s—1970s. It implied electrons in polymers need to be free to move and not bound to the atoms. The breakthrough was realized by awarders of Nobel Chemistry Prizes in 2000, who were Alan J. Heeger at the University of California at Santa Barbara, USA, Alan G. MacDiarmid at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA, and Hideki Shirakawa at the University of Tsukuba, Japan. In 1977, actually, they accidentally discovered that room-temperature conductivity of conjugated polyacetylene doped with iodine was as high as 10³ S/cm, which was enhanced by 10¹~ times compared with original insulating polyacetylene. The change of the electrical properties from insulator to conductor was subsequently ascribed to "doping", but completely different from the doping concept as applied in inorganic semiconductors. The unexpected discovery not only shattered a traditional idea that organic polymers are insulators, but also established a new field of conducting polymers or "synthetic metals".

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内容概要

《微纳米结构的导电聚合物》适合高校和科研院所的化学、化工、物理及材料专业的研究人员、教师和研究生阅读参考。

导电聚合物打破了聚合物为绝缘体的传统观念，因而被称为“第四代聚合物”。

它既具有金属和半导体的导电特性，又保留了聚合物的轻质、柔性和可加工的特色。

这种材料在光电子器件、传感技术、分子电子学和纳米器件以及驱动器件等方面具有潜在的应用前景。

《微纳米结构的导电聚合物》比较完整、系统地介绍了导电聚合物的缘起、掺杂与导电机制、结构与性能、技术应用前景以及研究进展，特别介绍了作者采用无模板自组装方法在微纳米结构的导电聚合物的研究及其应用方面的学术贡献。

《微纳米结构的导电聚合物》的内容分为5章：第1章，导论；第2章，优异的导电聚苯胺；第3章，导电聚合物的物理特性及其应用；第4章，导电聚合物的微纳米结构；第5章，无模板法自组装导电聚合物的微纳米结构。

