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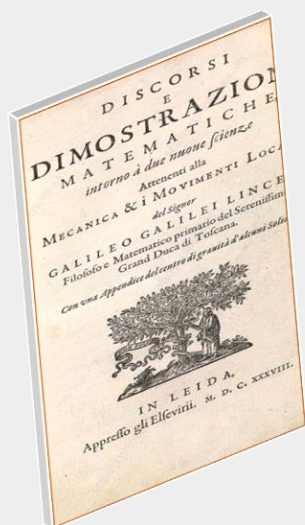


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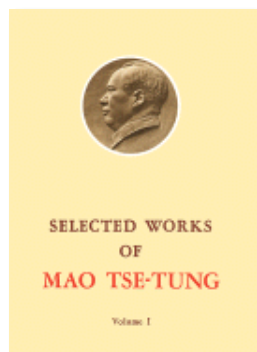
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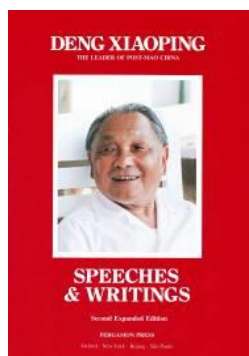
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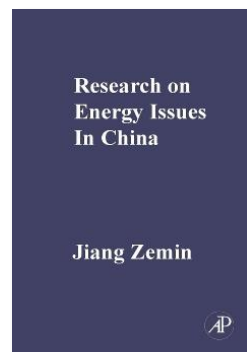
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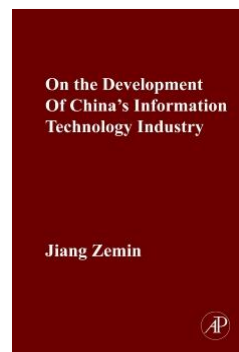
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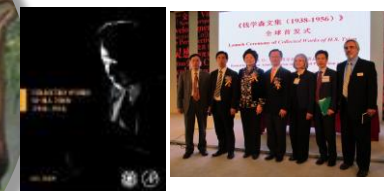
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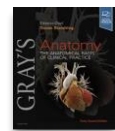
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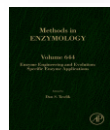
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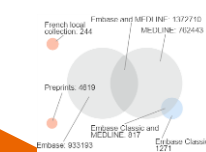
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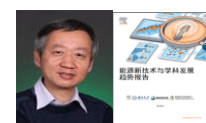
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## 地区和城市科研评价

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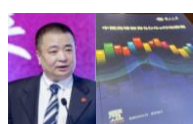
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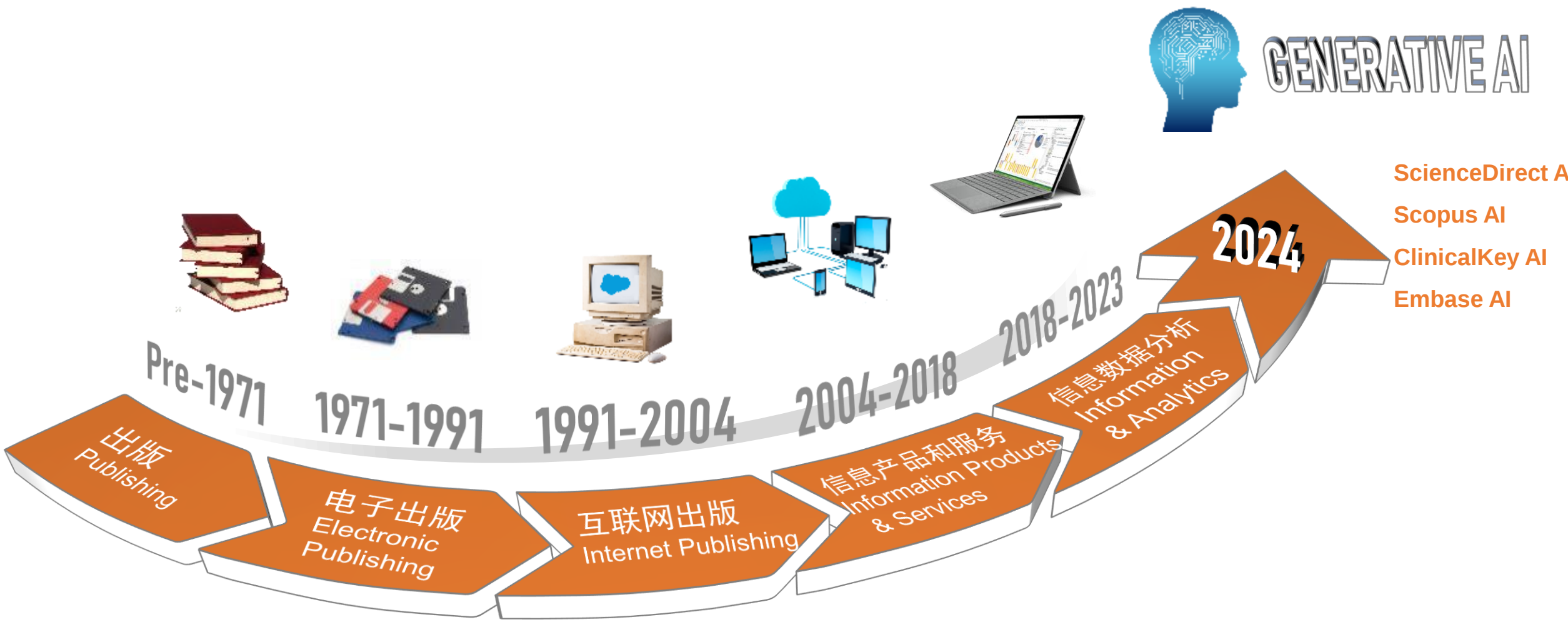
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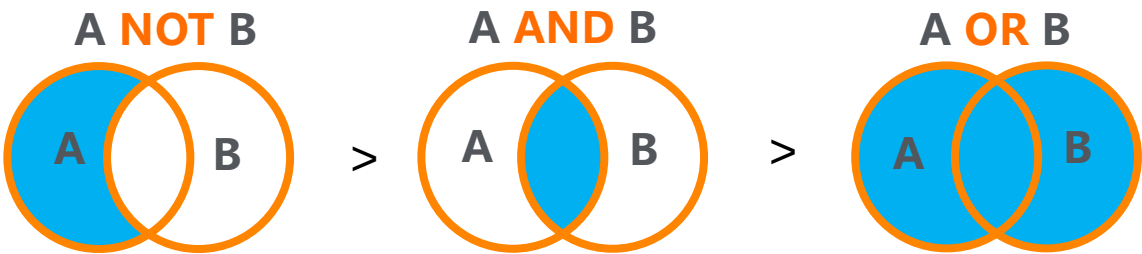
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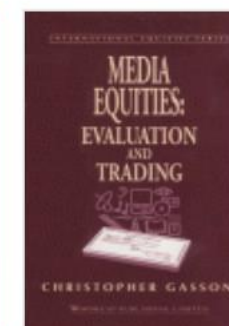
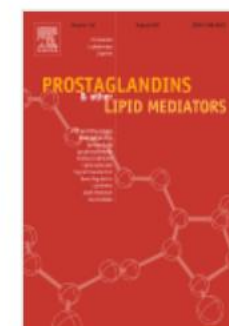
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1 The public health community's use of social media

