## Contents

Preface to the Second Edition  xxii

### Part I  Background to Materials Chemistry  1

1  What Is Materials Chemistry?  3  
   A. Different Types of Materials  3  
   B. The Role of Chemistry in Materials Science  6  
   C. Structure–Property Correlations  7  
   D. Uses of Materials  8  
   E. Approaches to Producing New Materials with Novel Properties  10  
   F. The Interface with Technology  11  
   G. A Broader Perspective  11  
   H. Terminology  12  
   I. Example Journals Where Materials Science Publications Can Be Found  12  
   J. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)  13

2  Fundamental Principles that Underlie Materials Chemistry  15  
   A. Why Are Different Materials Different?  15  
   B. The Role of Different Elements  15  
   C. Different Types of Chemical Bonds  17  
      1. Van der Waals Forces and the Lennard-Jones Potential  17  
      2. Covalent Bonds  18  
         a. Bond Angles  19  
         b. Bond Lengths  24  
         c. Bond Torsion  25  
         d. Bond Polarity  27  
      3. Coordinate Bonds  27  
         a. Main Group Elements  27  
         b. Transition Metals  28  
         c. Bonding in the Lanthanide Elements  29  
      4. Hydrogen Bonding  30  
      5. Ionic Assemblies  30  
      6. Metallic Bonding  31  
      7. Electronic Energy Bands and Band Gaps  31  
   D. Size of the Molecular Units  33  
   E. Different Shapes of the Component Molecules and the Influence on Solid-state Structure  34  
   F. Ultrastructures  37
3 Background to Basic Synthesis and Reaction Chemistry  41
A. Overview and Underlying Principles  41
B. Element Isolation Processes  42
1. Reaction of an Oxide at High Temperatures with Carbon or Hydrogen  43
2. Reaction of an Oxide with an Element that Has a Greater Affinity for Oxygen  44
3. Isolation via Chlorination or Oxidation  44
4. Electrolytic Reduction  44
5. Microbial Extraction of Metals  44
6. Pyrolysis and Vapor Deposition  45
C. Techniques for Materials Synthesis  46
1. Classical “Wet Chemistry”  46
2. Molten-state Chemistry  46
3. Vapor State and Vapor/Solid Reactions  47
4. Chemical Vapor Deposition  47
D. Reaction Kinetics  47
E. Separations  48
1. Importance of Separation Methods  48
2. Differential Solubility  48
3. Differential Volatility  48
4. Ion Exchange Columns, Chromatography, and Gel Permeation Methods  48
F. Materials-related Reaction Chemistry  49
1. Formation of Inter-element Compounds  49
2. Importance of Halides in Materials Synthesis  49
3. Oxides  50
4. Acidic Hydroxides and Condensation Reactions to Oxides  50
5. Hydrides, Sulfides, Nitrides, and Carbides  52
6. Metathetical Exchange Reactions  53
7. Nucleophilic Substitution  53
8. Electrophilic Substitution  54
9. Coordination Chemistry  55
10. Organometallic Chemistry  55
11. Branching and Cross-linking  57
12. Polymerization–depolymerization Equilibria  58
13. Small Rings, Cages, and Short Chains  59
G. Further Reading  59
H. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)  59

4 Chemistry of Representative Elements Utilized in Materials Science  61
A. General Comments  61
B. Nonmetals  61
1. Carbon Chemistry  61
   a. The Element  64
   b. Organic Compounds from Oil  64
c. Free Radical Reactions 65
d. Oxidation Reactions 65
e. Addition Across Double or Triple Bonds 66
f. Formation of Organometallic Compounds 67

2. Silicon Chemistry 67
   a. The Element 67
   b. Silicon Reaction Chemistry 68
   c. Differences from Carbon Compounds 70

3. Boron Chemistry 70
   a. The Element 70
   b. Borides 70
   c. Borates 71
   d. Boron Halides 72
   e. Boron Hydrides 72