为了便于读者阅读，作者还特别给出了名词解释。

<<微纳米结构的导电聚合物>>

书籍目录

Chapter I Introduction of Conducting Polymers 1.1 Discovery of Conducting Polymers 1.2 Structural Characteristics and Doping Concept 1.3 Charge Carriers and Conducting Mechanism References Chapter 2 Polyaniline as A Promising Conducting Polymer 2.1 Molecular Structure and Proton Doping 2.2 Synthesis Method 2.2.1 Chemical Method 2.2.2 Electro-Chemical Method 2.2.3 Mechano-Chemical Route 2.3 Physical Properties 2.3.1 Nonlinear Optical (NLO) 2.3.2 Electrical and Charge Transport Properties 2.3.3 Magnetic Properties 2.3.4 Other Properties 2.4 Solubility and Processability 2.4.1 Solubility 2.4.2 Processability References Chapter 3 Physical Properties and Associated Applications of Conducting Polymers 3.1 Electronic Devices 3.1.1 Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) 3.1.2 Solar Cells 3.2 EMI Shielding and Microwave Absorbing Materials 3.2.1 EMI Shielding Materials 3.2.2 Microwave Absorption Materials (Stealth Materials) 3.3 Rechargeable Batteries and Supercapacitors 3.3.1 Rechargeable Batteries 3.3.2 Supercapacitors 3.4 Sensors 3.5 Electrochromic Devices and Artificial Muscles 3.5.1 Electrochromic Devices 3.5.2 Conducting Polymer-Based Artificial Muscles 3.6 Others 3.6.1 Corrosion Materials 3.6.2 Electrostatic Dissipation Materials 3.6.3 Separated Membrane 3.6.4 Conducting Textiles References Chapter 4 Conducting Polymer Nanostructures 4.1 Synthetic Method and Formation Mechanism 4.1.1 Hard Template Method 4.1.2 Soft Template Method 4.1.3 Other Methods 4.1.4 PEDOT Nanostructures 4.2 Composite Nanostructures 4.2.1 Metal-Conducting Polymer Composite Nanostructures 4.2.2 Conducting Polymer/Carbon Nanotube Composites 4.2.3 Core-Shell Composites 4.2.4 Chiral and Biological Composite Nanostructures 4.2.5 Inorganic Oxide Nano-Crystals and CP Composites 4.3 Physical Properties and Potential Application 4.3.1 Electrical and Transport Properties 4.3.2 Potential Applications 4.3.3 Nano-arrays or Nano-patterns References Chapter 5 Template-Free Method to Conducting Polymer Micro/Nanostructures 5.1 Template-Free Method 5.1.1 Discovery of Template-Free Method 5.1.2 Universality of Template-Free Method 5.1.3 Controllability of Morphology and Diameter by Template-Free Method 5.1.4 Self-Assembly Mechanism of Micro/Nanostructures by A Template-Free Method 5.2 Multi-Functionality of Micro/Nanostructures Based on Template-Free Method 5.2.1 Processing Composite Nanostructures 5.2.2 PPy-CNT Composite Nanostructures 5.2.3 Electro-Magnetic Functional Micro/Nanostructures 5.2.4 Electro-Optic Micro/Nanostructures 5.2.5 Super-Hydrophobic 3D-Microstructures Assembled from 1D-Nanofibers 5.3 Mono-Dispersed and Oriented Micro/Nanostructures 5.3.1 Template-Free Method Combined with A Template for Oriented Nanowires 5.3.2 Template-Free Method Associated with A Deposition to Mono-Dispersed and Oriented Microspheres 5.4 Electrical and Transport Properties of Conducting Polymer Nanostructures 5.4.1 Room Temperature Conductivity 5.4.2 Temperature Dependence of Conductivity 5.4.3 Electrical Properties of A Single Micro/Nanostructure 5.4.4 Magneto-Resistance 5.5 Special Methods for Micro/Nanostructures of Conducting Polymers 5.5.1 Aniline/Citric Acid Salts as The "Hard-Templates" for Brain-like Nanostructures 5.5.2 Cu₂O Crystal as A Hard Template 5.5.3 Water-Assisted Fabrication of PANI-DBSA Honeycomb Structure 5.5.4 Reversed Micro-Emulsion Polymerization 5.6 Potential Applications of Conducting Polymer with Micro/Nanostructures 5.6.1 Microwave Absorbing Materials 5.6.2 EMI Shielding Materials 5.6.3 Conducting Polymer Nanostructure-Based Sensors Guided by Reversible Wettability References Appendix Term Definitions

<<微纳米结构的导电聚合物>>

章节摘录

Preparation of metal quantum dots has been recently received considerable attention in the field of nano-science and nano-technology owing to their interesting optical, electrical, and catalytic properties. Block copolymer micelles provide an excellent method for such dispersions, by which the particles of a definite size can be formed and stabilized within the core. Thus the nano-sized compartments formed in this way can serve as nano-reactors for the stabilization of inorganic crystallites or clusters, and the particle size and inter-particle distance can be controlled by the choice of a block copolymer [155]. As a result, the block copolymer technique provides an efficient template and allows facile formation of transparent, homogeneous nano-dispersions. Moreover the block copolymer technique is able to prepare thin films of colloidal polymer stabilized metal dispersions that allow one to prepare the novel functional materials with unique optical and electrical properties. The block copolymer approach has been used for the preparation of conducting polymer nanostructures containing metal nano-particles, for instance, gold-PPy core-shell particles or nanostructures of Au-PPy composites were prepared by using block copolymer micelles as the template [156].

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编辑推荐

Conducting Polymers with Micro or Nanometer Structure describes a topic discovered by three winners of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2000 : Alan J. Heeger , University of California at Santa Barbara , Alan G. MacDiarmid at the University of Pennsylvania , and Hideki Shirakawa at the University of Tsukuba. Since then , the unique properties of conducting polymers have led to promising applications in functional materials and technologies. The book first briefly summarizes the main concepts of conducting polymers before introducing micro/nanostructured conducting polymers dealing with their synthesis , structural characterizations , formation mechanisms , physical and chemical properties , and potential applications in nanomaterials and nanotechnology. The book is intended for researchers in the related fields of chemistry , physics , materials , nanomaterials and nanodevices. Meixiang Wan is a professor at the Institute of Chemistry , Chinese Academy of Sciences , Beijing.

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