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Joule



Volume 5, Issue 3, 17 March 2021, Pages 646-658

Article

## *n*-doped inorganic molecular clusters as a new type of hole transport material for efficient organic solar cells

Qian Kang<sup>1</sup>, Zhong Zheng<sup>1</sup>, Yunfei Zu<sup>1</sup>, Qing Liao<sup>1</sup>, Pengqing Bi<sup>1</sup>, Shaoqing Zhang<sup>2</sup>, Yi Yang<sup>1</sup>, Bowei Xu<sup>1</sup>✉, Jianhui Hou<sup>1,3</sup>✉

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### Highlights

- A method for developing HTL material with high conductivity and suitable energy level
- The HTL possesses low cost, easy preparation, and good compatibility

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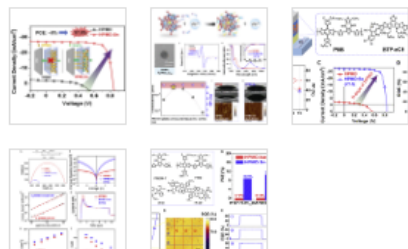
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the synthesis of functional polymers first via ROMP and subsequently functionalized using noncovalent interactions. Therefore, it is essential to seek other simple highly efficient synthetic methods to prepare different types of supramolecular metathesis polymers.

In contrast with the traditional route for the fabrication of supramolecular polymers, a new way to prepare supramolecular polymer by polymerization of supramolecular monomer was proposed, which is similar to the macromonomer concept in traditional polymer science [20]. Different noncovalent interactions were used to construct supramolecular monomers with diversified structures, and different ways of covalent polymerization were employed to polymerize the supramolecular monomer. Meijer et al. and Zhang et al. prepared supramolecular graft copolymers and photoresponsive linear supramolecular polymers, respectively, by acyclic diene metathesis (ADMET) polymerization of supramolecular monomers containing a quadruple hydrogen bond motif [21], [22]. In view of the supramolecular monomer concept, a one-pot strategy is developed and simplifies the fabrication of supramolecular polymers. Grubbs et al. utilized ADMET polymerization of a supramolecular monomer comprising a polymerizable ammonium salt and crown ether to synthesize polyrotaxanes by a one-pot process [23]. More recently, we synthesized noncovalently connected amphiphilic supramolecular graft copolymers via a novel and facile approach combining host-guest interactions and ADMET polymerization in one-pot [24]. Although this method has an obvious advantage, supramolecular polymers prepared by the combination of noncovalent interactions with ROMP in one-pot process are scarcely reported in recent studies, which is easily accessible to synthesize various functional supramolecular materials.

