

Novel Liquid-Crystal Phases Formed with Introduction of Chirality

Smectic liquid-crystalline systems are molecular structures whose constituent molecules are arranged in a series of layers with the molecules' axes perpendicular to the plane of the layers. The introduction of chiral, or "handed," compounds into such a system can lead to a wide variety of helical, polar, and frustrated macrostructures. I. Nishiyama of the Yokoyama Nanostructured Liquid-Crystal Project at JST in Japan, J.W. Goodby of the University of Hull, and their colleagues have recently demonstrated how the introduction of chirality into smectic liquid crystals can lead to novel liquid-crystal phases.

As reported in the August 24 issue of *Chemistry of Materials* (p. 3212), Nishiyama, Goodby, and JST colleagues J. Yamamoto and H. Yokoyama have investigated the molecular assembly of mixtures of the *R* and *S* chiral enantiomorphs (handedness) of bis{4'-(1-methylheptyloxycarbonyl)biphenyl-4-yl}alkanedioates. Five homologues of this chiral molecule can be distinguished: SS*n* (*n* = 2–5) and RR*n* (*n* = 4), each of which demonstrates a different phase-transition behavior.

All forms of this enantiomorphous compound are present as an isotropic liquid at temperatures above ~105°C and as a smectic liquid crystal at sufficiently low temperatures. Beyond that, interesting new phase transformations were observed, depending on the chiral composition of the materials. The even-membered chiral molecules (SS2, SS4, and RR4) were seen to transition into a mesophase, denoted as M₂, that exhibited a striped "parquet-like" texture. In addition, SS4 and RR4 formed another mesophase (M₁) between the isotropic liquid phase and M₂. This M₁ phase is characterized by its optical isotropy, regardless of orientation. Peaks observed during differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) experiments verify that M₁ and M₂ are thermodynamically real phases rather than simply transient or metastable molecular organizations. Furthermore, these phases represent "highly chiral" versions of the conventional antiferroelectric phase observed at intermediate temperatures. The SS4–RR4 phase diagram (Figure 1) summarizes the compositional and temperature features of this enantiomorphous liquid-crystal system.

X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of the M₁ and M₂ phases showed only broad scattering features, indicating a liquidlike short-range order in both. The pattern obtained from M₁, the optically isotropic phase, is a ring of scattered intensity, indicating the possible formation of a layered structure. In contrast, discrete dif-

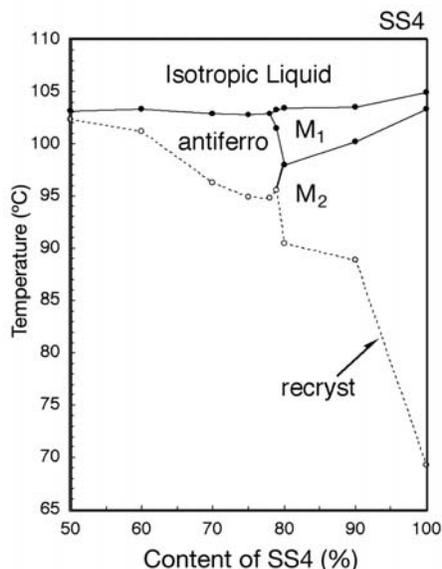


Figure 1. Phase diagram between chiral molecule SS4 and the racemic mixture (SS4:RR4 = 1:1). Reprinted in part with permission from *Chem. Mater.* **16** (17) (August 24, 2004) p. 3213. ©2004 American Chemical Society.

fraction spots are observed for the M₂ phase, indicating that the assembled molecules with "parquet-like" texture have some three-dimensional (3D) crystalline order as well. These results were further investigated by measuring the frequency dependence of Young's modulus for the two mesophases. M₂ clearly demonstrated elastic behavior, consistent with the previously assigned 3D structure. M₁, on the other hand, had no elasticity, ruling out the existence of a layered or 3D structure. Although the nature of the structure remains unclear, the researchers suggested a "sponge" phase of randomly interconnected layer planes as a possibility. The combined results of DSC, XRD, and mechanical testing confirm the existence of new liquid-crystalline phases produced by the introduction of chirality into a smectic system.

