









Romania - Republic of Serbia IPA Cross-border Cooperation Programme

From actuation control to ferromagnetism and biocompatibility in shape memory alloys







Shape memory & Actuation

Can we try to outsmart Smart materials !?



...via design of actuators with enhanced output





Embeeded dissimilar transformations



TiNiCu	TiHfNi	Steel		TiNiCu	TiHfNi
Mo					
Steel		TiNiCu	TiHfNi	Steel	

B. Winzek et al. Materials Science and Engineering 2004

Embeeded SMA transformations







Factors to play [smart] with:

Composition Stress Microstructure



Ways to play [smart] with:

- by generating architectures based on thin films that would allow the maximization of the properties (actuation) via
 - substrate's reinforcement
 - layering the films
 - grading the film
 - modulating the actuation response

Stress -related observations



Bimorph cantilever



200



 $(\mathsf{TiPd})_{50}(\mathsf{TiNi})_{50}$





Ni₅₀Mn₂₈Ga₂₂ /Si annealed at 400 (0), 500(△) și 600 () °C

C. Crăciunescu, Y. Kishi, L. Saraf, R. Ramesh and M. Wuttig, MRS Proceedings vol 687



Composition-related observations

Ti-Ni-Pd system



B. Winzek and E. Quandt, Zeitschrift fuer Metallkunde



Microstructure-related observations



Successive occurrence of ferromagnetic shape memory properties during crystallization of rapid annealed free-standing



C.M. Crăciunescu, J.Li si M.Wuttig, Thin Solid Films

H. Rumpf, C.M. Craciunescu et all. - JMMM



Main question

How to play smart with thin film opportuntities and to generate a new <u>and controlable</u> space for microactuation





Experimental set up





Heating

Bimorphs





Bimorphs

with additional stress control layer





Bimorphs → Trimorphs





Trimorphs

on heating



on cooling







Trimorphs

Modulating the actuation response





Shape memory & Biocompatibility







HET-CAM

HET CAM TEST











Assessment of biocompatibility (in situ experiments)



In collaboration with Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie "Victor Babes" Timisoara



Ferromagnetism & Shape memory





Magnetically controlled shape memory





Where Ferromagnetic Shape Memory Alloys can be found?



Wuttig, Li, Craciunescu - Scripta mater

Martensitic phase changes - likely to occur at certain average valence electron concentrations

Ferromagnetic martensites a certain (s+p+d) concentration and a ferroantiferromagnetic transition.

Shape memory alloy require a special lattice relationship between high and low temperature phases to be structurally compatible.

Ferromagnetic shape memory alloys (FMSMAs) form when all three conditions are fulfilled.



Co-Ni-Ga ferromanetic shape memory system



Craciunescu C.M., et all. SPIE Proceedings, vol.4699 (2002) 235-244





Wuttig, Li, Craciunescu - Scripta mater. 44





C.M. Craciunescu, Y. Kishi, M.Wuttig, Scripta Materiallia, vol 47/4





Co58Ni22Ga20

Martensitic matrix and non-martensitic precipitates





 $\mathrm{Co}_{50}\mathrm{Ni}_{22}\mathrm{Ga}_{28}$

Full martensitic structure



b. integrated area under the A(110) peak describing the phase transition on heating (□) and on cooling (■).

50

Temperature [°C]

100

a. X-ray spectra on heating and cooling detailing the martensite M(110) peak disappearing on heating and reappearing on cooling, on top of the $\gamma(111)$ peak.

 $Co_{47.22}Ni_{22.44}Ga_{30.29}$

Integrated area under the peak (a.u)

0









C.M. Craciunescu et all. -SPIE Proceedings



Main Conclusions

- Enhancement of actuation is possible beyond the classical solutions
- Significant differences can be observed between bimorphs and trimorphs
- Signal modulation can be achieved in trimorphs by appropriately selecting the films transformation and their deposition sequence
- Assesment of biocompatibility via in situ tests
- Ferromagnetic shape memory alloys show martensitic phase transformation controlled by thermal and magnetic fields



Goals within POCAL Project

- To manufacture shape memory alloys that are thermally and magnetically controlled
- To develop layered structures based on shape memory alloys
- To control the properties by nanostructuring via severe plastic deformation and rapid solidification





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