4. Phosphorus Chemistry 72
   a. The Element 73
   b. Phosphides 74
   c. Phosphorus Halides 74
   d. Phosphorus Acids, Phosphates, and Phosphites 75
   e. Organo-phosphorus Chemistry (Phosphines, Phosphine Oxides, Phosphites, and Phosphate Esters) 75
   f. Phosphorus in Polymers 75

5. Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Sulfur Chemistry 75

C. Main Group Metals 76
D. Transition Metals 78
E. Lanthanide and Actinide Elements 82
F. Further Reading 83
G. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 84

5 Structure Determination and Special Techniques for Materials Characterization 85
A. Purpose 85
B. Analysis of Bulk Materials 85
   1. Elemental Microanalysis 85
   2. Infrared–Raman Spectroscopy 85
   3. Solid-state Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy 86
   4. Thermal Analysis 87
      a. Differential Scanning Calorimetry 87
      b. Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA) 88
      c. Thermomechanical Analysis (TMA) 89
   5. Stress–strain and Impact Analysis 89
   6. X-ray Diffraction 92
      a. Powder X-ray Diffraction 92
      b. Wide Angle X-ray Diffraction (WAX) and Small Angle Diffraction (SAX) 93
      c. Single-crystal X-ray Diffraction 94
   7. Refractive Index and Chromatic Dispersion 94
      a. Refractive Index (RI) 94
      b. Chromatic Dispersion 96
   8. Magnetic Susceptibility 96
   9. Electrical Conductivity 98
10. Transmission Electron Microscopy 100

C. Surface and Thin Film Analysis Techniques 101
   1. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) 101
   2. Scanning Tunneling Microscopy (STM) and Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) 102
      a. Scanning Tunneling Microscopy 102
      b. Atomic Force Microscopy 103
   3. X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS) 104
   4. Total Internal Reflection Infrared Spectroscopy 105
   5. Ellipsometry 105
   6. Contact Angles 106

D. Solution Analysis Techniques 107
   1. General Comments 107
   2. Solution-state NMR Spectroscopy 107
   3. Solution-state Light Scattering Techniques 107
   4. Gel Permeation Chromatography 107

E. Further Reading 109

F. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 109

Part II Different Types of Materials 111

6 Small Molecules in Solids 113
   A. Importance of Small-molecule Materials 113
   B. Packing of Small Molecules in the Solid State 113
      1. Shape Fitting 114
      2. Dipolar or Charged Molecules 115
      3. Hydrogen Bonding 115
   C. Self-assembly by Crystallization 115
   D. Spherical Molecules in the Solid State 116
   E. Disk-shaped Molecules and Other Flat Structures 116
      1. General Observations 116
      2. Liquid Crystallinity from Disk-shaped Molecules 117
      3. Electronic Phenomena from Disk- or Wafer-shaped Molecules in the Solid State 119
   F. Rod-shaped Molecules 121
   G. Charge-transfer Complexes 122
   H. Further Reading 123
   I. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 124

7 Porous Solids 125
   A. Significance 125
   B. Clathrate Systems (Inclusion Compounds) 125
      1. General Description 125
      2. Clathrates of Water Ice 126
      3. Urea and Thiourea 128
      4. Perhydrotriphenylene (PHTP) 128
      5. Cyclophosphazenes 130
6. Cyclodextrins, Cryptates, and Crown Ethers  131
7. Hofmann and Werner-type Complexes  132
C. Metal–organic Frameworks  133
   1. General Characteristics of MOFs  133
   2. Synthesis of MOFs  133
   3. Uses of MOFs  134
D. Zeolites  135
E. Inverse Opals and Related “Colloidal Crystal Templated” Structures  137
F. Molecular Imprinting Technology  138
G. Other Porous Materials  139
H. Further Reading  140
I. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)  141