ANDY FRANCIS

High-Strength Reticulated Porous Ceramics Fabricated by Two-Step Centrifuge Process

Reticulated porous ceramics (RPCs) are technologically important materials for a wide range of applications, including supports for space mirrors, molten metal fillers, catalyst supports, and heating elements. High-temperature stability and excellent thermal shock resistance are the properties responsible for their use in

such diverse applications. RPCs are typically produced by the impregnation of a polyurethane sponge with a ceramic slurry. After slurry removal and drying, the sponge is burned out and the ceramic skeleton (struts surrounding pores) is sintered at high temperature followed by pressing. However, with traditional techniques such as the roll-press process, uniform, flaw-free structures are difficult to produce. X. Pu, X. Liu, F. Qiu, and L. Huang of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai have developed a two-step process to increase the strength and further enhance the applications of RPCs.

The researchers used β -silicon nitride powder (mean particle diameter, $d_{50} = 3 \mu\text{m}$) as the matrix material, with 7 wt% alumina ($d_{50} = 0.62 \mu\text{m}$), 23 wt% silica sol, 1.5 wt% carboxymethylcellulose, and 0.2 wt% of Nopco 267-A, used as the sintering aid, binder, thickening agent, and antifoaming agent, respectively.

These results are reported in the July 2004 issue of the *Journal of the American Ceramic Society* (p. 1392). In the first coating stage, the polyurethane sponge was immersed in the ceramic slurry, compressed to ensure all pores were filled, and centrifuged to remove excess slurry. After drying the preform, the previous procedure was repeated. According to their results, the two-step process increases the structural integrity of the RPC due to enhanced adhesion between the body and slurry after the first coating. Pu and co-workers compared the weight of the sample between coating procedures and observed a twofold increase after the second coating procedure. To maintain structural integrity during centrifuging, the researchers suggested that the recoating step be done as quickly as possible.

According to Pu, the strut diameter and coating uniformity is strongly influenced by the viscosity of the slurry, especially after the second coating procedure. Optical photographs of the samples, taken after coating with slurries of various viscosities, show the increase in strut diameter and coating uniformity after the second coating. Furthermore, more viscous slurries produced thicker, more uniform struts with fewer flaws. The researchers said that in contrast to conventional processing techniques, this two-step process should also be successful in fabricating RPCs of irregular shape.

JEREMIAH T. ABIADÉ

Cracks in Rubber Propagate Faster than the Speed of Sound

Since the classical work by Griffith, Inglis, and Irwin on the physics of crack-

ing, one of the most fundamental questions associated with crack dynamics is the maximum speed that cracks can propagate. Depending on the type of loading (e.g., tensile, shear, or antiplane shear), there is a unique maximum speed cracks can achieve. For tensile-loaded cracks, theory predicts that this limiting speed is the Rayleigh wave speed, the speed of elastic waves on a surface. Recent theoretical work, including atomistic simulations, has challenged this classical view. Now, P.J. Petersan and co-workers from the University of Texas at Austin have shown experimentally that tensile-loaded cracks in rubber can actually propagate faster than the Rayleigh wave speed and even break the sound barrier.

As reported in the July issue of *Physical Review Letters* (105504), Petersan and colleagues identified the intersonic crack speed by the observation of shock fronts near the crack tip by high-speed photography (see Figure 1). The experiments were conducted using highly stretched sheets of rubber. In this nonlinear material, cracks in tension (mode I) exceeded the shear wave speed and traveled in the intersonic range between shear and longitudinal wave speeds. These results have important implications for understanding fundamental crack dynamics, demonstrating that the classical understanding of crack dynamics needs to be revised.

What is the physical explanation for this phenomenon? Through observations made earlier in large-scale molecular dynamics simulations, M.J. Buehler and H. Gao of Max Planck Institute, Stuttgart, and F.F. Abraham of Almaden Research Center in San Jose discovered that hyperelasticity (i.e., the elasticity of materials at large strains), although mostly neglected in existing theories of fracture, is crucial in understanding crack dynamics. In their article published in the November 13, 2003, issue of *Nature* (p. 141), Buehler and colleagues hypothesized that energy flow toward a crack tip occurs in a region whose size is described by a so-called characteristic energy length scale χ . This length scale competes with the size of the hyperelastic region. If the size of the region of energy flow χ is comparable to the size of the hyperelastic region (r_H), energy flow is completely dominated by the local large-strain or hyperelastic properties.

