Imaging and Diffraction of 2D Polymers

Haoyuan Qi¹

Kejun Liu², Zhikun Zheng², Xinliang Feng², Ute Kaiser¹

1 Central Facility for Electron Microscopy, Group of Electron Microscopy of Materials Science, Ulm University, 89081 Ulm, Germany

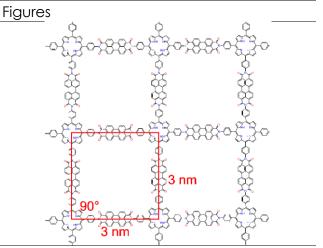
2 Center for Advancing Electronics Dresden and Department of Chemistry and Food Chemistry, Dresden University of Technology, 01062 Dresden, Germany

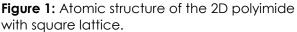
haoyuan.qi@uni-ulm.de

One of the key challenges in 2D materials is to go beyond graphene, a prototype 2D polymer, and to synthesize its organic analogs with structural control at the atomic- or molecular-level [1]. Here, we report the TEM investigations of the 2D polyimide (Fig. 1) which is synthesized through Schiff-base condensation reaction at the air-water interface. By using selectedarea electron diffraction and aberrationcorrected high-resolution TEM imaging (Fig. 2), the molecular structure of the synthesized 2D polyimide has been clearly identified. Due to the irradiation-sensitive nature of the 2D polymer, low-dose technique has been applied to reduce the electron beam damage allowing precise determination of the pristine lattice structure, single-crystalline domain size as well as grain boundary structures. Our work not only paves the way for the rational design of functional 2D polymers but also demonstrates the great potential of TEM techniques in structural analysis of synthesized 2D polymers.

References

 H. Sahabudeen, H. Qi, B.A. Glatz, D. Tranca, R. Dong, Y. Hou, T. Zhang, C. Kuttner, T. Lehnert, G. Seifert, U. Kaiser, A. Fery, Z. Zheng and X. Feng, Nature Communications, 7 (2016) 13461





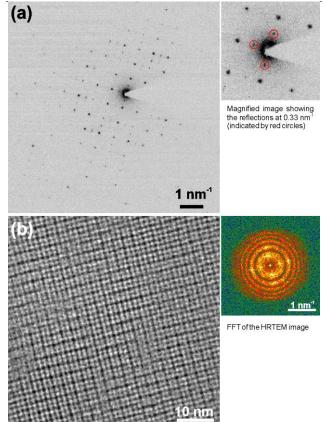


Figure 2: (a) Low-dose selected-area electron diffraction pattern demonstrating the cubic symmetry of the 2D polyimide. The first order reflections are found exactly at 0.33 nm⁻¹, confirming the lattice parameter of 3 nm. (b) Low-dose HRTEM image and its corresponding FFT showing clearly the square lattice of the synthesized 2D polyimide.