

A Review on Application of Shape Memory Alloys

Sadashiva M, M. Yunus Sheikh, Nouman Khan, Ramesh Kurbet, T.M.Deve Gowda



Abstract: SMA has drawn massive interest and hobby in today's years in a great form of an extensive sort of commercial applications, due to their precise and superior properties, this concern improvement has been bearing with the useful resource of way of improvement and carried out research studies. SMA can heal its original shape at a certain temperature even under maximum loads applied and huge inelastic deformation. In this overview, we describe the primary functions of SMAs, their constitutive models, and their features. We also explained various properties that help to build a device/system. These devices help in cueing health issues such as heart treatment emptying urine so on. SMA has important in reducing the vibration of structures by increasing damping of the materials and this has effective in energy dissipating comparing with other materials. In the aerospace industry wing aircraft, rotorcraft, spacecraft, and micro-electromechanical systems are made up of SMA. In the automobile sector, fuel injectors and thermal valves are constructed with SMA materials. Current work focuses on various applications and properties of SMA, in the field of Medical, Civil structure, Automobile, and Aerospace industry.

Keywords: Shape memory, pseudoelasticity, Stents, Catheter, Isolator, Hydroxyapatite, multi-functionality, Energy dissipation.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent modern world, biomaterials play a vital role, any matter or surface that interacts with biological systems are known as biomaterials. Every material available can't be a biomaterial. Biomaterials should be bio-compatible and bio-functional. Bio-functionality means material should perform bio-material functions like restoring feature and facilitating restoration for people after damage or disorder and to assist, enhance, or update damaged tissue or a biological feature. Whereas, biocompatibility is the property

of material being compatible with living tissue i.e. it shouldn't be poisonous or produce immunological reaction while exposed to the body or bodily fluids (1). Titanium is diagnosed to be one of the maximum biocompatible substances because of the capacity to shape a strong titanium oxide layer on its floor. In a most appropriate situation, it smiles able to supper osteointegration with the bone and it could shape a calcium phosphate-rich layer on its floor, which could be very like hydroxyapatite and also corrosion-resistant. A spare effective asset is that in case of unfavorable the protecting layer of the titanium oxides and calcium phosphate layer is regenerated. Nitinol poses bio functionality and biocompatibility which allow the flexibility to use in biomedical applications. Nitinol is a Shape memory alloy [SMA] that can memorize their previous state(2). Nitinol poses a low modulus of elasticity which is equal to natural bone material(3). Along with biomedical applications Shaper memory alloys[SMA] are mainly used in different sectors like Automobile (4–9), Aerospace(10–15) and construction filed(16–19) The SMA is characterized by two solid phases, namely Austenite and other is the martensite. Austenite is secure at high temperatures and proportions where martensite is secure at low temperatures and symmetry. Martensite exits in two configurations, one as a twinned multivariate crystallographic structure that is not associated with macroscopic deformation. The second form is identifying by detwinned configuration. This is a single variant form and is associated with macroscopic deformation.

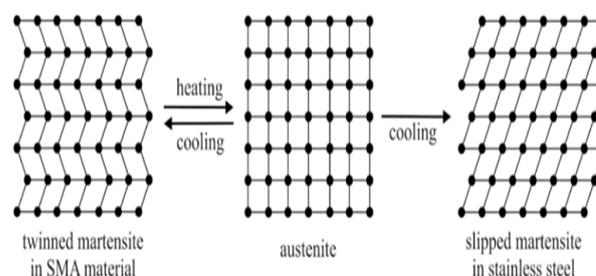


Fig 1:- Martensite transformation in shape memory alloys and steels

When there is temperature addition or increase in temperature martensite will act as twinned martensite consisting of twenty-four variants further these twenty-four variants consist of six different crystallographic structures [20]. These different crystallographic structures can be either in monoclinic conditions or orthorhombic conditions. The variation which is taking place between the austenite and martensite region is called Thermoelastic martensite transformation [TMT][21-24].

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When the temperature of the material is greater than the austenite final temperature (A_f) then there will be the conversion of new austenite to single variant martensite and when the load is removed it returns to its original stage. The same process repeats concerning the starting temperature of martensite (M_s). This occurrence is known as two-way shape memory effects. This process whatever is explained above forms a hysteresis loop [25-27]. The stress hysteresis along with high utility in the martensite phase, high privation corrosion to resistance, and fatigue are the main characteristics of Ni-Ti-based shape memory alloys [28].

