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Investigation and Composition Characterization of a “NiTi-like” Alloy Combining High Temperature Shape Memory and High Entropy

L. Peltier¹ · P. Lohmuller² · F. Meraghni¹ · S. Berveiller¹ · E. Patoor³ · P. Laheurte²

Abstract New high temperature shape memory alloys with five or more elements are under development and present attractive performances for several functional applications. These active metallic materials are called high entropy and high temperature shape memory alloys (HE-HT-SMAs). This work deals with the characterization of an alloy that combines high temperature shape memory effect and high entropy effect features, a NiCuTiHfZr alloy. The evolution of the phase transformation and the shape memory effect during thermal fatigue was compared with a ternary alloy NiTiZr. Ingots were prepared in a cold crucible and alloys were characterized after thermal cycling at 600 K without a protective gas atmosphere. Optical microscope, X-ray diffraction, and scanning electron microscopy observations showed the presence of martensite in this unpublished alloy at room temperature. The differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) tests showed that martensitic transformation takes place at high temperature. High temperature thermal cycling was performed during a three-point bending tests under constant load without a protective atmosphere. Thermomechanical results showed that high entropy effects increase the operating behavior at high temperature. Hence this new

composition of NiCuTiHfZr alloy can be used as an actuator for aerospace and aeronautic application.

Keywords High entropy alloys · High temperature shape memory alloys · Martensitic transformation · Shape memory behavior · Thermal fatigue · Aerospace actuator

Introduction

For centuries, human civilization struggled to develop new metallic materials, most of which contain a major element (Cu for brasses and bronzes, Fe for steels, and Ni for super-alloys) [1, 2]. Recently, the concept of high entropy alloy has changed this old conventional metallurgy [3]. These high entropy alloys are composed of a solid solution containing at least five elements, which leads to several effects including severe distortion of the crystalline lattice, sluggish diffusion, and cocktail effect [4]. The equiatomic fraction, proposed in the first work on multi-component alloys, is no longer mandatory [3]. A recent work suggests several predictability criteria for the formation of cold workable single-phase solid solution: valence electron concentration (VEC), the enthalpy of mixing (ΔH), electronegativity difference, atomic size difference [5–10].

The NiTi shape memory alloys have been studied since the 1960s. They are still employed in various industrial sectors, such as aerospace or biomedical applications [11]. Indeed, their operating performances as functional and active materials are recognized and mastered [12, 13]. Since the 2000s, the properties of this binary alloy have been improved by studying NiTi-X alloys when X can substitute Ni by Co, Cu, Pd, Pt [14–17], or substitute Ti by Hf, Zr [18–20] or both by Nb, Ta, Au [16, 21, 22].

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Equiatomic or quasi-equiatomic NiTi alloy is not the only shape memory alloy but it is the most studied and therefore a very good candidate for the development of a high entropy shape memory alloy (HE-SMA). Depending on the Ni content, the NiTi alloy can be austenitic or martensitic at room temperature with a range of martensitic start temperature (M_s) ranging from $-100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (52 at.% Ni) to $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (51 at.% Ni) [23]. A so-called “NiTi-like” alloy containing at least 5 different elements will be expected to be a high entropy and high temperature shape memory alloy [24].

In 2014, Firstov et al. proposed an original and relevant study devoted to the $\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Ti}_{50}$ -like alloys with the following compositions: $(\text{NiCu})_{50}(\text{TiHfZr})_{50}$ [19] and $(\text{NiCoCu})_{50}(\text{TiHfZr})_{50}$ [25]. In this work, titanium content was reduced and was compensated by Zr and Hf elements, whereas Ni was partially replaced by Cu and Co. The study of these alloys has shown that they have a reversible austenite/martensite transformation and a functional memory effect. For Firstov et al. [19], the use of high entropy alloys provides an interesting way to improve high temperature shape memory alloy whose weakness is the loss of memory effect during thermal fatigue. In the work of Firstov et al., thermomechanical treatments and their consequences on the $\text{Ni}_{50}\text{Ti}_{50}$ -like alloy were not studied. In 2019, Chen et al. [26] studied the alloy proposed by Firstov et al. [25] after a homogenizing treatment. Unfortunately, this alloy does not present anymore shape memory effect at high temperature.