8 Ceramics and Inorganic Glasses  143
A. Overview  143
B. Oxide Ceramics  143
C. Oxide Ceramics and Glasses Obtained or Produced Directly from Mineralogical Materials  145
   1. General Observations  145
   2. Silica, Silicates, and Aluminosilicates – General Characteristics  145
   3. Aluminosilicate Clays and Related Minerals – Properties and Structure  150
   4. Chrysotile and Other Forms of Asbestos  156
   5. Ceramic Composites  157
   6. Glasses  157
      a. General Features  157
      b. Methods of Glass Formation  157
      c. Silicate Glasses  158
      d. Pyrex-type Glass  159
      e. Glass Ceramics  159
      f. “Gorilla” Glass  159
      g. Phosphate Glasses  160
      h. Borate Glasses  160
      i. Fabrication of Glasses  160
D. Oxide Ceramics and Glasses from Small-molecule Inorganic and Organometallic Precursors  160
   1. Optical Waveguides (Optical Fibers)  161
   2. The Sol–gel Process for Low-temperature Ceramics Formation  161
   3. Zeolites  165
   4. Hydrothermal Synthesis  165
   5. Calcium Hydroxyapatite (HAP)  165
   6. Other Oxide Ceramics  166
E. Perovskites  166
F. Color in Oxide Ceramics  167
G. Non-oxide Ceramics and Related Materials  168
   1. General Aspects  168
   2. Silicon Carbide (SiC)  168
   3. Silicon Nitride (Si₃N₄)  172
   4. Boron Nitride (BN) and Other Boron-containing Ceramics  174
5. Aluminum Nitride (AlN) 175
6. Other Ceramics Formed by Preceramic Polymer Processes 176

H. Fabrication of Ceramics and Glasses 176
1. General Comments 176
2. “Sculpting” 176
3. Melting, Extrusion, and Molding 177
4. Powder Sintering 177
5. Sol–gel Fabrication 178

I. Future Challenges in Ceramics and Glass Science 178

J. Suggestions for Further Reading 179

K. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 179

9 Polymers: Fundamental Aspects 181
A. Overview 181
B. Synthesis of Polymers 182
1. General Principles 182
2. Addition Polymerization 182
   a. Polymerization Mechanism 182
   b. Free Radical Initiation 188
   c. Atom Transfer Radical Polymerization (ATRP) 190
   d. Anionic Initiation 191
   e. Coordination Initiation 192
   f. Cationic Initiation 194
3. Condensation Polymerization 195
4. Ring‐opening Polymerization 196
5. Electrochemical Polymerization 197
6. Secondary Reactions 198
   a. Modification of Polymer Structure 198
   b. Cross‐linking Reactions 198

C. Structure–property Relationships and Polymer Design 198
1. Influence of Molecular Architecture 198
   a. Linear Polymers 198
   b. Variations within the Linear Chain Architecture 199
   c. Random or Regular Copolymers 200
   d. Block Copolymers 200
   e. Branched Structures, Stars, and Dendrimers 200
   f. Combs and Grafts 200
   g. Combinations of Rings and Chains 201
2. Molecular Weights and Distributions 201
3. Chain Flexibility 201
4. Influence of Different Skeletal Elements and Backbone Bonding 202
5. Specific Influence of Different Side Groups 202

