

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910792255003321
Autore	Bernstein Joel <1941-2019.>
Titolo	Polymorphism in molecular crystals [[electronic resource] /] / Joel Bernstein
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, : Clarendon Press New York, : Oxford University Press, 2002
ISBN	1-281-34127-4 0-19-154501-5 9786611341275 0-19-923656-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (429 p.)
Collana	International Union of Crystallography monographs on crystallography ; ; 14
Disciplina	548/.3
Soggetti	Polymorphism (Crystallography) Molecular crystals
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [308]-399) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; 1 Introduction and historical background; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Definitions; 1.2.1 Polymorphism; 1.2.2 Pseudopolymorphism, solvates, and hydrates; 1.2.3 Conventions for naming polymorphs; 1.3 Is this material polymorphic?; 1.3.1 Occurrence of polymorphism; 1.3.2 Literature sources of polymorphic compounds; 1.3.3 Polymorphic compounds in the Cambridge Structural Database; 1.3.4 Powder Diffraction File; 1.3.5 Patent literature; 1.3.6 Polymorphism of elements and inorganic compounds; 1.3.7 Polymorphism in macromolecular crystals; 1.4 Historical perspective 1.5 Commercial/industrial importance of polymorphism-some additional comments 2 Fundamentals; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Thermodynamics of polymorphic molecular crystals; 2.2.1 The Phase Rule; 2.2.2 Thermodynamic relations in polymorphs; 2.2.3 Energy vs temperature diagrams-the Gibbs free energy; 2.2.4 Enantiotropism and monotropism; 2.2.5 Phase diagrams in terms of pressure and temperature; 2.2.6 Heat-of-transition rule; 2.2.7 Heat-of-fusion rule; 2.2.8 Entropy-of-fusion rule; 2.2.9 Heat-capacity rule; 2.2.10 Density

rule; 2.2.11 Infrared rule

2.3 Kinetic factors determining the formation of polymorphic modifications
2.4 Structural fundamentals; 2.4.1 Form vs habit; 2.4.2 Structural characterization and comparison of polymorphic systems; 2.4.3 Presentation of polymorphic structures for comparison; 3 Controlling the polymorphic form obtained; 3.1 General considerations; 3.2 Aggregation and nucleation; 3.3 Thermodynamic vs kinetic crystallization conditions; 3.4 Monotropism, enantiotropism, and crystallization strategy; 3.5 Concomitant polymorphs; 3.5.1 Crystallization methods and conditions
3.5.2 Examples of different classes of compounds
3.5.3 The structural approach; 3.6 Disappearing polymorphs; 3.7 Control of polymorphic crystallization by design; 4 Analytical techniques for studying and characterizing polymorphs; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Optical/hot stage microscopy; 4.3 Thermal methods; 4.4 X-ray crystallography; 4.5 Infrared spectroscopy; 4.6 Raman spectroscopy; 4.7 Solid state nuclear magnetic resonance (SSNMR) spectroscopy; 4.8 Scanning electron microscopy; 4.9 Atomic force microscopy (AFM) and scanning tunnelling microscopy (STM); 4.10 Density measurements
4.11 New technologies and 'hyphenated techniques'
4.12 Are two samples polymorphs of the same compound?; 4.13 Concluding remarks; 5 Conformational polymorphism: intra- and intermolecular energetics; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Molecular shape and energetics; 5.3 Intermolecular interactions and energetics; 5.4 The search for examples of conformational polymorphism; 5.5 Presenting and comparing conformational polymorphs; 5.6 Some examples of conformational polymorphism; 5.7 What are conformational polymorphs good for?; 5.8 Computational studies of the energetics of polymorphic systems
5.9 Some exemplary studies of conformational polymorphism

Sommario/riassunto

This book deals with polymorphism - the existence of different solid structures of the same chemical entity (for example graphite and diamond, both composed of carbon) which provide ideal systems for investigating the relationship between the structure and properties of a wide variety of materials. - ; Polymorphism - the multiplicity of structures or forms - is a term that is used in many disciplines. In chemistry it refers to the existence of more than one crystal structure for a particular chemical substance. The properties of a substance are determined by its composition and by its structure

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910957595103321
Titolo	Functional-historical approaches to explanation : in honor of Scott Delancey // edited by Timothy J. Thornes ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2013
ISBN	9789027271976 9027271976
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xviii, 294 p
Collana	Typological Studies in Language ; ; 103 Typological studies in language, , 0167-7373 ; ; v. 103
Classificazione	ER 200
Altri autori (Persone)	ThornesTimothy J DeLanceyScott Cameron
Disciplina	417/.7
Soggetti	Explanation (Linguistics) Historical linguistics Functionalism (Linguistics) Typology (Linguistics)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Typological studies -- pt. 2. Contributions to historical linguistics -- pt. 3. TAME and case alignment -- pt. 4. Multi-clause constructions -- pt. 5. Functional motivation and extension.
Sommario/riassunto	All branches of Eastern Nilotic have directionals. The Maa (Maasai) away morpheme has a range of functions, including motion away, direction away, distributive action or situation, continuous aspect, a possible plurality function, an applicative-like function, and with some verbs a valence decreasing function. With some other verbs, away is simply lexicalized as part of the stem. The story of away is coherent once the core semantic function is understood, which Tucker and Mpaayei (1955) called 'Motion Away'. However, processes of both lexicalization and grammaticalization have taken place, and the synchronic meaning of this morpheme cannot always and only be understood as indicating (even metaphorical) 'motion away'.