SMA has a wide range of family including AgCd, Au, CuAlNi, CuAlBe, CuZn, InTi, NiAl, FePt, FePd, MnCu, FeMnSi. Among these materials Ni-Ti based alloys consisting of 48-52% weight of Ni is widely used and has large applications in aerospace, automobile, biomedical and construction field, etc., Some of the listed fields are discussed in detail in the present paper.

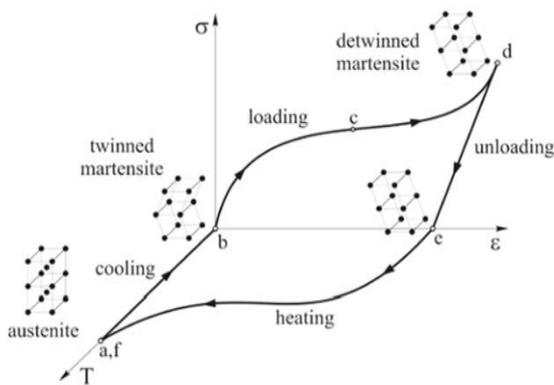
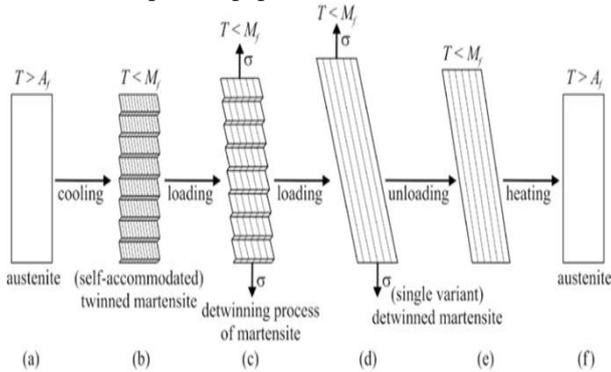


Fig.-2. Shape memory effect.

II. EXPERIMENTAL/COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

Bio-Medical

Since SMA has features like Bio-compatibility and Bio-functionality and it will not create any allergic reactions to the host surface that i.e., skin. This is the main reason to use in the field of the medical sector. SMA-based material like Ni-Ti is widely used in medical treatment [29]. Ni-Ti materials-based devices/instruments are used to cure few diseases. The composition of nickel and titanium elements existing around uniform atomic percentage this composition form Nitinol. This Nitinol alloys show unique properties that are similar to SMA. It has special characteristics like corrosion resistivity. The corrosion resistivities are explained as follows. The human body is fully electrochemical device. This body constitutes aggressive corrosion due to surrounded by bodily fluids like aerated solution (hold point nine percentage sodium chloride), serum (blood), salts ions, amino

acid, enolsuper molecule, alkaloid hydrocarbon, aldol, acid anhydrides nitric ester nucleus, and proteins. These may all alter nearby corrosion impact to a body if the steel is on the plant in a body to cure a disease this may steel creates corrosion and allergic reaction due to presence of excessive acidic fluids in the body. Acidity can rumble near the steel in plants because of inflammatory reactions of local tissue conciliating with hydrogen peroxide reactive oxygen and nitrogen compounds in the human body. A small change in local Ph value may create infected till use or close to hematomas in a small quantity these may change can redesign biological procedures and also alter the chemistry across the implant. Implant material should have better surface roughness and surface finish these are the most important factors to enhance the corrosion preventing and hence biocompatibility of medical instruments or devices (30 -31) for SMA corrosion preventing study has made in vivo on animals and plants. Stents have been inserted into sheep and dogs for a few months. The corrosion tests have been observed with help of a microscope then the stents have been removed on suitable pitting is installed. As a result, has been observed and improvement of corrosion-resistant is made by coatings and in some cases, pitting is resized from 100 μ m to 10 μ m in diameter. Hydroxyapatite naturally occurs in the form of the phosphorus apatite calcium, mineral calcium, and oxygen that's structure is hexagonal. Pure hydroxyapatite is a white color it does not have any different color. Hydroxyapatite is used to make human bone shape and builds tooth enamel. Even though scientists have studying to current developments of hydroxyapatite in the field of material science and nanotechnology for the utilization of medical uses.