D. Examples of Classical Polymeric Materials 203
1. Polymers Produced by Addition Reactions 204
   a. Polyethylene 204
   b. PTFE or Teflon® 204
   c. Polystyrene 205
   d. PMMA 205
2. Polyurethanes (End-functionalized Addition Reactions) 205
3. Polymers Produced by Condensation Reactions 205
   a. PET, Dacron®, or Mylar® 205
   b. Poly(hexamethylene adipamide) (Nylon 66) 206
   c. Poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) (Kevlar) 206
   d. Synthetic Polypeptides 206
   e. Polymides 206
   f. Polycarbonates 207
   g. Polysulfones 207
   h. Polyether Ketones (PEK) and Polyether Ether Ketones (PEEK) 207
   i. Epoxy Polymers 207
   j. Condensation Resins 207
4. Polymers Produced by Ring-opening Polymerizations 207
   a. Poly(lactic-glycolic acid) (PLGA) 207
   b. Polycaprolactam (Nylon-6) 208
   c. Polytetrahydrofuran 208
   d. PEO 208
E. Inorganic Elements in Polymers 208
   1. Rationale and Terminology 208
   2. Poly(dimethylsiloxane) (PDMS, Silicone Rubber) 209
   3. Polyphosphazenes 210
   4. Polysilanes (by Condensation and Ring-opening Polymerizations) 213
   5. Poly(ferrocenylsilanes) 213
   6. Organic Polymer Chains with Organometallic Side Groups 214
   7. Electronically Conductive Polymers 214
F. Further Reading 214
G. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 215

10 Polymer Morphology and Fabrication 217
   A. Overview 217
   B. Consequences of Cross-Linking 217
   C. Polymers in the Solid State 217
      1. Chain Entanglement 217
      2. Microcrystallinity 218
      3. Liquid Crystallinity (LC) 220
   D. Composites 221
      1. Different Types of Multicomponent Systems 221
      2. Important Mechanical Properties 222
      3. Polymer Composite Materials 223
      4. Homogeneous Versus Heterogeneous Polymeric Solids 224
      5. Defects in Solids 224
      6. Polymer Alloys – Blends 225
      7. Interpenetrating Polymer Networks 226
      8. Polymer–Ceramic “Alloys” (Ceramers) 227
     10. Reasons for Polymer-Phase Segregation 228
     11. Phase-Separated Polymer–Polymer Composites 228
     12. Phase-Separated Block Copolymers 229
13. Filled Thermoplastics and Thermosetting Materials 231
14. Laminates 231
15. Biomineralization 232

E. Soft Matter 232
1. Overview 232
2. Elastomers 232
3. Organogels 233
4. Hydrogels 233

F. Color in Synthetic Polymers 233

G. Fabrication of Polymers 234
1. Solution Casting of Films 234
2. Melt-Fabrication of Films 235
3. Fabrication of Fibers 235
4. Injection Molding 235
5. Thermoforming 236
6. Blow Molding 236
7. Sintering 236
8. Polymerization Combined with Fabrication 236
9. Multilayer Assembly of Films 236
10. Three-dimensional Printing 236

H. Future Challenges in Polymeric Materials Science 237
I. Further Study 238
J. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 238

11 Carbon-Based Materials 241
A. Background 241
B. Diamond 241
C. Carbon Fiber 243
D. Glassy Carbon (Vitreous Carbon) 245
E. Amorphous Carbon 245
F. Fullerenes 246
G. Graphite 247
H. Graphene 248
1. Background 248
2. Synthesis 249
3. Chemical Modification 249
I. Carbon Nanotubes 249
1. Description 249
2. Synthesis and Fabrication 250
3. Useful Properties 251
J. sp³ Nanothreads 251
K. Graphene or Nanotube Analogs: Relationship of Carbon Materials to Other Layered and Fibrous Solids 252
L. Further Reading 253
M. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 254

12 Metals and Alloys 257
A. Important Aspects of Metal Science and Technology 257
1. Background 257
2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Metals as Materials 258
3. Major Differences Between Transition and Main Group Metals  258
4. Scope of this Chapter  258
B. Isolation of Specific Metals from Their Ores  259
   1. Iron and Steel  259
   2. Nickel  262
   3. Chromium  262
   4. Aluminum  262
   5. Magnesium  263
   6. Titanium  263
   7. Tin  264
   8. Copper  264
   9. Silver  265
  10. Gold  265
  11. Lanthanide Elements  265
C. The Solid-State Structure of Metals and Alloys  266
   1. Packing of Spheres  266
   2. Slip Planes, Dislocations, and Grain Boundaries in Metals  268
   3. Homogeneous Metallic Alloys  270
   4. Phase-Separated Metal Alloys  271
D. Corrosion  272
E. Electrical Conductivity  274
F. Thermal Conductivity of Metals  276
G. Magnetic Properties of Metals  277
H. The Color of Metals  277
I. Mechanical Properties of Metals  279
J. Fabrication of Metals  279
K. Future Challenges in Metal Materials Science  280
L. Further Reading  280
M. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)  281

