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現職：

- 共同教育中心博雅組 組長
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研究興趣：

- 設計與合成新穎材料於環境污染、生醫偵測及能源相關應用研究。

研究榮譽：

- Chemistry—A European Journal期刊訪問研究主題。
- 研究論文獲選為Chemistry—A European Journal, Inorganic Chemistry與Dalton Transactions期刊封面文章（2016-2022年）。
- Membranes期刊評審委員會委員（2020-）。
- 中國化學會化學季刊編輯委員（2020-）。

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Genuine Pores in a Stable Zinc Phosphite for High H₂ Adsorption and CO₂ Capture



Ju-Ying Chen



Sheng-Yu Chen



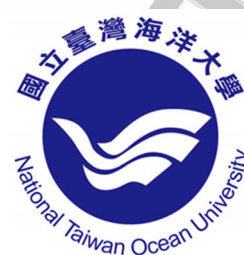
Wei-Ting Chem



Mu-Chien Yin



Chih-Min Wang



Invited for the cover of this issue are Chih-Min Wang and co-workers at Academia Sinica of Taiwan and National Taiwan Ocean University. The image depicts an unusual organic-inorganic hybrid zinc phosphite with interesting structural features and gas adsorption properties. Read the full text of the article at 10.1002/chem.202200732.

What is the most significant result of this study?

The families of zeolite-related compounds and coordination polymers are mainstream topics for the design, synthesis, and application of new crystalline materials. In this report, we present a method for the synthesis of porous organic-inorganic hybrid metal phosphites by assembling the structural building units of the above systems into a crystalline structure. They also exhibited interesting structural features and gas adsorption properties.

What was the inspiration for this cover design?

Surprisingly, we were invited to submit a cover suggestion. We thought what are the main features to present the characteristics of our research in this cover picture? Definitely, there should be porosity, structure, and adsorption. The shattered glass depicted an image of what happens when you break a hole in a vacuum box. Gases were adsorbed into the pores of a stable zinc phosphite.

What other topics are you working on at the moment?

In addition to the design and synthesis of new crystalline materials, we are also engaged in interdisciplinary research owing to our expertise and experience in seeking interesting physicochemical properties and applications of such solids. Our current results in the field of hybrid metallophosphate-based sensors (with Prof. Hsiung-Lin Tu) allow high sensitivity and an ultralow limit of detection for dopamine and ractopamine.