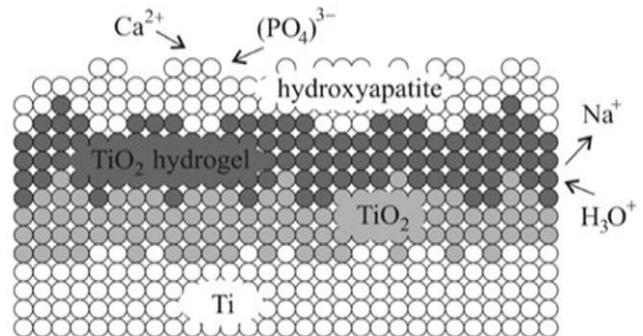


Fig 3:- Formation of hydroxyapatite layer on titanium oxide film

Among the bioactive material, Hydroxyapatite is an extraordinary fabric so it is one of the few lab-made materials on the way to assets bones and enamel grow.

Modified Nitinol surfaces are used in the Analysis of in vitro/in vivo plasma protein adsorption and platelets adhesion pertinent, It is also used for self-expanding in plate devices(32) like stents which are used in treatment for blockages in veins, mainly in the heat treatment.

The stunts are inserted into veins through leg or hands and then they are guided to the particular location and at the particular location and are expanded by applying load/heat. Once they expand then the remaining stent part is removed from the location.

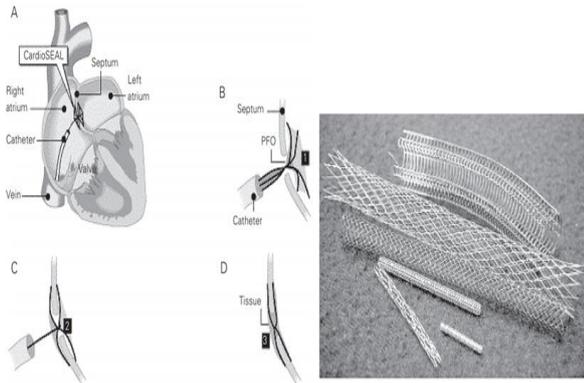


Fig 4:- Atrial septal occlusion device and Shape memory self-expanding stents

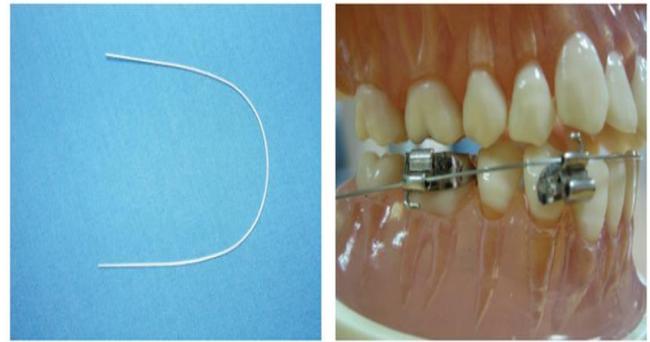


Fig 5:- SMA orthodontic wires.

The catheter is a tender hole tube, which is passed into the bladder to empty urine. Catheters are now and then vital for folks that for an expansion of reasons cannot empty their bladder in the standard Mainer, i.e. passing urine right into a restroom or urinal. Catheters are normally required as a quick-term for some weeks or months, while non-stop bladder drainage is wanted, but once in a while, they may be required for lengthy-term use. For this, we want a fabric that should be biocompatible and bio-function able.

Septal is inserted in the body through a guidewire using X-ray imaging techniques and magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]. Insertion of septal avoids blue baby condensations where impure blood mixes with pure blood in the atrial. Thus atrial hole is sewn through SMA and is used because these wires are the waterproof film of polyurethane[33-36]. Septal occlusion a ventricular septal disorder is a not unusual coronary heart defect most usually present at delivery, but it can arise in adults after a surgical operation or coronary heart assets. It entails a hollow within the wall between the heart's lower chambers. Signs may additionally consist of a bluish tint on the pores and skin, lips, and fingernails, together with negative feeding, poor weight gain, and rapid breathing. Maximum holes near on their personal, even many of them want surgical treatments or a catheter-primary based system to close the hole. Surgery materials and miniature surgery materials which are convenient to insert into the body are made up of Ni-Ti-based SMA, for their bio-compatibility and bio-function ability. Other usages of SMA in medical applications are open heart stabilizers i.e., whenever arteries cannot supply enough blood to the heart, one needs to go through coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) surgery. Bypass surgical strategies are achieved on the heart while it's for beating. The heart will no longer be stopped duration of the surgical procedure. For this mechanism, the person is no need for the heart-lung machine. Coronary Heart and lungs will keep forming in the course of surgical treatment. Surgeons will use a tissue stabilization device to immobilize the region of the heart in which they want to work.