13 Superconductors  283
A. Overview  283
B. Nomenclature  285
C. Synthesis of High-Temperature Superconductors  286
D. Solid-State Structure  287
E. Theories of Superconductivity  290
F. Other Superconducting Systems  291
G. Current and Proposed Uses of Superconductors  291
H. Challenges for the Future  292
I. Further Reading  292
J. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)  293

Part III Materials in Advanced Technology  295

14 Semiconductor Basics  297
A. Importance of Semiconductors  297
B. Logic and Memory Devices  297
C. Semiconductor Principles  298
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Composition</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Band Gap</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Electron and Hole Mobilities</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Direct and Indirect Band Gap Semiconductors</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dopants</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Importance of Oxidation Behavior</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Preparation of Semiconductor-Grade Silicon and Compound Semiconductors</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Single-Crystal Silicon</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Polycrystalline Silicon</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Amorphous Semiconductor Silicon</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Compound Semiconductors</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Polymeric Semiconductors</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Rationale</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Polythiazyl (Polysulfur Nitride)</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Polyacetylene and Its Semiconduction Mechanism</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Poly(Phenylene Vinylene)</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Poly(Para-Phenylene)</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Polypyrrole and Polythiophene</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Polyaniline</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Graphite and Related Layered Solids</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Further Reading</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Photolithography and Microlithography</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. The Process</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Terminology</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Role of Chemistry</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Principles of Semiconductor Fabrication</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Overview of the Semiconductor Manufacturing Process</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Microlithography Principles</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. The Overall Sequence of Steps in Microlithography</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Equipment</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Microlithography Masks</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Microlithography Equipment</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Pellicles</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Steppers</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Photoresists</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. General Features of Resists</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Novolac Positive Tone Resists</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chemical Amplification</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Poly(4-Hydroxystyrene) Resists</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Multilayer Lithography</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. All-Dry Resists</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Electron Beam Lithography</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. X-Ray Lithography</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Circuit Wiring</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Further Reading</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16  Semiconductor Devices  325
   A.  Overview  325
   B.  Simple Devices Based on the Presence of a Single Semiconductor Unit  325
      1.  Thermistors  325
      2.  Photocells  325
   C.  Components of Metal Oxide Integrated Circuit (MOS)  326
      1.  Overview  326
      2.  Transistors and the P-N Junction  326
      3.  Integrated Circuits  327
      4.  Memory Chips  328
      5.  Capacitors  329
      6.  Rectifiers  329
   D.  Other Devices Based on a P-N Junction  330
      1.  Influence of the Fermi Level  330
      2.  Photovoltaic Cells: Generation of Electric Power from Light  332
         a.  The Bilayer-Doped Silicon Cell  332
         b.  Bilayer Cells Comprised of Two Different Semiconductors  334
         c.  Polymer-based Photovoltaic Cells  334
         d.  Perovskite Solar Cells  334
         e.  Dye-based Photovoltaic Cells  334
      3.  Conversion of Electric Power to Light  335
         a.  Light-Emitting Diodes (LEDs)  335
         b.  Semiconductor Lasers and Pointers  336
         c.  Organic Oligomeric and Polymeric Light-Emitting Devices (OLEDs)  338
      4.  Imaging Sensors  339
   E.  Light Frequency Conversion: Quantum Dots  341
   F.  Challenges in Semiconductor Materials Science  341
   G.  Further Reading  342
   H.  Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)  342