## Hydrogen Bond

Hydrogen bond is a kind of intermolecular force, which is the covalent interaction between a hydrogen atom and a very electronegative atom in another molecule.  
From: International Journal of Hydrogen Energy, 2023

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## Hydrogen Bond

Krzysztof Szalewicz, in  
Encyclopedia of Physical Science and Technology (Third Edition), 2003

## Palladium-Catalyzed Directed Arylation of Unactivated C(sp<sup>3</sup>)H Bonds

Bin Liu, ... Bing-Feng Shi, in

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## 2.1. Materials

Graphene Oxide (GO) was synthesized from graphite powder according to a modified Hummer's method. Other chemicals and reagents were purchased from Beijing Chemicals Factory. Deionized water was used in all experiments.

## 2.2. Fabrication of the Ni nanochains and the rGO/Ni nanohybrids

Ni nanochains were prepared according to our previous work [28]. In brief, 0.119 g of  $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and 0.333 g of polyvinyl pyrrolidone were dissolved in 100 ml of ethylene glycol (EG) solvent with mechanical stirring for 2 h to obtain a transparent solution. Next, 0.265 mL of the hydrazine monohydrate liquid (80%) was added to the as prepared solution dropwise. After stirring for 2 h, the homogeneous suspension was transferred to a heating jacket and heated to the boiling point of EG ( $\sim 197^\circ\text{C}$ ) with refluxing for 3 h, then a dark precipitate was obtained. Subsequently, the precipitate was washed several times with distilled water and absolute ethanol and finally dried at  $60^\circ\text{C}$  for 12 h for further characterization.

The rGO/Ni nanohybrids were synthesized by a facile synthetic route. First, the graphene oxides with different mass were put in deionized water with ultrasonic treatment for 2 h to obtain a homogeneous dispersion. Then this solution was heated to  $90^\circ\text{C}$  in an oil bath under magnetic stirring, after that, a certain amount of  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  was dissolved in the reaction solution. After stirring for 3 h, the solution was cooled to room temperature and then the as-synthesized Ni chains were added in, with continuing sonicating for another 2 h. Finally, the black mixture was collected by centrifugation and washed several times using the deionized water and then freeze-dried at  $-50^\circ\text{C}$  for 48 h to get rGO/Ni hybrids powders. The mass ratio between rGO and Ni were 4:1, 2:1, 1:1, 1:2, and 1:4, respectively.



W. Xu, Y.F. Pan, W. Wei, G.S. Wang, P. Qu

**Microwave absorption enhancement and dual-nonlinear magnetic resonance of ultra small nickel with quasi-one-dimensional nanostructure**

Appl. Surf. Sci., 428 (2018), pp. 54-60

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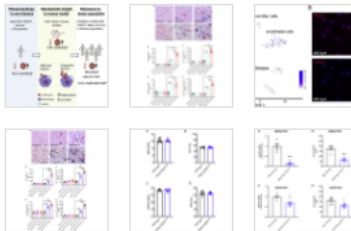
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Cell

Volume 184, Issue 4, 18 February 2021, Pages 969-982.e13



Article

## A role of PIEZO1 in iron metabolism in mice and humans

Shang Ma<sup>1</sup>, Adrienne E. Dubin<sup>1</sup>, Yunxiao Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Seyed Ali Reza Mousavi<sup>1</sup>, Yu Wang<sup>1</sup>, Adam M. Coombs<sup>1</sup>, Meaghan Loud<sup>1</sup>, Immacolata Andolfo<sup>1</sup>, Ardem Patapoutian<sup>1,3</sup>

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Referred to by Neil A. Hanchard, Ambroise Wonkam

"Iron"ing out hemophagocytosis through PIEZO1

Cell, Volume 184, Issue 4, 18 February 2021, Pages 856-858



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### Highlights

- Expression of gain-of-function PIEZO1 in macrophages induces iron overload in mice

Ardem Patapoutian

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Wang, Y., Zhang, Y., Leung, V.H., ... Ye, L., Patapoutian, A.

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From Bacteria to Man

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Effect of temperature history during additive manufacturing on crystalline morphology of PEEK

Austin Lee, Mathew Wynn, ... Navid Zobeiry

*Advances in Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering*  
• 2022

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Retrieving back plastic wastes for conversion to value added petrochemicals: opportunities, challenges and outlooks

Manish Kumar, Shiv Bolan, ... Nanthi Bolan

*Applied Energy* • 2023

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The study highlights that variations in printing parameters significantly affect the crystallinity of semi-crystalline polymers, which in turn influences their mechanical performance. Understanding these variations is crucial for additive manufacturing practices.

How relevant is this answer? ☆ ☆ ☆

Additives can enhance the chemical, physical, and mechanical properties of polymers, impacting their performance in additive manufacturing. They also help reduce degradation from environmental factors, which is important for testing polymer properties.

How relevant is this answer? ☆ ☆ ☆

## 快速定位原文中与问题相关的内容

Answer found in section: "Manufacturing of plastics"

Improvements to the basic chemical, physical and mechanical properties can be done through the incorporation of additives. These also have protective effects, reducing degradation of the polymer from high heat, or bacteria [2]. They have an impact on viscosity and melt flow in polymer manufacturing. Moreover, additives give products their colour and other unique qualities including increased surface properties, less friction, and flame retardancy [8].

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How can I test the effects of additive manufacturing on the structure, mechanical properties, and crystallinity of polymers?