In 2019, some works, such as Canadinc et al. [27], show that Pd or Pt can replace Co or Cu in the development of HE-HT-SMAs. Unfortunately, the use of precious or semi-precious metals greatly limits the interest of industrials for thermal actuators based on shape memory effect.

The aim of this work is to develop a homogenized quinary alloy with a single phase and a high temperature shape memory effect. The paper presents for the first time an investigation of the thermal fatigue of the developed high entropy HT-SMA and the characterization of its thermomechanical properties. The paper is organized as follows: the first section is devoted to the presentation of the experimental procedure and its application for the melting and casting of a quinary and a ternary NiTi-like alloys. The second section presents the experimental techniques using XRD, SEM, and related devices aiming at characterizing the two HT-SMAs. The third section is devoted to the experimental results and a discussion comparing the high temperature shape memory alloy and the high entropy and high temperature shape memory alloy in terms of thermomechanical properties during thermal fatigue.

Experimental Procedure

Elaboration Stages and Heat Treatments

The studied alloys were produced using high purity raw materials; the purity of different metal was greater than 99.9 wt.% (Fig. 1a). A CFSYS cold crucible (or levitation furnace) combined with a 50 kW CELES induction furnace was employed for the production of the alloys (Fig. 1b, e, h). It is equipped with a laser pyrometer which measures the melting temperature (T_m) of the alloy. Before heating, the cold crucible was evacuated five times to a vacuum pressure of 9×10^{-3} mbar and filled back with ultra-pure Argon gas. The melting was carried out in ultra-pure Ar at a pressure of 900 mbar; then the ingot was flipped into the crucible using a «homemade» ejection system (Fig. 1d, g). Ten melting cycles were done to ensure the homogeneity of the produced alloy. The ingot was then casted in a cylindrical mold with a volume of 20 cm^3 (as Fig. 1h, i).

These ingots were homogenized and solutioned in a tubular furnace which provides the same atmospheric protection as the cold crucible [28]. This furnace is equipped with a «homemade» device allowing a quick water quenching carried out in ultra-pure argon gas. The heat treatment was performed at $1100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ below the melting temperature T_m), its duration and the quench mode have been optimized experimentally for each alloy.

Three metallurgical states were considered for further characterizations: just after melting (As-Cast or AC), after a solution treatment (ST) followed or not by a water quenching (WQ).

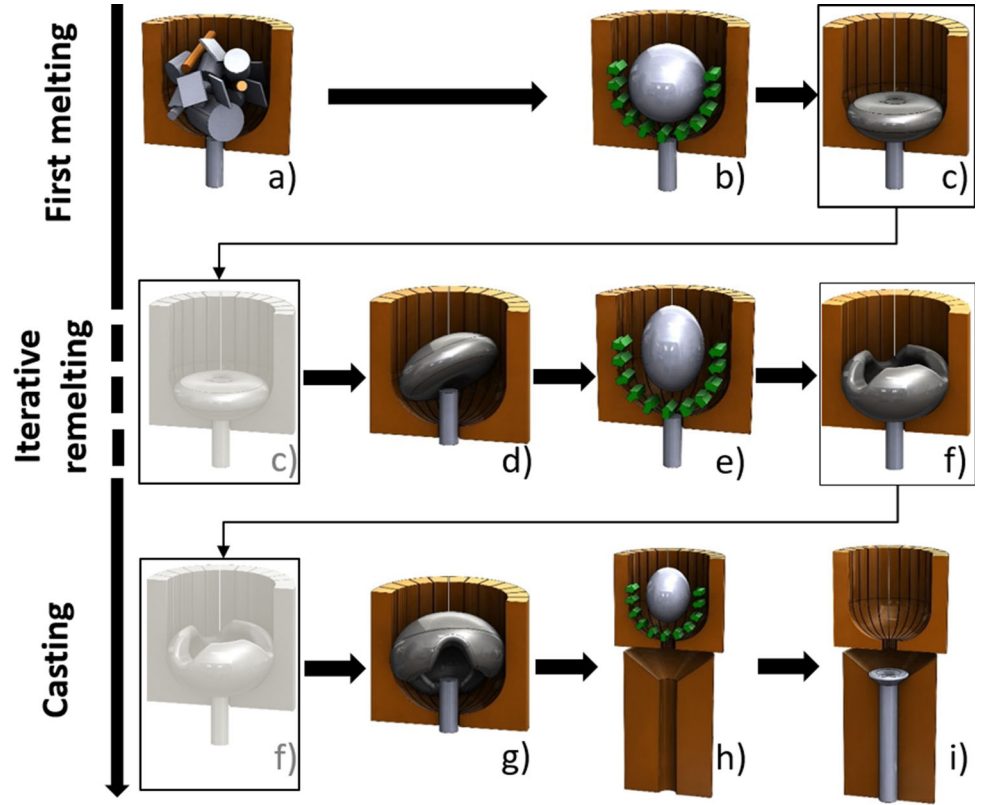
Austenite–Martensite Transformation and Memory Effect Characterization.