17  Optical and Photonic Devices  345
   A.  Overview  345
      1.  The Production of Light  345
      2.  Passive Versus Responsive Optical Materials  346
      3.  Importance of Refractive Index  346
      4.  Optical Dispersion  348
      5.  Optical Birefringence  350
      6.  Origins of Color in Optical Materials  351
   B.  Passive Optical Devices  351
      1.  Materials and Devices for Passive Optical Applications  351
      2.  General-Purpose Optical Materials  352
      3.  Lenses and Prisms  352
      4.  Optical Waveguides  353
      5.  Waveguide Multiplex/Demultiplex Devices  355
      6.  Optical Color Filters  356
      7.  Optical Polarizing Filters  357
   C.  Responsive Optical Materials  359
      1.  General Observations  359
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Liquid Crystalline (LC) Devices</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Photochromic Materials</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Nonlinear Optical Materials and Devices</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. The Phenomenon</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Origins of NLO Behavior</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Inorganic NLO Crystals</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Organic NLO Materials</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Poling</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Orientation by Self-Assembly</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Devices</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Electrochromic Devices</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Thermochromism as an Alternative to Photochromism</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Challenges for the Future</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Further Reading</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>18 Materials and Devices for Energy Generation and Storage</strong></td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. General Observations</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Fuel Cells</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Background</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General Principles</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) Fuel Cells</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Phosphoric Acid Fuel Cells</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Alkaline Fuel Cells</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Molten Carbonate Fuel Cells</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Solid Oxide Fuel Cells</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Battery Electrolyte Materials</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Background</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lithium Ion (&quot;Rocking Chair&quot;) Batteries</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Principles Behind Lithium Ion Transport Membranes</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Metallic Lithium/Solid Polymer or Gel Electrolyte Batteries</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Example Polymers for Lithium Battery Applications</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lithium–Seawater Batteries</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Solid-State Batteries</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Capacitors and Supercapacitors</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Challenges for the Future</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Materials for Future Fuel Cell Development</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Materials for Future Battery Science and Technology</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Materials for Improved Capacitors and Supercapacitors</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Further Reading</td>
<td>396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays)</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19 Membranes</strong></td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Porous Membranes</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Mechanism of Operation</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fabrication of Porous Membranes</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Microfiltration Membranes</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Membranes that Function by a Chemical Reaction 401
D. Nonporous Membranes that Function Through Physical Interactions 401
   1. Underlying Principles 401
   2. Desalination Membranes 403
   3. Poly(dimethylsiloxane) Membranes for Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Separations 403
   4. Dialysis Membranes 404
   5. Membranes for Controlled Drug Delivery 404
E. Gel Membranes 404
   1. General Principles 404
   2. Gel Membranes as On–Off Switching Systems 405
F. Testing of Membranes 406
   1. Gas Separations 406
   2. Liquid Separations 407
   3. Controlled Drug Release and Dialysis Membranes 407
G. Sound Transducer Membranes 408
   1. Principle of Operation 408
   2. Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) 409
   3. Ceramic-Type Piezoelectric Materials 410
H. Challenges for the Future 410
I. Further Reading 411
J. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 412

20 Surface Science of Materials 413
A. Perspective 413
B. Summary of Surface Characterization Methods 414
C. Surfaces of Metals 414
   1. Significant Aspects 414
   2. Etching of Metal Surfaces 414
   3. Heterogeneous Catalysis by Metals 415
   4. Metal Surfaces by Vapor Deposition, Sputtering, or Solution Reactions 415
   5. Corrosion of Metal Surfaces 416
D. Ceramic Surfaces 416
   1. Oxide Ceramic Surfaces 416
   2. Chemical Modification of Glass Surfaces 416
   3. Non-Oxide Ceramic Fiber Surfaces 417
   4. Ceramic Surface Decomposition by Pollutants 417
E. Polymer Surfaces 417
   1. General Characteristics of Polymer Surfaces 417
   2. Unusual Aspects of Polymer Surfaces 417
   3. Chemical Modification of Polymer Surfaces 418
   4. Polymer Surfaces in Offset Lithography Printing 419
   5. Plasma Modification of Polymer Surfaces 420
   6. Influence of Polymer Fabrication Method 420
   7. Surfaces of Micro- and Nanofibers 420
   8. Role of Block Copolymers at Surfaces 421
   9. Layer-by-Layer Assembly 421
Contents