Get answers

Summary answer

## Testing the Effects of Additive Manufacturing on Polymers

To test the effects of additive manufacturing on the structure, mechanical properties, and crystallinity of polymers, consider the following steps:

### \*\*1. Printing Parameters:

- **Crystallinity Variability:** Adjusting printing parameters can significantly affect the crystallinity within the polymer part, which in turn influences mechanical performance and chemical stability (Lee et al., 2022), (Hart, Dunn & Wetzel, 2020).
- **Thermal Cycles:** The complex thermal cycles during additive manufacturing can alter microstructures, impacting mechanical properties such as tensile strength (Lia et al., 2018).

### \*\*2. Mechanical Properties:

- **Internal Defects:** Monitor for internal defects like voids, which can affect mechanical properties and lead to failure in lattice structures under stress (Wei et al., 2024).
- **Print Orientation:** Investigate the effects of print orientation on mechanical properties. For instance, layer orientation can affect tensile fracture behavior and anisotropic mechanical performance (Palma et al., 2019), (Dai et al., 2024).
- **Process Parameters:** Vary process parameters such as infill pattern and density to observe changes in tensile, compression, flexural, or impact strength (Vallejos Baier et al., 2021).

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ARTICLE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | EXPERIMENT / STUDY                        | GOAL                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | MATERIALS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | METHODS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | RESULTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | CONCLUSION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| ^ Article<br><b>Increased fracture toughness of additively manufactured semi-crystalline thermoplastics via thermal annealing</b> <br>Kevin R. Hart, Ryan M. Dunn, Eric D. Wetzel<br><i>Polymer</i> • Volume 211 • 2020<br><a href="#">Export article as CSV</a> | ^ Fracture toughness testing              | To evaluate the critical elastic-plastic strain energy release rate ( $J_{Ic}$ ) of the interlaminar region of additively manufactured single edge notched bend (SENB) specimens made from polylactide (PLA) polymer, and to study the effect of post-print thermal annealing and cooling rate on the degree of crystallinity and fracture toughness. | Single edge notched bend (SENB) specimens measuring 100 x 20 x 10 mm, fabricated using fused-filament fabrication (FFF) with 1.75 mm polylactide (PLA) filament, printer nozzle diameter of 0.5 mm, nozzle temperature of 200 °C, bed temperature of 50 °C, 454 layers with [0/90] orientation, 2 perimeter shells, 100% infill density, layer height of 0.22 mm, 12.7 µm thick poly-imide (Kapton) tape as pre-crack notch. | SENB specimens were subjected to post-print thermal annealing at 160 °C for 2 hours, then cooled at various rates (quenched in ice water or cooled at 1 °C/min) to induce different degrees of crystallinity. Fracture testing was performed in three-point bending in displacement control at 0.5 mm/min, with crack propagation monitored using a CCD camera. Fracture surfaces were analyzed using optical and scanning electron microscopy. | As-printed PLA SENB specimens had an interlaminar fracture toughness of $2.73 \pm 0.48$ kJ/m <sup>2</sup> . Annealed and quenched specimens (amorphous, 0% crystallinity) had a toughness of $5.62 \pm 1.81$ kJ/m <sup>2</sup> . Annealed and slowly-cooled specimens (25% crystallinity) had a toughness of only $0.63 \pm 0.017$ kJ/m <sup>2</sup> . | Annealing can increase the interlaminar toughness of additively manufactured PLA, but only if the material is quenched rapidly after annealing to maintain an amorphous state. Slow cooling after annealing results in high crystallinity and low fracture toughness. |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ^ Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) | To determine the maximum enthalpy of cold crystallization ( $\Delta H_{cc}^*$ ) of PLA polymer, which establishes an upper limit on the degree of crystallinity that can be induced using common heating and cooling mechanisms.                                                                                                                      | PLA filament (1.75 mm diameter) pelletized by manually cutting into 10 mm segments, fed into a twin-screw micro-compounding machine at 200 °C and 50 rpm for 10 minutes to create an amorphous melt, then quenched in an ice water bath.                                                                                                                                                                                     | The quenched amorphous PLA extrudate was dried and then subjected to a heat-cool-heat DSC cycle between 40-200 °C at 5 °C/min to measure the maximum enthalpy of cold crystallization.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | The maximum enthalpy of cold crystallization ( $\Delta H_{cc}^*$ ) for the fully amorphous PLA polymer was 21.7 J/g.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | The maximum enthalpy of cold crystallization establishes an upper limit on the degree of crystallinity that can be induced in the PLA polymer using common heating and cooling mechanisms.                                                                            |

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- What are the environmental concerns associated with plastic waste mismanagement?

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- Summarize this article
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How can I test the effects of additive manufacturing on the structure, mechanical properties, and crystallinity of polymers?

The given query is not directly relevant to the content of the article, which focuses on the retrieval of plastic wastes for conversion to value-added petrochemicals. The article does not discuss the effects of additive manufacturing on polymer properties.