Guidewires are bio-compatible and bio-functional and they are made up of SMA. The function of these guide wires is to direct the biological equipment like septal or catheter or stunts to their host location inside the human body. [37] dilator is a surgical instrument or medical implement which is used to induce dilation, that is to expand an opening or passage such as the cervix, urethra, esophagus, or vaginal introits. The tissue spreader allows the accurate and Atraumatic mobilization of tissue. Whenever operations are about to be performed, the upper skin layer should be moved apart as much as possible to insert tools and medical equipment. Using this instrument we can nearly eliminate injuries of nerves, muscles, and ligaments. Since bone and Nitinol have homogeneous stress-strain attributes, Nitinol acts as a replacement material for bone and it perfectly suits for trauma surgery in orthopedics [38-40]. Metals and metal alloys, bio-stable plastics, bioabsorbable polymers, bio-composite polymers/ceramics, bio-ceramics, collagen, and extracellular matrices are some of the materials used in orthopedic surgeries. But these materials have their limitations concerning the human body. Mainly the materials should be biofunctional and biocompatible. A device like SMA embracing fixation can heal the fractures at a faster rate by applying necessary constant force because its structure consists of saw tooth arms and body. This device will apply constant axial stress to fracture bone [41-44] SMA has pores that enable the transport of body process, thus heals the pain quickly.

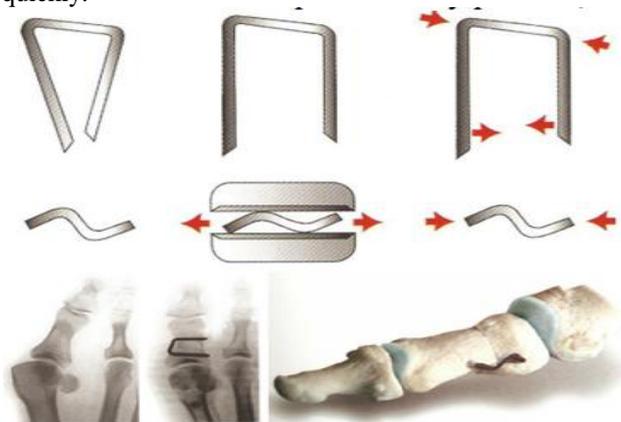


Fig 6:- Orthopedic staple

This property helps in the fixation of fractured bones Staple shaped compression device is used for internal bone fixation in spine fractures of vertebra [45-46]

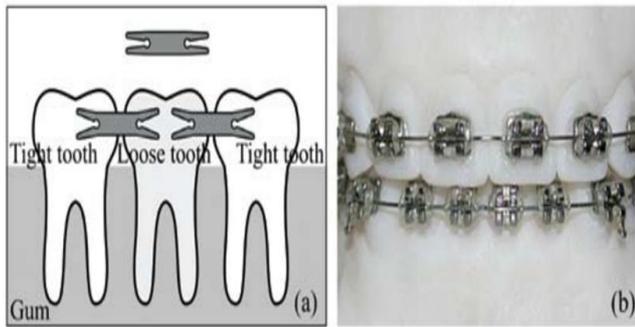


Fig 7:- Dental applications of Nitinol

Devices like dental drills which are used for root canal treatments are made up of Nitinol-based SMA because they can bend to a large scale and can accommodate for high cycle rotations [47]. The advantage of using Nitinol-based SMA Materials will overcome the kink resistance and have the same diameter compared to other materials, kink resistance means resistance developed in wire-like materials [48], these sharp twists are bend to avoid breakage of materials. SMA can also be used in the manufacturing of new surgical tools because of their superelasticity. These new surgical tools are miniatures [49] and these materials are extremely successful because of their properties like the possibility and performance of invasive surgeries and their biocompatibility [50].

That means these materials can enter the body easily compared to traditional materials, [51-53].

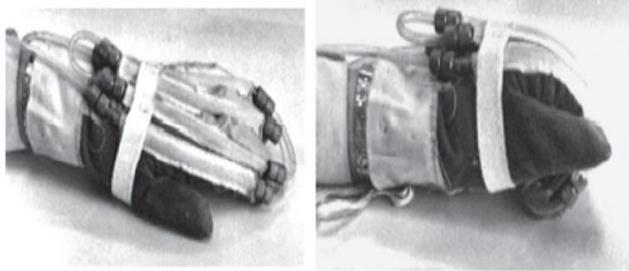


Fig 8:- Shape memory alloy glove.

Gloves that are made up of shape memory wires [SMW] near the finger region can reproduce the activity of muscles in hand movement. Two-way shape memory effect property plays a key role in this particular thing, when gloves are heated wire length decreases and vice versa. Thus exhibits muscle activity.[54] One more important application of Ni-Ti-based SMA is the rods utilized in the treatment of scoliosis, which means that bones will grow indifferent rather than in a particular direction.