F. Surfaces of Semiconductors 423
   1. Oxidation of Silicon Surfaces 423
   2. High Surface Area Semiconductors 423
G. Assembly of Molecules on Surfaces 423
   1. Langmuir–Blodgett Techniques 423
   2. Self-Assembly on Gold Surfaces 425
   3. Surface Patterning by AFM 426
H. Adhesion and Surface Chemistry 426
   1. General Characteristics of Adhesion 426
   2. Chemical Bonding as a Source of Adhesion 426
   3. Physical Bonding of Surfaces 426
I. Relationship of Adhesion to Other Materials Topics 427
   1. Soft Contact Printing 427
   2. Biomedical Materials Surfaces 427
J. Further Reading 428
K. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 429

21 Biomedical Materials 431
   A. Special Requirements for Biomedical Materials 431
   B. Traditional Biomedical Materials 432
      1. Metals 433
      2. Ceramics 433
      3. Biostable Polymers 434
      4. Bioerodible Polymers 437
         a. Collagen 437
         b. Alginites 437
         c. Poly(lactic-glycolic acid) (PLGA) (14) 437
         d. Polyanhydrides (15) 438
         e. Polycaprolactone and poly(trimethylene carbonate) 438
         f. Bioerodible polyphosphazenes (21) 438
   C. Materials for Specific Medical Applications 438
      1. Cardiovascular Materials 438
         a. General Features 438
         b. Prosthetic Heart Valves 439
         c. Artificial Heart Pumps 440
         d. Replacement Blood Vessels and Arterial Reinforcement Materials 441
         e. Stents 441
         f. Renal Dialysis and Blood Oxygenation 441
         g. Pacemaker Materials 442
      2. Surgical Sutures, Clips, and Staples 442
      3. Orthopedic Materials 442
      4. Optical Material in Medicine 443
      5. Controlled Drug and Vaccine Delivery 443
         a. Membranes 443
         b. Antibacterial Surfaces 445
         c. Responsive Hydrogels 445
         d. Bioerodible Drug Release Systems 445
         e. Microspheres, Vesicles, and Micelles 445
      6. Tissue Engineering 447
22 Miniaturization in Materials Science 453
A. Background 453
B. Definitions 453
C. Motivation 454
D. Nanostructures and Novel Properties 455
E. Synthesis and Fabrication of Nanostructures 456
1. “Top-Down” Nanostructure Preparation 456
2. “Bottom-Up” Assembly Methods 457
F. Examples of Classical Nanostructures 458
1. Nanofibers 458
2. Nanowires 459
3. Nanoscale Particles 459
   a. Carbon Nanoparticles 459
   b. Ceramic Nanospheres 459
   c. Polymer Nanospheres 460
   d. Metal Nanoparticles 460
   e. Semiconductor Nanoparticles 460
   f. Plasmonics 460
   g. Micelles 462
4. Nanochannels and Nanotunnels 462
   a. Clathrate and Zeolite Nanotunnels 462
G. Molecular Machines 462
1. Overview 462
2. Building Blocks for Molecular Machines 463
H. Special Challenges in Nano-Electronics, Photonics, and Molecular Machines 464
I. Molecular-Size Constructs 465
1. Perspective 465
2. Fullerenes 465
3. Polyhedral Boranes and Carboranes 465
4. Organic Spintronics 466
J. Major Challenges and Opportunities in Miniaturization Science and Technology 466
K. Further Reading 467
L. Study Questions (for Class Discussions or Essays) 468

Appendix Terminology 469

Index 475