The article provides an overview of the following key points:

- Plastic production, sources, and processing methods [1](#) [2](#)
- Environmental challenges associated with plastic waste [3](#) [4](#)
- Technologies for converting plastic waste into petrochemicals, including pyrolysis, gasification, hydrothermal liquefaction, and catalytic conversion [5](#) [6](#)
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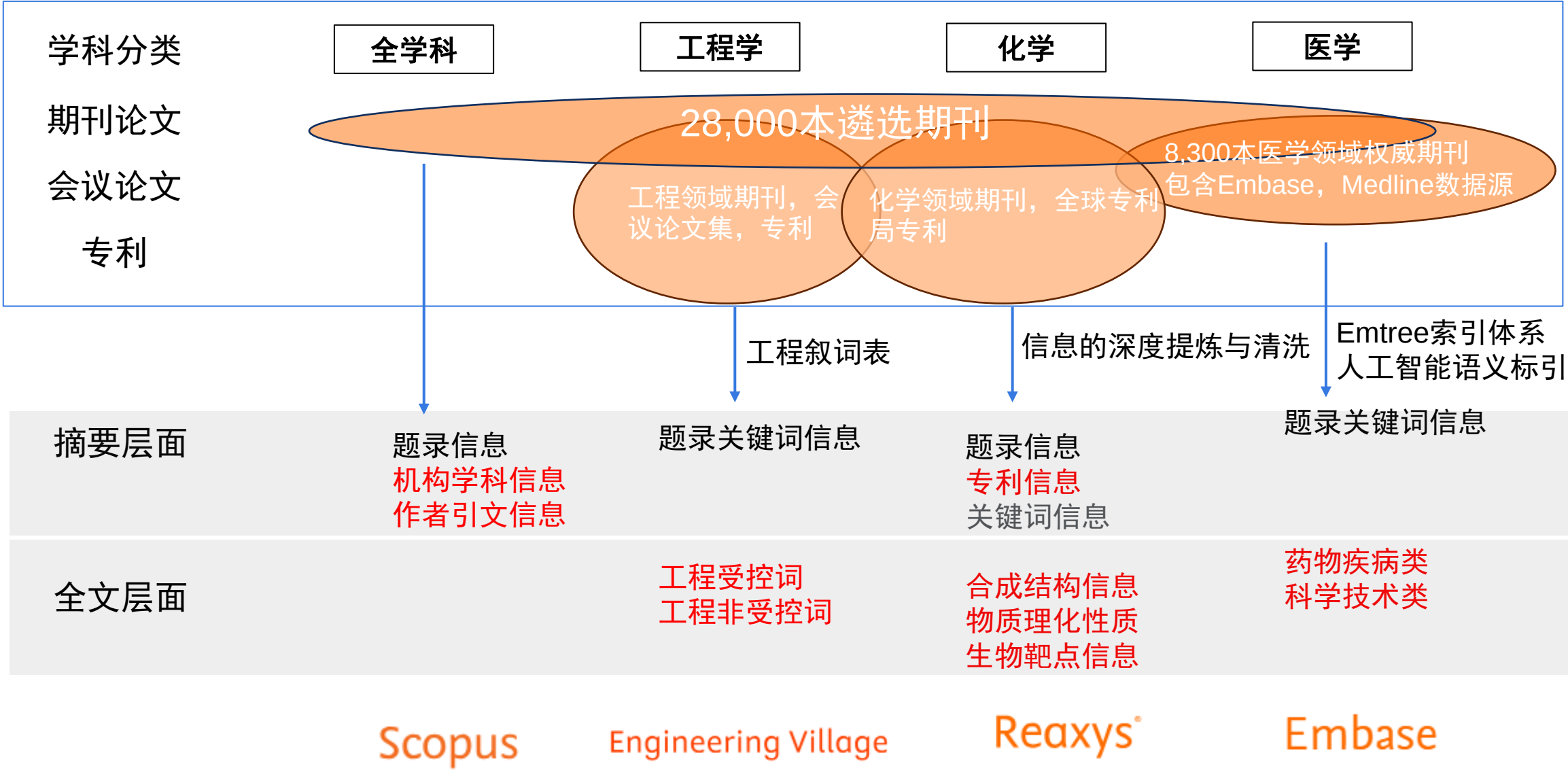
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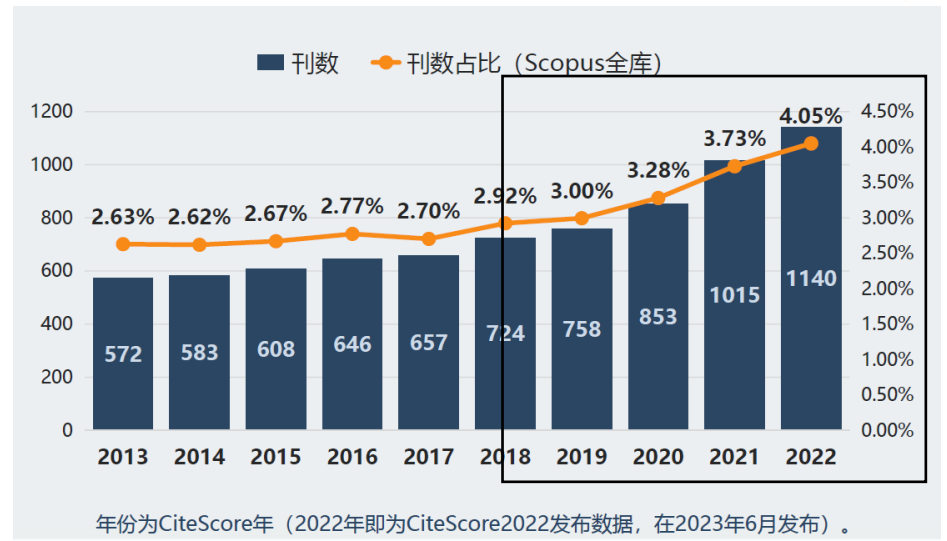