The martensite and austenite start and finish temperatures (M_s , M_f , A_s and A_f) were obtained using a SETARAM DSC 131 (Differential Scanning Calorimeter) according to the ASTM standard F2004-17 [29, 30] for NiTi (cooling and heating rate of $10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$). The enthalpy changes (ΔH) were obtained using the SETSOFT software.

The microstructure observations were performed using a Zeiss Supra 40 field emission gun scanning electron microscopy (FEG-SEM). The chemical composition of the samples was analyzed by EDX (Energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry) technique.

The crystallographic phases were analyzed by Rigaku X-ray diffraction using $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$ radiation at room temperature before and after heat treatment (XRD powder mode: an accelerating voltage of 40 kV and an intensity of 30 mA). The diffractograms were indexed with a dedicated

Fig. 1 Melting and casting of HEA NiTi-like: **a** pure metals pellets; **b, e, h** melting and levitation; **c, f** cooling into the cold crucible; **d, g** flipping; **i** casting into a cylindrical mold



software (Maud) that determines the crystallographic structures and their lattice parameters.

The volume fractions of the different phases in each states of the alloys were obtained by image analysis using ImageJ freeware (provided by National Institute of Health). Each quantification was carried out on 10 representative SEM microphotographs.

Thermal Fatigue Tests

To analyze the thermal fatigue responses, the two studied alloys (NiCuTiHfZr and NiTiZr) were placed in a thermal shock chamber and were subjected to 200 cycles. Each cycle lasts 60 min, the heating and cooling rates were 10 °C/min. The maximum temperature of the cycle was 325 °C and the atmosphere was not protective to mimic an industrial use of the high temperature memory effect. The samples were then analyzed in DSC, XRD, and SEM after different predefined cycle numbers.

In order to demonstrate the memory effect, thermomechanical three-point bending tests were carried out on rectangular plates of $20 \times 4 \times 0.7 \text{ mm}^3$. The constant stress tests were performed by applying a static load to the high temperature shape memory alloys; the stress value was equal to 500 MPa. The specimen was thermally actuated by heating elements (cooling and heating rate of 20 °C/min). The tests were monitored using a computer

connected to a data acquisition device that provides the strain-temperature curve for heating and cooling stages. Three-point bending tests were performed after the predefined cycles number, namely: 1, 50 and 200 (respectively labeled C1, C50, and C200). A schematic view of the device is reported in Fig. 2. It is worth noticing that there are no physical limitations in terms of sample deformation during the cooling phase.

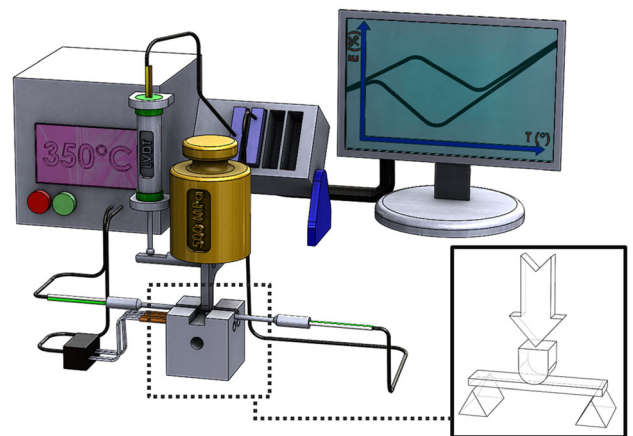


Fig. 2 Schematic layout of the device used to test thermal memory effect of NiTiZr and NiCuTiHfZr alloys