A special type of belt is used to prevent further growth in the unwanted direction [56-58]. Baskets made up of SMA are help to remove kidney bladder and bile duct stones. On supplying heat, these baskets open up for their function [59]. Shape memory alloys gaining attraction because of these features like recovery of regain its initial shape after large deformation and maintaining the shaper up to the point till the heat is in the materials [60-61]. Along with above mentioned medical applications, some more applications in the field are emerging as listed below in the treatment of bleary obstruction [62-64] a type of careers and tracheal stenosis [65-66] esophageal [67-69], rectosigmoid [70], prostatic[71], urethral [72-73], strictures.

III. CONSTRUCTION FIELD [CIVIL ENGINEERING]

SMA has great potential to enhance civil Engineering structures. Vibration suspension in civil engineering can be achieved by utilizing active control, semi-active control, and passive control. Passive control mode does not require an external power source where active control requires a power source and semi-active control requires less power. [74]

There are mainly three classifications in SMA-based structure controls. They are

1. Passive structure control.
2. Active frequency turning
3. Active damage control.

SMA or passive control

Advantages of the SMA damping property are reduced response and consequently, it reduces the plastic deformation of the structure which are under severe loading. This vibration reduction can be carried out by two methods i.e., ground isolation system and energy dissipation system. Ground isolation system is inserted between ground and structure which filters the

seismic energy transferring from ground to structure so that the structure should not receive any sort of severe loading, foil and in energy dissipation system, Martian site or austenite SMA materials attached with structure observesvibration energy is depending on the hysteretic stress-strain relationship and these devices provide variable stiffness.

Isolation devices:-

The isolator is used in high-way bridges, re-centering devices, and a spring isolation system. The study is made on the investigation of isolation systems for highway bridges with superelastic SMA bars. Dolce et. has implemented and tested wide range for SMA based material are Nitinol wire is utilized for isolation system for the new seismic isolation and energy dissipation which feasible the study on Nitinol wire vibration isolation [75-77]

A study on SMA isolation at convention isolation is carried out at 3 excitation levels. SMA forms links by pier and deck. Results showed that the SMA isolation system provides variable responses for small excitation values. For medium excitation, SMA undergoes stress included Martian site transformation, and at drastic loading on SMA moves elastic range of martensite.

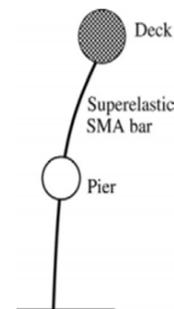


Fig:-9 Schematic of the SMA isolation device for elevated highway bridges [75] SMA wires are wounded around stub, so whenever there is a reciprocal moment between ground ad structure, the wire elongates and the vibration magnitude is damped. Based on this principle energy dissipation device works.[78]



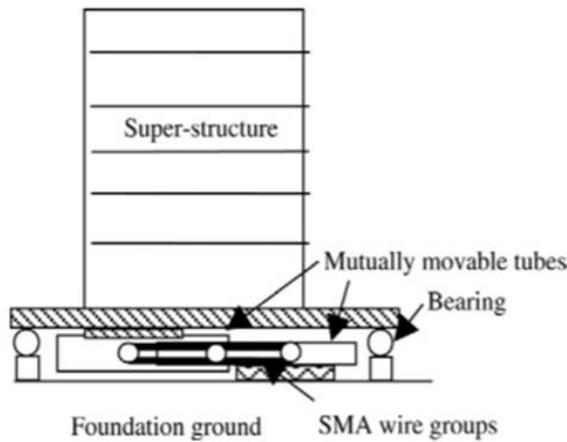


Fig:-10. Schematic of the SMA isolation system for buildings [78]
Energy dissipation devices

1, SMA based support for frame structure:- this support is arranged diagonally in the structure as the frame undergoes deformation and dissipates energy Han.et.et have made a study on energy dissipation and developed eight damped instruments by utilizing the SMW and steel wires. These materials are installed diagonally as shown below figure. The test has made by 2 methods experimental analysis and numerical analysis methods to find the effectiveness of SMW dampers to reduce the vibrations [79]

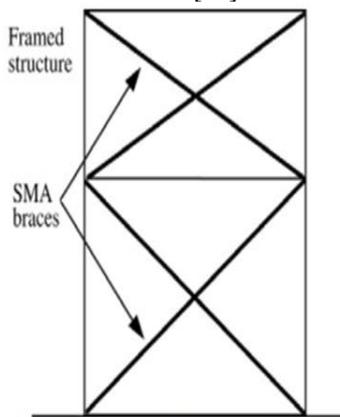


Fig:-11. Schematic of the SMA tendon isolation system for a MDOF structure [79]
Damping elements for bridge

In damping elements, SMA features like martensite super elastic are used as a damper for bridges. Li. It has made studies on vibration mitigation including cable SMA damper system which can be utilized to stay Cable Bridge.

