



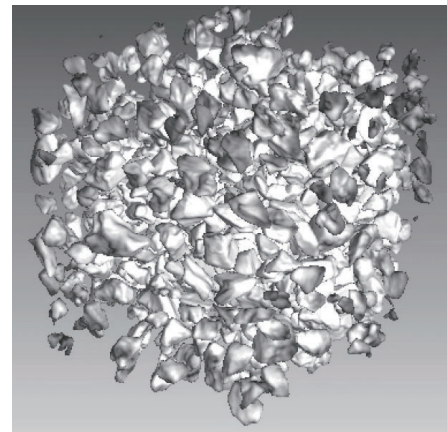
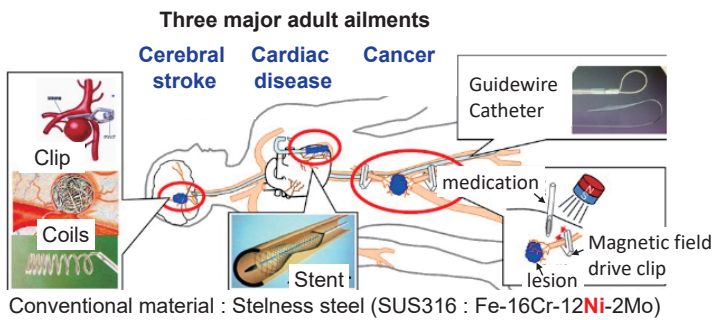
Hosoda Lab

Alloy design, development and high functionality of new functional shape variable materials

Laboratory for Materials and Structures, Division of Materials Integration
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Advanced Materials Research Core& Biomedical Engineering Research Center

<http://www.mater.pi.titech.ac.jp>

- Development of biomedical shape memory / superelastic alloys
- Development of high temperature shape memory alloys
- Ferromagnetic shape memory alloys and their composites
- Intermetallic compounds and phase diagram
- Phase stability, phase transformation and microstructural control



Guidelines for the development of biomedical materials

1. To be too hard than the human body
2. Ni-hypersensitivity
3. Poor X-ray radiography

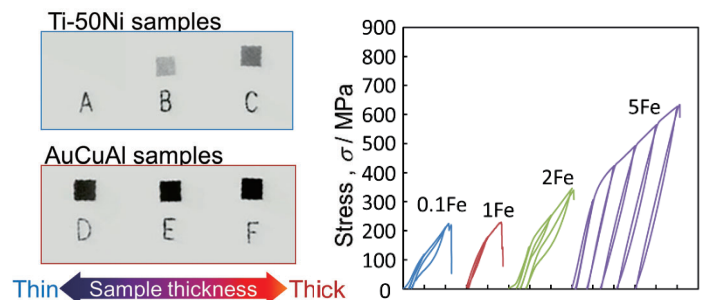
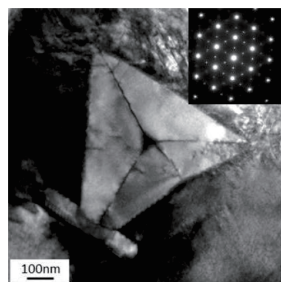
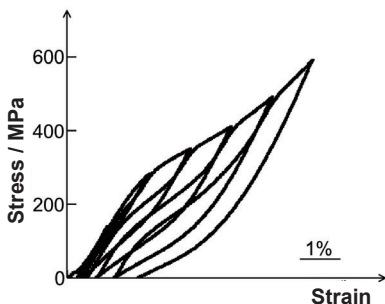
- Tough & Supple
- Ni free
- Gold (Au) · Platinum (Pt)

low invasiveness medical devices for vessel treatment and their material design

• We have been developing new functional and biocompatible shape memory / superelastic alloys such as Ti-Nb-Al and Ti-Cr-Sn alloys for Endovascular devices to replace NiTi alloys.

Ferromagnetic Shape Memory Alloys / Polymer composites

• Giant magnetostrain of 4% was achieved in NiMnGa ferromagnetic shape memory alloy particles distributed silicone matrix composite by applying magnetic field.



Superelastic Behavior and Internal Structure of TiMoSnZr Alloy

• Large superelastic strain around 5% appeared in TiMoSnZr-based alloy by controlling chemical composition and morphology of alpha (hcp phase) precipitates through thermo-mechanical treatment.

X-ray Radiography and Mechanical Properties of AuCuAl Biomedical Shape Memory Alloys

• Good X-ray imaging character was confirmed in AuCuAl, and Fe microalloying dramatically improved room temperature tensile ductility to suppresses intergranular brittleness.