Preliminary Experimental Results

In this part, the effects of the thermomechanical treatments on high entropy and high temperature NiTi-Like alloys, before and after the homogenizing treatment are analyzed and discussed. As mentioned before, the $(\text{NiCu})_{50}(\text{TiHfZr})_{50}$ alloy was produced in the cold crucible, and solutioning it was analyzed by DSC and SEM. The DSC curves reveal peaks of phase transformations only on the “As-cast” state between 25 °C and 400 °C, but not after solutioning treatment. Moreover, the XRD diffractograms show an increase of the austenitic phase (B2) on the solutioned alloy (Fig. 3). So it seems that the $(\text{NiCu})_{50}(\text{TiHfZr})_{50}$ alloy cannot be used as a HT-SMA after ST and WQ.

The SEM observations show dendritic globular phase and an interdendritic phase for the as-cast state (Fig. 4a). It contains martensite variants which must have formed during cooling. The composition of the dendritic phase is near-from a HEA-Ni₅₀Ti₅₀-like alloy, namely Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ (Fig. 4b). Kosorukova et al. describes how martensite crystals are forming in dendritic regions of Ni₂₅Co₁₀Cu₁₅(TiZrHf)₅₀ high entropy shape memory alloy [31].

So, in order to try to get a SMA, an ingot with the same chemical composition as the dendritic phase was elaborated. In the following, we will focus on the

Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ alloy (Fig. 5b). It is worth mentioning that this composition is different from all proposed elsewhere [19, 25] in terms of at.% contents. The ingot was first homogenized (1000 °C for 190 h) (Fig. 4c) and next treated in solid solution (900 °C for 2 h and water quenched). Results obtained on this alloy are presented in the next part.

Characterization of a New Composition of a HE-HT SMA: Experimental Results and Discussion

In this part, two alloys were investigated: a quinary alloy Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ and a ternary alloy Ni₄₉Ti₃₃Zr₁₈ [32] which were used as the reference.

HEA criteria determination

According to Zhou’s work based on Boltzmann’s assumptions, the high entropy of a multicomponent alloy is only proven if the value of mixing entropy, ΔS_{mix} , is greater than $1.5R$ where R is the gas constant ($R = 8.314 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$). In Fig. 1 of the work of Zhou et al. [33], it is interesting to note that for a quinary alloy the compositions of the different elements will be between 5 at.% and 35 at.%. Several criteria are used in the