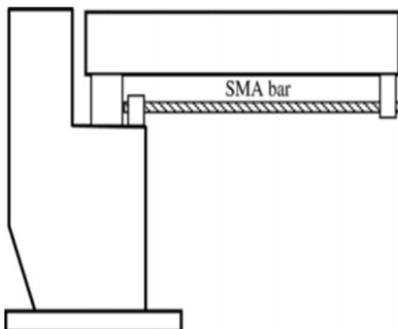


Fig:-12. Schematic of the setup of SMA restrainer for a simple-supported bridge.
SMA connectors

Usually, these are connections between two links in a structure these links or connectors will be stable at stable condition, but whenever there are rapid changes in the situation like earthquake normal connectors fails and the

structure will collapse easily. This deficiency will be overcome by using SMA connectors. Tamai and coauthors prepared a model consisting of a base made up of SMA which has seismic resistance. This SMA is made up of Ni-Ti of 20-30mm diameter and steel bars. These are effective in dissipating energy and reduce vibration and save the structure.

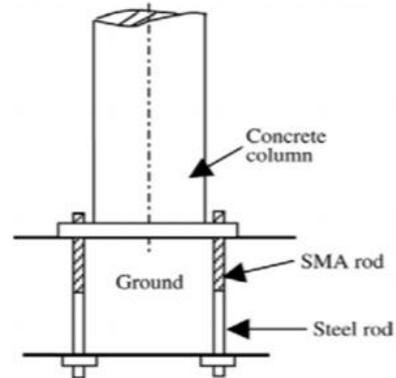


Fig:-13. Schematic of SMA bar anchorage for a column. This SMA is also known as smart materials because of its peculiar properties. In today's life, one needs to have slender, wide-spanned structures with adapting capacity to changes while using and one needs to have the low structural mass to reduce economy. SMA will answer all these factors alone. SMA consisting of iron-manganese silicon-chromium is used to strengthen the bridge girder to prevent the suffering of cracks cause inadequate shear resistance [80]. The use of SMA to fix and strengthen architectural heritage structure and the use of nickel-titanium in SMA has developed a device. These devices were mounted within the structure to avoid large deformation of slender structures. SMA takes advantage over are its unique properties, this helps to decrease the response and ensuing plastic deformation of the structure concerned with severe loading. SMA's application like vibration control for civil structures has been investigated by many researchers [81]. SMA can be effectively used via two varieties of devices like vibration isolation system and energy dissipation device. A vibration isolation system is fixed in the upper structure and foundation this reduces the transmission of vibration energy. Energy dissipation device is utilized to grasp or consume a portion of the input energy from earthquake and wind which reduces the structural actions and protects structural members. SMA-based energy dissipation devices are capable of dissipating vibration energy and reducing the dynamic response of structural. Properties of SMA depend on alloys composition and thermomechanical treatment [82-85]. SMA is used in the seismic device, this device is designed to protect the structural elements of bridges during extreme hazards like earthquakes by engrossing or dissipating input from external energy [86], SMA possessions like damping capacity and this help passive of civil structures by severing dynamic loading caused by the earthquake, wind, external impact [87]. Temperature vibration frequency range and stress mode for wire bar and rod materials [88].

IV. AEROSPACE

These are necessary for the increase in reliability and multi-functionality of the materials used in the aerospace industry. So engineers and scientists throughout the world looking for one such material which can compensate both the said/specified qualities, active materials like SMA are gaining attention in this field in recent years[89]. The new era scientists are trying to utilize SMA in other fields apart from biomechanical, in such case aerospace industry stood in the first place. The aerospace industry is actively adopting the changes that are taking place in the development of SMA. The application of SMA is increasing in the aerospace industry. Since they have good structural material and these materials can effectively decrease the difficulty of the system. This simple structure leads to reliability at a lower cycle.

The denser arrangement can be accomplished with the integration of actuators and structures. The result of high energy density due to the high actuation strain and stress by this we can obtain the dense arrangement. This arrangement of an SMA attractively active materials applicant in the aerospace industry to achieve the intelligent and smart structure of a system.

