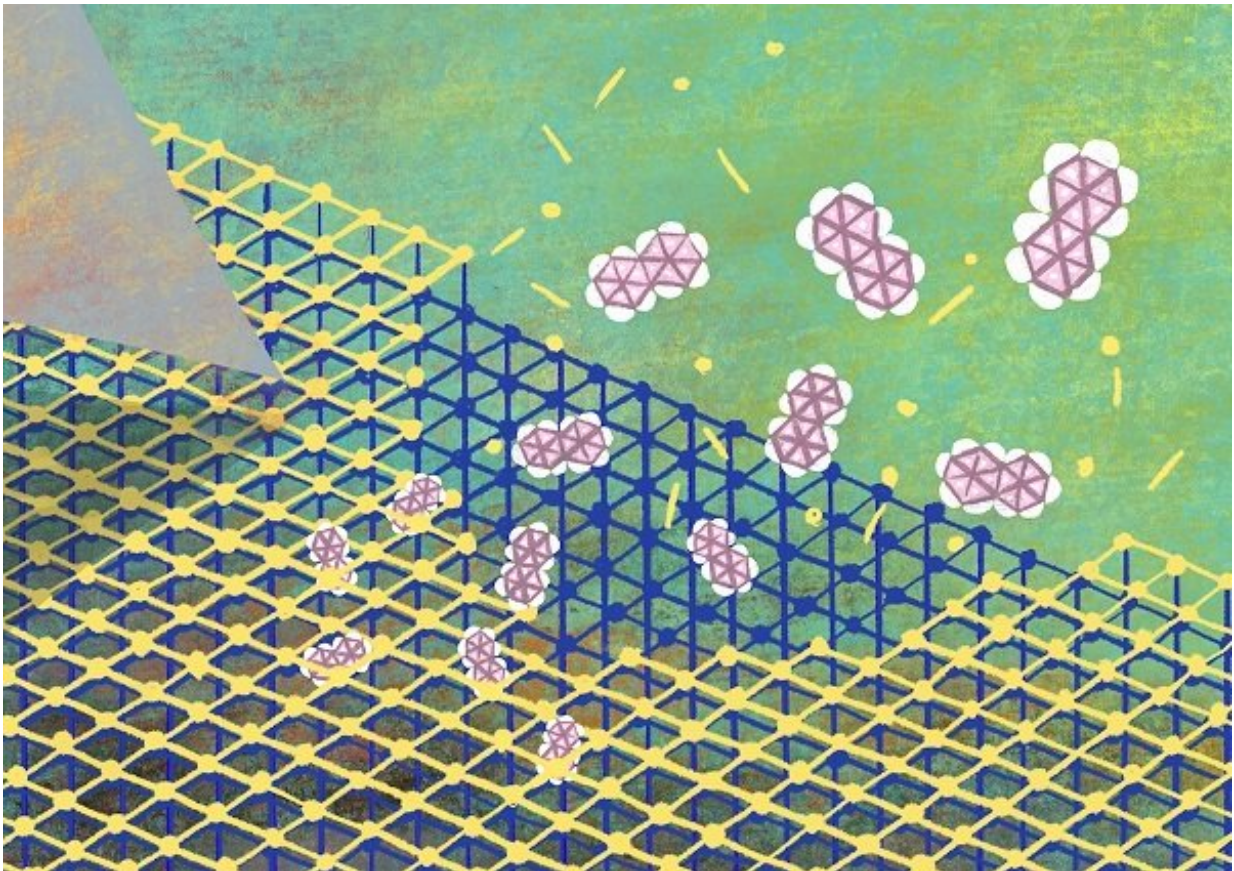


Capturing the surprising flexibility of crystal surfaces

December 4 2018



The team observed the PCP surface flexibly fluctuating. Credit: Izumi Mindy Takamiya

Images taken using an atomic force microscope have allowed researchers

to observe, for the first time, the flexible and dynamic changes that occur on the surfaces of 'porous coordination polymer' crystals when guest molecules are introduced. The findings, published in the journal *Nature Chemistry*, have implications for investigations into materials that can be used for storing and sensing molecules.

"We were surprised to find that the porous [coordination polymer](#) surface is exceptionally flexible and constantly fluctuating in solution," says Nobuhiko Hosono of Kyoto University's Institute for Integrated Cell-Material Sciences (iCeMS), "on the contrary to the common perception that the crystal is hard and immobile."

Porous coordination polymers are [crystalline materials](#) that form by the self-assembly of metal ions and organic binding molecules called ligands. They are currently being investigated by [materials](#) scientists due to their ability to change their structure when other molecules are introduced to them or when they are exposed to certain external stimuli, without losing their crystallinity. This property makes them attractive for developing devices that can selectively adsorb gas molecules and thus filter or store them, such as storing hydrogen for energy.

Although researchers are aware some crystalline structures change when exposed to certain molecules, they hadn't yet been able to observe these changes in real-time. Seeing what actually happens can further studies into controlling these materials.

iCeMS researchers, including Nobuhiko Hosono and Susumu Kitagawa, used [atomic force microscopy](#) to observe the changes that happened to the surface of a single-crystalline porous coordination polymer, made of zinc clusters and two types of ligands, when biphenyl guest [molecules](#) were introduced.

The [atomic force microscope](#) is formed by a tiny probe at the end of a

cantilever. The probe's movements over the surface of a material are recorded, providing an image of the material's topography.

The surface of the coordination polymer crystal was first examined in solution under stable conditions. The metal-organic lattices on the surface were tetragonal in shape. A biphenyl solution was then added to the crystal with a gradually increasing concentration. Images were taken every 13 seconds. The team found that the lattices changed to a rhombic shape within ten minutes as the biphenyl concentration reached a maximum of 500 millimoles/litre of solution due to the molecule's combination with the crystalline surface. Decreasing the concentration lead to removal of the biphenyl from the material's surface and a rapid return of the lattices' tetragonal shapes.

Further studies showed that the surface changes barely affected the rest of the crystal's structure.

The highly responsive nature of the porous coordination polymer [surface](#) , captured in great detail, provides insight that can help guide responsive materials development, the researchers write in their paper.

More information: Nobuhiko Hosono et al. Highly responsive nature of porous coordination polymer surfaces imaged by in situ atomic force microscopy, *Nature Chemistry* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41557-018-0170-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41557-018-0170-0)

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