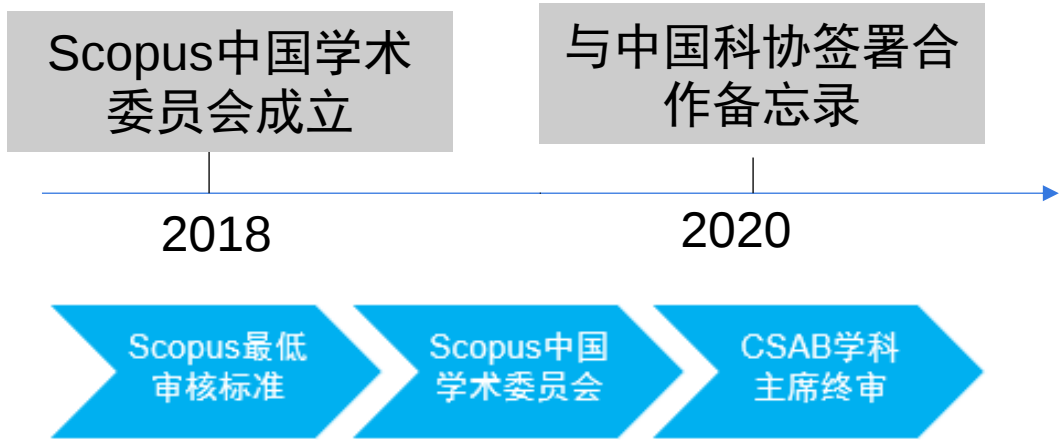
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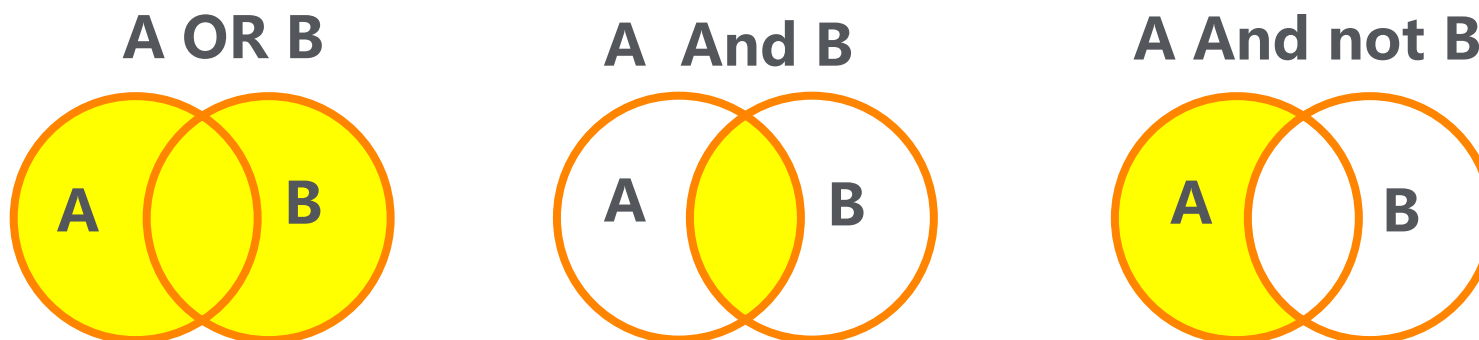
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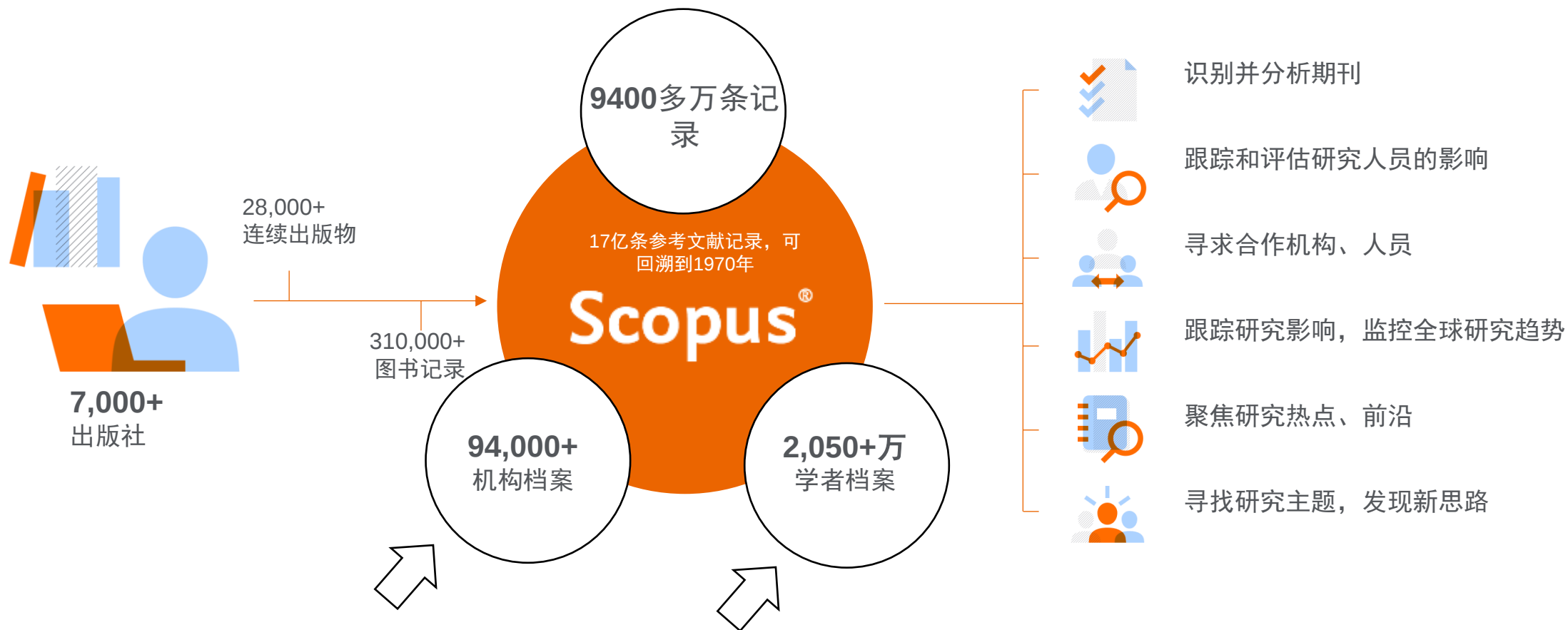
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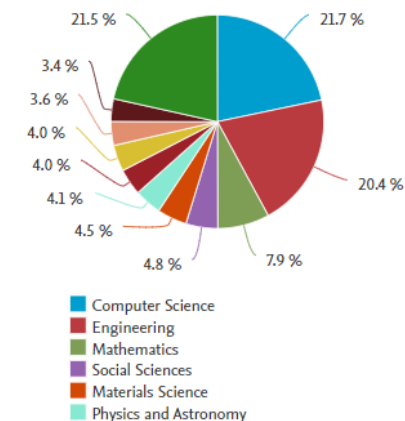
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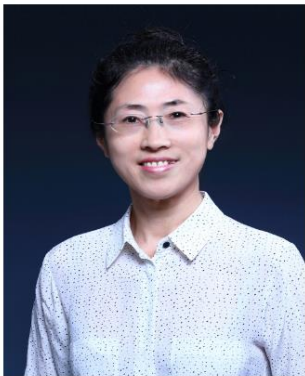
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## 一、个人信息