Initially engineers and other designers inventing another way to transform heat energy into mechanical work align the crystallography phase transform of SMA [90].

Since earlier times designers have to carry with utilizing both the pseudoelastic and shape memory effect of SMA. In solving engineering difficulties in the aerospace industries the characteristics of SMA helps to connect the area of rotorcraft, spacecraft, fixed wings aircraft, and microelectromechanical system.

V. FIXED-WING AIRCRAFT AND ROTORCRAFT APPLICATION

In the propulsion system and structural configuration of fixed wings now a day's smart wing are used, these smart wings are made up of active materials like SMA. These are used to develop and demonstrate the optimized performance of lifting bodies, these SMA or SME are used as actuators by using shape recovery which occurs at non-zero stress. SMA can provide satisfactory results at a sixteen percent scale it was found that as we go on increasing the SMA percentage in torque tube it is possible to provide full-scale actuation. The experiment was conducted by Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the monitored by Air Force Research Lab (AFRL).

Percent scale, it was found that as we go on increasing the SMA percentage in torque tube it is possible to provide full-scale activation. The experiment was conducted by Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) with monitored by the Air Force Research Lab (AFRL)

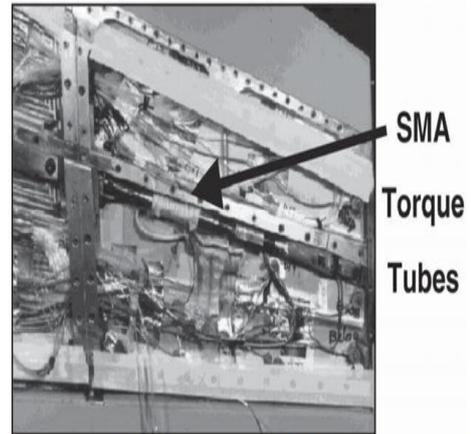


Fig 14:-Total and cut-away view of SMA torque tube as installed in the model wing of the SMART Wing

SMA cables are wrapped around the aft section in the jet engine to change the region of the fan nozzle in the individual region of the flight regime. During take-off and arrival exhaust is at a high temperature which converts SMA materials to austenite. This aids maximum opening of the nozzle which optimizes the performance at altitudes.



Fig 15:- The SAMPSON inlet cowl as installed in the NASA Langley Transonic Wind Tunnel

VI. MICRO-ELECTROMECHANICAL SYSTEM

Nitinol-based SMA has the greatest applications in the area of Micro-Electro-Mechanical system (MEMS), which are mechanical elements along with integrated sensors, actuators electronic devices on regular silicon-based through silicon microfabrication. Using micromachining technology every component is mounted on a common IC (Integrated circuits). MEM enables the development of smart materials which are nothing but SMA's.



The microactuators and microsensors are the key components in any MEMS, where micro-sensors collect the details from the environment through measuring mechanical, chemical, optical, thermal, magnetic, and biological phenomena microelectronics collect the details from sensors and through decision-making capacity direct the system/micro actuators to respond to the action [91]. The crucial applications of these SMA and particular MEMS are listed here they are microvalves [92-94]. Micro pumps[95-97], Optical switches [98], imaging display [99-100] micro relays [101]i.e., all the devices listed here used any one of the actuator mechanism based on the phenomena listed as follows electrostatic, magnetic, piezoelectric, bimetallic or thermo pneumatic. The primary application of these devices is antenna actuator for British satellite system [102]. It also includes promising applications like nozzles used in aero-engines which reduces the noise level generated [103]. Application within gas turbine is to magnitude heavier due to additional robust requirement and higher temperature [104]. Engineers who are developing SMA for aerospace applications are now a day's using a bunch of wires instead of a single wire. From individual material to blend with hydraulic technology and electronic SME are used everywhere in the area of aerospace. SMA can integrate control, sensing, and drive in a single body because of energy density and unique memory effect. SMA can gain the exchange of electro-mechanical using servo control. It controls flexibility and can reduce vibration and noise. SMA can actively control the material damage, healing of material and structure when sensors and actuators are made from SMA.

VII. AUTOMOBILE

SMA things help many recent vehicles at combative market prices. The SMA leads the actuators to do not require the bulky and complex mechanical design to function.

Traditional automobiles are associated with some problems in the modern automobile system and we are trying to overcome these limitations. Along with these things engineers are trying to incorporate safety, more comfort, and trying to improve performance. To get these qualities one needs to have sensors more electronic systems and electric actuators but if one installs these materials, the overweight of the vehicle increases which affects adversely [105]. So one need to get these things when a change needs to adopt is to replace existing electronic equipment with microsensors, microelectronic, microactuators which are made up of SMA [106-108].

