# Article information:

“高大上”的原位（in-situ）透射电子显微学怎么登上顶刊 - 知乎
<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/62314901>

# Article summary:

1. In-situ transmission electron microscopy (in-situ TEM) is a popular area of research that involves directly observing and characterizing the microstructural evolution of samples at the atomic level under various conditions such as force, heat, electricity, magnetism, and chemical reactions.

2. In recent years, in-situ TEM has been used to study topics such as in-situ electrical studies, in-situ mechanical studies of grain boundary migration, and in-situ thermal research on semiconductor nanowires. These studies have provided valuable insights into the behavior and properties of materials at the atomic scale.

3. Representative works in these areas include the study of reversible embedding of lithium in double-layer graphene using in-situ low-pressure transmission electron microscopy, the investigation of grain boundary migration behavior dominated by the disconnection mechanism under shear stress using advanced in-situ electron microscopy technology and molecular dynamics simulation, and the observation of structural transitions in InAs nanowires from wurtzite to sphalerite structure through in-situ heating studies.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

这篇文章介绍了原位透射电子显微学在材料研究中的应用，并提到了一些相关的研究成果。然而，文章存在一些问题和偏见。

首先，文章没有提及原位透射电子显微学的局限性和挑战。虽然该技术可以实时观察样品在不同条件下的微观结构演变，但它也有一些限制，比如样品准备困难、对样品的影响等。这些问题可能会影响实验结果的可靠性和解释。

其次，文章只报道了一些正面的研究成果，没有提及任何负面或有争议的结果。这可能导致读者对该技术过于乐观，并忽视了其他可能存在的问题或争议。

此外，文章没有提供足够的证据来支持作者所提出的主张。例如，在第一部分中，作者声称碳同素异形体可以作为可逆锂吸附材料，并通过原位透射电子显微学进行了相关研究。然而，文章并未提供具体数据或实验证据来支持这个主张。

另外，文章缺乏对潜在风险和应用前景的全面讨论。原位透射电子显微学是一项新兴的技术，虽然在材料研究中有很大潜力，但也面临着一些风险和挑战。例如，样品的制备和操作可能会对实验结果产生影响，而且该技术的应用范围和可行性还需要进一步研究和验证。

最后，文章没有平等地呈现双方观点。它只报道了一些正面的研究成果，并没有提及任何可能存在的负面或争议性结果。这可能导致读者对该技术的理解不够全面和客观。

综上所述，这篇文章存在一些问题和偏见，包括片面报道、缺乏证据支持、忽视潜在风险等。读者应该保持批判思维，并寻找更多来源来获取全面和客观的信息。

# Topics for further research:

* 原位透射电子显微学的局限性和挑战
* 负面或有争议的研究结果
* 碳同素异形体作为可逆锂吸附材料的具体数据或实验证据
* 潜在风险和应用前景的全面讨论
* 原位透射电子显微学的样品制备和操作对实验结果的影响
* 平等呈现双方观点的重要性

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