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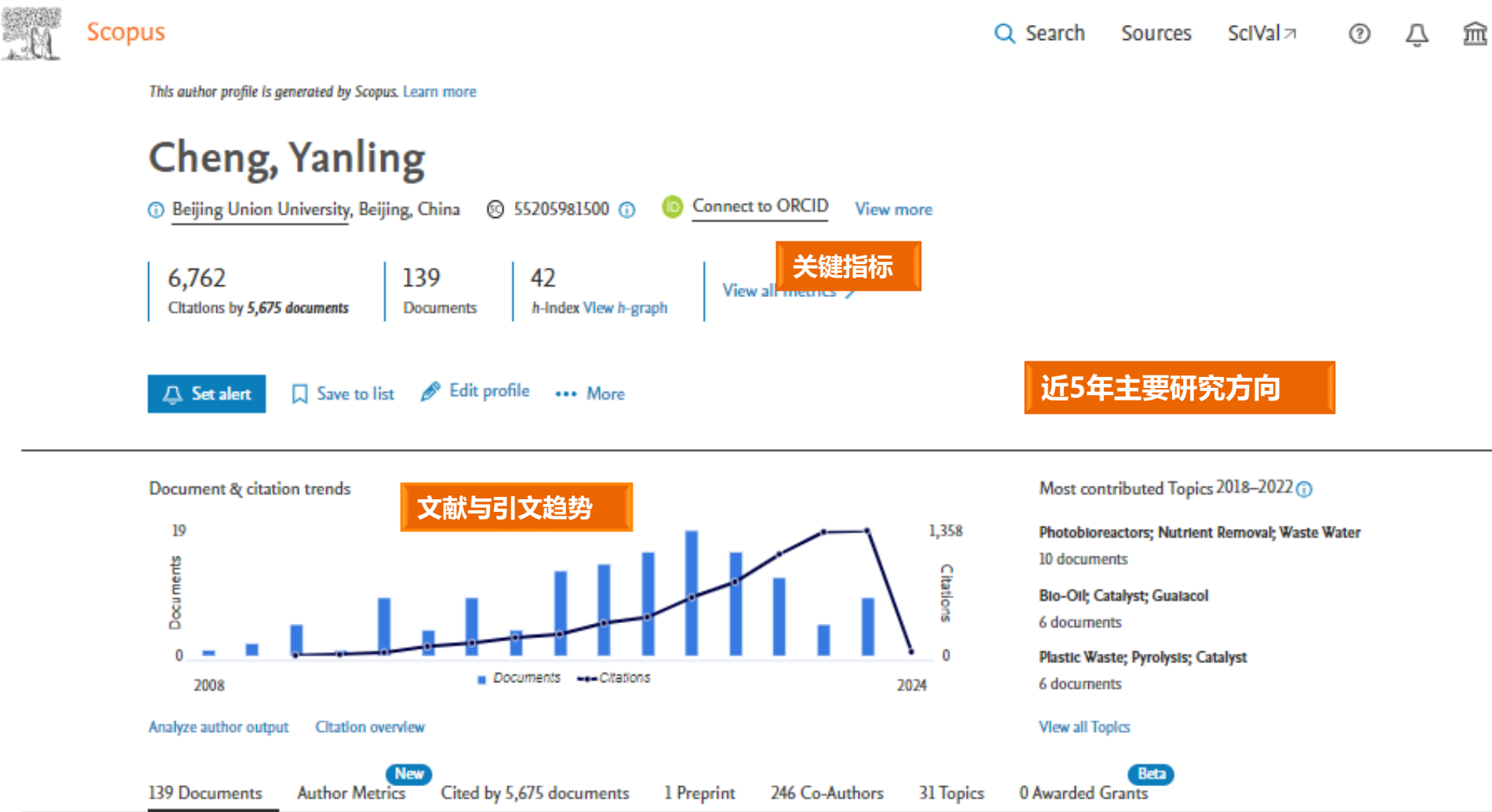
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# 基于Scopus AI的文献发现