These are three types of automotive actuators namely. They are.

- 1) Low power actuators for comfort and bodywork function.
- 2) High power vehicle control actuator.
- 3) High-frequency engine control actuators.

SMA is mainly suitable for low-power actuators and high-power actuators and not suitable for high-frequency actuators due to small operations frequency and narrow bandwidth. Due to flexibility, SMA has the potential to expand in various fields of automobile especially they can be used in an application with lower bandwidth and moderate temperature operation like bodywork and comfort. SMA suits very well the current trend of automobile drive-by-wire while choosing an SMA one needs to look after certain things like operating temperate range performance (like force, stroke,

and bandwidth), durability, and reliability. Based on listed things engineers need to choose materials like shape, design, size loading configuration and cooling techniques and type of sensor and controller smart sensing and self-healing are two major areas where SMA can be effectively used as they are suitable for adaptive operations (smart types and airbags). In the thermal valve, SMA materials like Ni-Ti springs are used while the temperature is above the high-quality fee Ni-Ti spring enlarge and thrust on metallic spring which opens a secondary valve to permute added cool water to glide and vice versa. The benefit of the usage of this form of the actuator is that it doesn't require additional

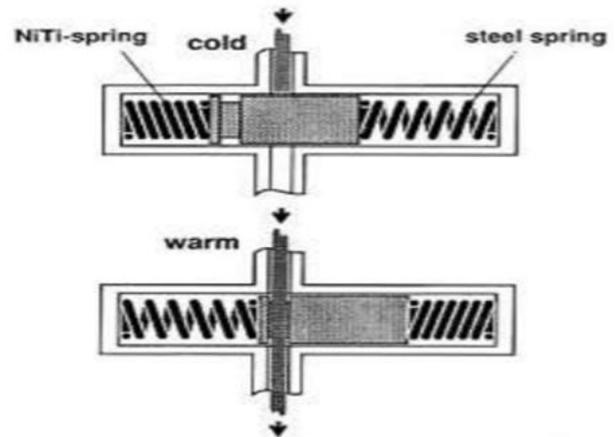


Fig:-16 Thermal valves

One of the recent applications is the warmness-to-get better Ni-TiNb plug for sealing excessive-force fuel entrance in diesel flue injectors. A regular heavy-duty diesel fuel injector consists of a solenoid manipulate valve, a plunger cylinder, and a fuel motion that links the initial two elements. Via this progress fuel communiqué is mounted, in which the fuel is brought into the plunger cylinder thru the manage valve.

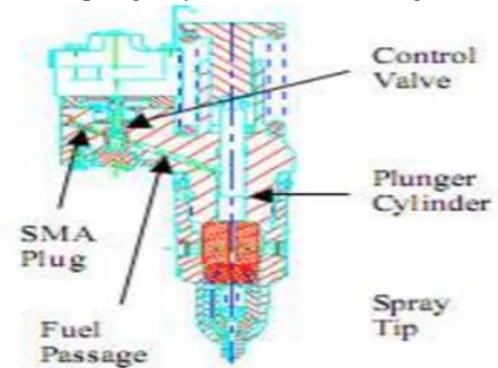


Fig17. Typical construction of a diesel fuel injector

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VIII. CONCLUSION

This article immediately a review of the basic properties of shape memory alloys (SMA) and their applications in the field of Medical, Civil structures, Automobile, and Aerospace industries.

The unique behavior of SMA materials is shape memory effect, Biocompatibility, Biofunctionality and friendly with a human body this feature helps in medical treatments. SMA materials such as Atrial, Septal, Orthodontic wires, Orthopedic staple, and hand glove play a vital role in the medical sector. In the scope of civil structures, SMA materials-based devices like ground isolation system, energy dissipation system, re-centering devices, and Seismic isolation reduces the vibration prevents large deformation of the slender structures and they are effective in dissipating energy. The functions like reliability and multi-functionality are required in the Aero-space industry. These functions are including in SMA materials and these SMA materials play a crucial part in the Aero-space industry to reduce the complexity of the system and leads to reliability at a lower cycle. Even though shape memory actuation can provide significant advantages over the traditional gadgets in the Automobile region, SMAs are mainly suitable for low-power actuators and high-power actuators. Ni-Ti spring is used in the thermal valve which will reduce the additional device. In almost all the sectors SMA is used, SMA gives better replacement for other materials.

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