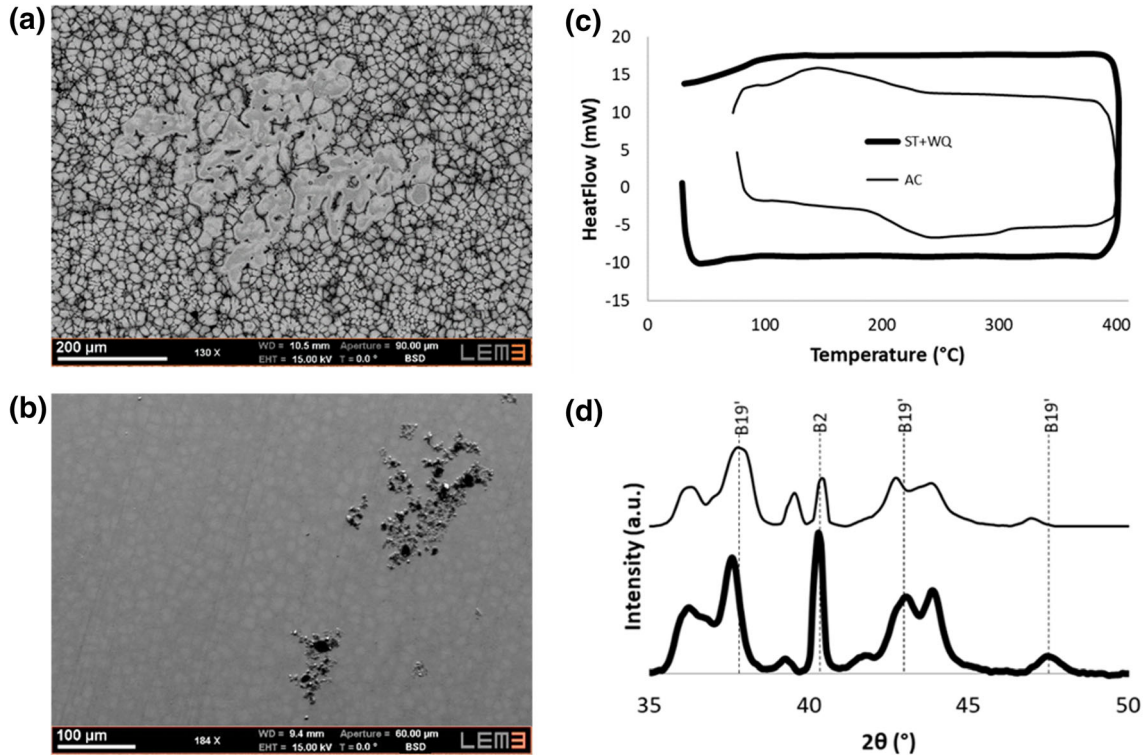


Fig. 3 $(\text{NiCu})_{50}(\text{TiHfZr})_{50}$ alloy: Microstructure (observed by SEM) **a** As-cast state; **b** Solution treated; **c** DSC curves; **d** XRD diffractogram

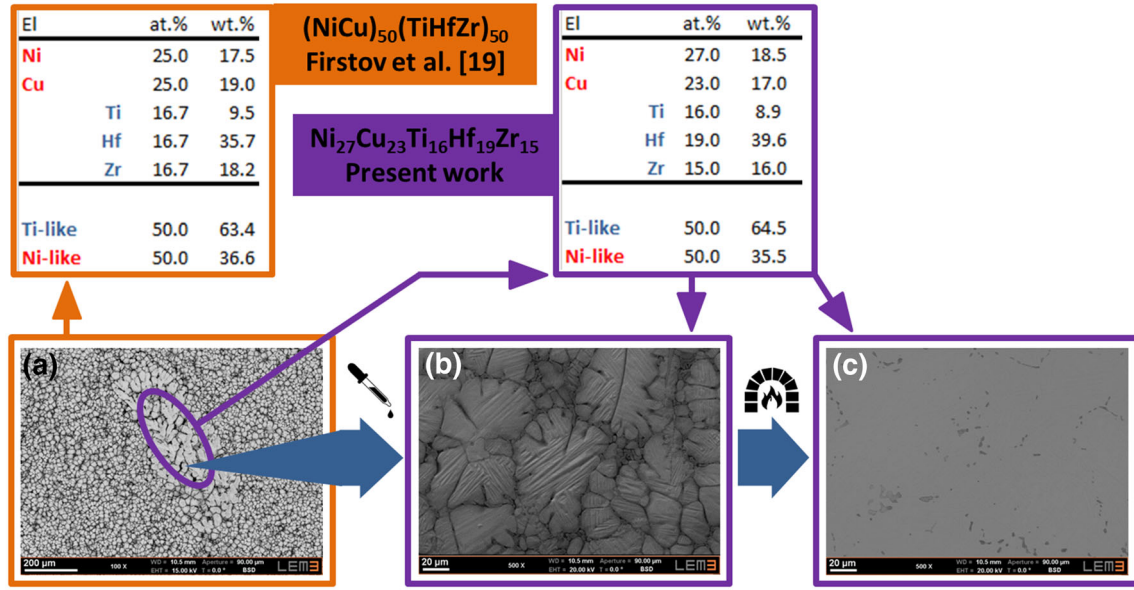


Fig. 4 HE-HT-SMA elaboration: **a** (NiCu)₅₀(TiHfZr)₅₀ as cast alloy; **b** Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ as cast alloy; **c** Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ homogenized state