## 1.自然语言提问

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What are the specific mechanisms by which traditional Chinese herbal medicine treats chronic heart failure?

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## 2.科学问题的基本概要

What are the specific mechanisms by which traditional Chinese herbal medicine treats chronic heart failure?

Traditional Chinese herbal medicine treats chronic heart failure through specific mechanisms that target the underlying causes of the condition. Several studies have explored the efficacy and mechanisms of action of Chinese herbs in treating heart failure . 1 2 3 The major causes of heart failure according to traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) are Qi deficiency and blood stagnation . 2 Chinese herbal medicines such as Astragali Radix, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Notoginseng Radix et Rhizoma, and Salvia Miltiorrhiza Radix et Rhizoma, as well as compound formulas like Dongxue Huangqi Tang and Qili Xue Tong Tang, have been shown to improve heart function, reduce inflammation, and protect the heart from further damage. These findings are important to the development of new treatments for chronic heart failure in traditional Chinese medicine.

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graph LR; A[Mechanisms of Action] --- B[Cardiovascular Effects]; A --- C[Heart Protection]; A --- D[Blood Activation]; A --- E[Qi Activation]; A --- F[Qi Replenishment]; A --- G[Synergistic Effects]; A --- H[Ventricular Hypertrophy]; A --- I[Heart Muscle Fibrosis]; A --- J[Anti-inflammatory Activity]; A --- K[Oxidative Stress];
```

## 3.思维导图

# 4.扩展详细总结

# 5.参考文献和经典文献-追溯信息的文献来源

Expanded summary ⓘ

Traditional Chinese herbal medicine has shown potential in treating chronic heart failure through various mechanisms. Here are the key findings from the relevant literature:

1. **Active compounds:** Chinese medicinal herbs contain diverse compounds that have been found to treat CHF through multiple molecular mechanisms. Astragali Radix, Ginseng Radix et Rhizoma, Notoginseng Radix et Rhizoma . 2 These herbs, along with compound formulas like Dongxue Huangqi Tang and Qili Xue Tong Tang, play a significant role in the prevention and treatment of CHF.

2. **Effects on the cardiovascular system:** Traditional Chinese medicine improves the cardiovascular system in the treatment of CHF by improving energy metabolism, and reducing oxidative stress and inflammation. Cardiac hypertrophy, antifibrotic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant effects are mediated through multiple signaling pathways, including the PI3K/Akt, MAPK, and NF-κB pathways, and pro-inflammatory cytokines . 5

3. **Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects:** Traditional Chinese medicine has anti-inflammatory effects in the treatment of CHF. It can suppress the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines and inhibit inflammation in patients or experimental models. Additionally, it has antioxidant effects that help mitigate oxidative stress and improve calcium cycling . 2

In conclusion, traditional Chinese herbal medicine treats chronic heart failure through multiple mechanisms, including the action of active compounds, effects on the cardiovascular system, anti-inflammatory effects, and antioxidant effects. These findings provide a theoretical basis for the development of new treatments for CHF.

Summary references

Reference 1 • 69 citations

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International Journal of Hydrogen Energy ↗ 2007

1,801 citations

1,331 citations

2,851 citations

## 6.扩展问题-值得关注的细分方向，启发思路

- ↳ What are the specific herbal compounds in traditional Chinese medicine that have shown potential in treating chronic heart failure?
- ↳ How does traditional Chinese herbal medicine affect the cardiovascular system to improve symptoms of chronic heart failure?
- ↳ Are there any clinical studies or trials that have investigated the efficacy of traditional Chinese herbal medicine in the treatment of chronic heart failure?

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