"For instance," Buehler said, "if material stiffens with strain as in the case of rubber used in Petersan's experiments and in the molecular dynamics simulations, energy flow is enhanced because of the stiffer material properties, and cracks can thus break through the sound barrier. The observation of intersonic mode I

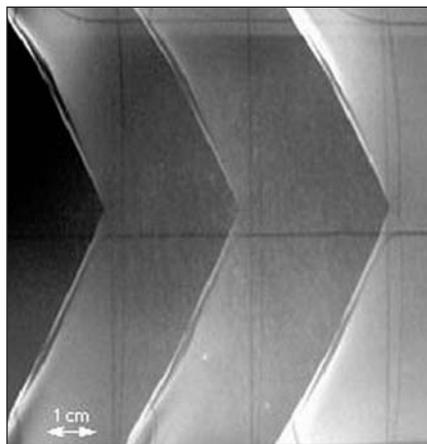


Figure 1. Multiple-exposure photograph of a crack propagating in a rubber sample ($\lambda_x = 1.2$, $\lambda_y = 2.4$); speed of the crack, ~ 56 m/s.

cracks in rubber seems to be an example for the importance of hyperelastic effects in real materials."

Petersan said, "We agree that the rupture of rubber opens up a new regime in the study of fracture and look forward to understanding the mechanism which explains it."

Fluorine-Containing Molecules Serve as Structure-Directing Agents in Synthesis of Molecular Sieves

Water-soluble organic molecules have been used as structure-directing agents (SDAs) in the synthesis of zeolites. By filling the cavities in the material, these molecules direct the hydrothermal crystallization of zeolite and zeolite-like materials. Usually, hydrogen atoms attached to the organic molecules are in charge of the chemical interaction with the zeolite inorganic framework. By replacing hydrogen atoms with fluorine atoms as SDAs, J. Pérez-Pariente and colleagues at the Instituto de Catálisis y Petroleoquímica, Spain, significantly changed the surface properties of their zeolites.

As reported in the August 24 issue of *Chemistry of Materials* (p. 3209), the researchers prepared a group of fluorine-containing SDAs such as 1-(fluorobenzyl)-pyrrolidine (F-PB) and difluorinated dibenzylmethylammonium cations (DBDM) by reacting *o*-, *m*-, or *p*-fluorobenzyl chloride with pyrrolidine, dimethylamine, or benzyltrimethylamine. Inorganic gels and SDAs (1:1:1: x :40 R:Al₂O₃:P₂O₅:SiO₂:H₂O, where R is the SDA and x is 0 for aluminophosphate, AIPO, and 0.5 for silico-alumino-phosphate, SAPO, gels) were heated at 150°C

for 72 h. Another silica gel (0.54:0.54:1:7.93 R:HF:SiO₂:H₂O) with the quaternary monofluorinated DBDM cations was heated at 135°C for 46 days in a fluoride medium. The control material AIPO-5 (AFI), which is an aluminophosphate with 12MR (12-membered ring) one-dimensional channels, was made from benzylpyrrolidine (BP).

X-ray diffraction patterns of the different materials revealed that the nature and crystallinity of the monofluorinated derivatives used as SDAs depended strongly on the position of the fluorine atom in the aromatic ring. The crystallinity of the materials was found to be higher when fluorine was in the *meta*-fluoro (mF) position rather than in the *para*-fluoro (pF) position, and the stability of the AIPO-5 crystal (framework code type AFI) structure with different SDAs follows the order mF-BP > BP > oF[ortho]-BP >> pF-BP. The researchers said that the *meta*-fluoro derivative served as the best template because of the electrostatic interactions between the fluorine atom and the inorganic zeolite pore; the *ortho*- and *para*-fluoro derivatives showed poor crystallinity of the AFI phase in the product due to the structural hindrance. Magic angle spinning nuclear magnetic resonance data showed that the template molecules were intact inside both zeolites (DBDM), which were made in a fluoride medium, and AFI(BP) materials.

LUCY YUE HU

Flame-Spraying Technique Yields Aluminate Bulk Glasses and Nanoceramics

Alumina, Al₂O₃, is the basis of a number of important ceramic systems. It is desirable to form alumina-rich bulk glasses because of their superior mechanical, chemical, and optical properties. However, it is very difficult to form bulk glass from pure alumina liquid, a reluctant glass former, because of the extremely high cooling rates required, typically in the range of 10⁷ K s⁻¹. The addition of rare-earth oxides reduces the cooling rates to under 10³ K s⁻¹, which is still too high to obtain glasses with dimensions of more than a few millimeters. A. Rosenflanz and co-workers at 3M in Minnesota have utilized a flame-spraying technique to generate glass beads that contain 80 mol% alumina (the balance is rare-earth oxide). They then sintered the beads, yielding bulk alumina glass with the appropriate shape. Devitrification of the bulk glass using heat treatment resulted in a nanoceramic with twice the hardness of the original bulk glass.

As Rosenflanz and colleagues reported