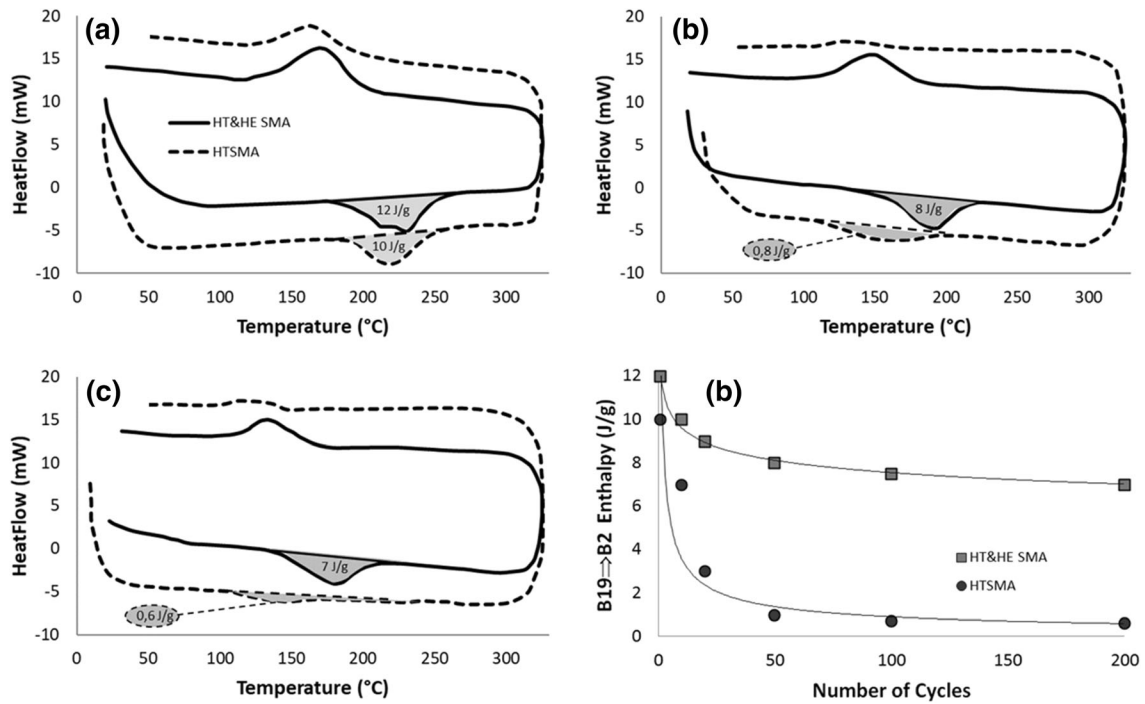


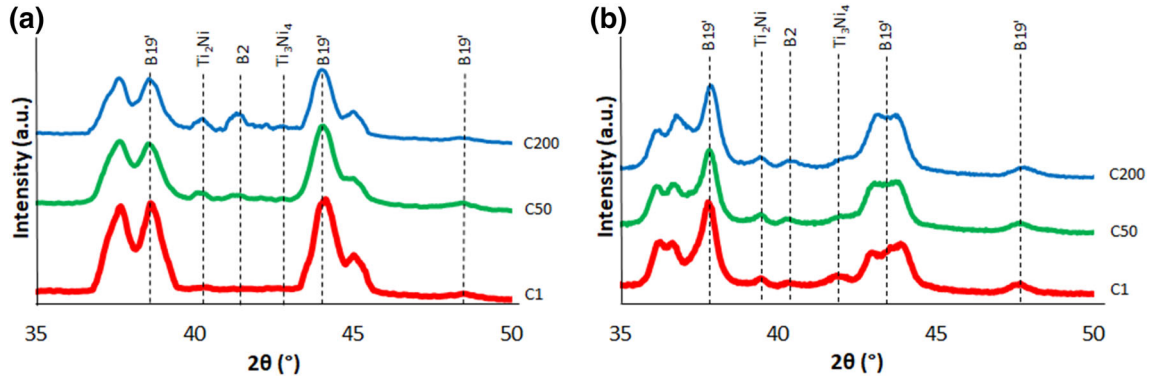
Fig. 5 DSC curves of two alloys during thermal cycle: **a** cycle 1, **b** cycle 50; **c** cycle 200; **d** Evolution of ΔH

