

New CoCr alloys with low Young's modulus, high wear and corrosion resistance, and superelasticity

Alloys with high fatigue life and free of nickel element

Overview

β -Ti and conventional CoCr alloys are widely used for artificial joints because of their superior mechanical properties. Some β -Ti alloys show superelasticity and low Young's modulus; however, they have low wear resistance. Conventional CoCr alloys show excellent wear resistance, but they have very high Young's modulus, which is about 10 times that of human bones. Since low Young's modulus and wear resistance are properties with a trade-off relation, there has not been a biomaterial that realizes both.

This invention is about new CoCr alloys that have an even lower Young's modulus than β -Ti alloys, which also boast high wear and corrosion resistance, and superelasticity. This invention shows a fatigue life of more than 10 million cycles up to a strain of 1.65% and it is expected to be the next-generation biological material.

These alloys are characterized by a large elastic anisotropy. In the $\langle 100 \rangle$ direction, they show a Young's modulus of 30 GPa, comparable to human bones, making it suitable to use for artificial joints and bone plates. In the $\langle 111 \rangle$ direction, they have extremely high Young's modulus of 300 GPa, making it suitable to use for stents.

Product Application

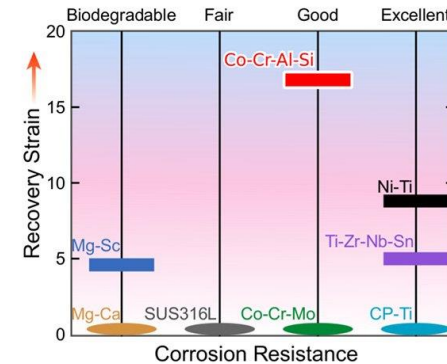
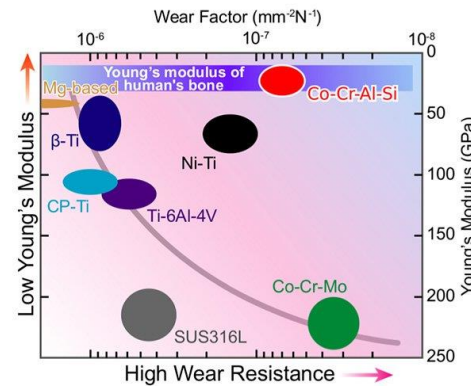
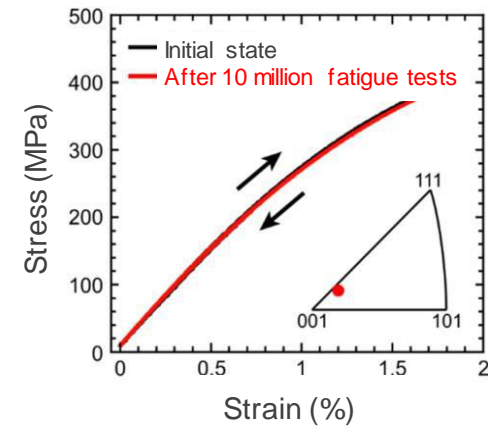
- Artificial joint
- Bone plate
- Stent

IP Data

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Features·Outstandings



Related Works

[1] *Adv. Mater.* **2022**, DOI: 10.1002/adma.202202305.

Contact