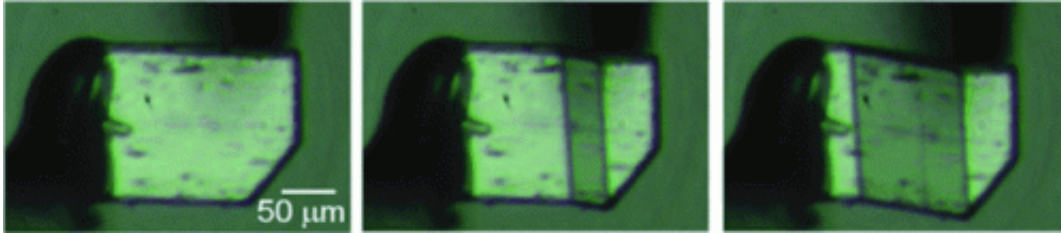


Organic crystal demonstrates superelasticity

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(Phys.org) —Not only rubber is elastic: There is also another, completely different form of elasticity known as superelasticity. This phenomenon results from a change in crystal structure and was previously only found in alloys and certain inorganic materials. A Japanese scientist has now introduced the first superelastic organic compound in the journal *Angewandte Chemie*.

Superelasticity, also called "pseudoelasticity", is the ability of special [materials](#) that have undergone extensive deformation to return to their original shape when the pressure is released. This allows some alloys to be stretched out about ten times more than common spring steel without being permanently deformed. The mechanism is different from that involved in the normal elasticity of rubbery substances. In rubber, the polymer chains are stretched out through strain—no compression is possible. In superelastic materials, mechanical stress triggers a change in the [crystal structure](#)—without the individual atoms changing places. When the stress is removed, the materials return to their former

structure. Such substances are interesting candidates for use as building materials with "shape memory" in applications such as "self-repairing" vehicle parts.

Superelastic materials other than metal alloys and ceramics have not appeared for over 80 years since the first report of superelasticity in [metal alloys](#). This phenomenon was previously unknown in organic materials. Satoshi Takamizawa of Yokohama City University has now found superelasticity in an organic crystal for the first time: terephthalamide crystals exhibit superelastic behavior with surprisingly little application of force.

Shear stress on a specific surface of the crystal initially causes the crystal to bend, and then transition to a different crystal phase. The more pressure that is applied, the more this spreads throughout the crystal. When the tension is released, the phase transition moves back across the crystal, which returns to its original structure. Takamizawa and one of his students were able to repeat this superelastic deformation 100 times without any signs of material fatigue.

The crystal consists of individual sheets of slanted terephthalamide molecules (AAAAA sheet arrangement). Shear stress causes the angles of the molecules within the layers to change, which results in a more densely packed A'BA'BA'B sheet arrangement. The layers are held together by a network of hydrogen bridge bonds, which break under pressure and rearrange during the phase transition.

Possible applications of organic superelastic materials include joints made of a single component and elements for dampening vibrations. In medicine, implants made from these types of materials could be deformed for easy introduction and then return to the desired shape and size when they reach the desired location.

More information: Takamizawa, S. and Miyamoto, Y. (2014), Superelastic Organic Crystals. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* [DOI: 10.1002/anie.201311014](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.201311014)

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