metallurgy of high entropy alloys to increase the predictability of the single-phase solid solution formation. These criteria are based on Hume-Rothery's work [34]. The first criterion is the difference in atomic radius size between the "n" elements that composed the alloy. It is worth mentioning that the integration of the different atoms in the mesh is easier when the difference between atomic

radii (R_a) is the smaller. Furthermore, the solubility of the various elements is hence increased whereas the distortion of the mesh is reduced. The second criterion deals with the mixing enthalpy, derived from Gibbs' equation. The term ΔH_{mix} represents the average of binary mixing enthalpy obtained with each pair of elements in the alloy. A near-zero or negative enthalpy in Gibbs' equation stabilizes the

Table 1 Criteria and validation values, in grey obtained values over the range of different criteria

Alloys		$\Delta S_{mix}/R$	ΔH_{mix} (kJ/mol)	δ (%)	EN Pauling	VEC
		$x > 1.5$	$x \in [-10; 10]$	$x \in [0; 4]$	$x = 0$	$x \in [6.87; 7.99]$
CrMnFeCoNi	[3]	1.61 ✓	-4.16 ✓	3.27 ✓	0.14 ✓	8.00 ✓
(NiCu) ₅₀ (TiHfZr) ₅₀	[19]	1.59 ✓	-28.17 ✗	10.66 ✗	0.27 ✗	7.25 ✗
Ni ₂₅ Co ₁₀ Cu ₁₅ (TiHfZr) ₅₀	[25], [26]	1.76 ✓	-31.88 ✗	10.85 ✗	0.33 ✗	7.05 ✗
Ni ₃₀ Cu ₂₀ Ti _{14.5} Hf _{21.2} Zr _{14.3}	[26]	1.57 ✓	-30.78 ✗	10.85 ✗	0.28 ✗	7.20 ✗
(NiPd) ₅₀ (TiHfZr) ₅₀	[27]	1.59 ✓	-60.35 ✗	9.40 ✗	0.36 ✗	7.00 ✗
Ni ₂₇ Cu ₂₃ Ti ₁₆ Hf ₁₉ Zr ₁₅	Present work	1.58 ✓	-29.08 ✗	10.71 ✗	0.27 ✗	7.23 ✗

**Fig. 6** XRD curves of two alloys during thermal cycle: **a** NiTiZr; **b** NiCuTiHfZr

formation of solid solutions. The third criterion is the Pauling's difference in electronegativity between the elements. The fourth criterion focuses on the average of the electrons of valence (Valence Electron Concentration). The third and fourth criteria are used to predict the type of cell generated by the development of a high entropy alloy [7, 35, 36]. Table 1 compares NiTi-like alloys according to the validity of the four criteria proposed to obtain a solid solution. CrMnFeCoNi alloys mainly studied by Cantor et al. [3] fit well with the different criteria and experimental elaboration confirms the formation of a single solid solution. On the opposite, the three other, NiTi-Like alloys present a difference of atomic radii, mixing enthalpy and electronegativity difference over the range prescribed by the criteria (greyed field in Table 1).

Transformation Characterization

Figure 5a–c show the DSC curves of the two high temperature shape memory alloys up to 200 cycles. Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ and Ni₄₉Ti₃₃Zr₁₈ alloys show a reversible transformation austenite/martensite at high temperature; the HE-HT-SMA has a high enthalpy (about 12 J/g) at the first cycle. The transformation temperatures decrease with cycling for both alloys but these changes are faster for the ternary HTSMA than for the HE-HTSMA.

Figure 5d shows the evolution of the heat of transformation during thermal fatigue described below. The heat transformation values are obtained by measuring the area of cooling and heating DSC curves. Figure 5d shows that, unlike the Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ HE-HT-SMA, the heat of transformation of the NiTiZr decreases and reaches a near-zero level after 200 cycles between room temperature and 325 °C. All DSC curves in the study are free of R-phase formation despite high temperature thermal fatigue. With the increasing number of cycles, the temperatures of the transformation points and the transformation heats of the two alloys decrease.

The crystallographic structure of the alloys was identified by XRD at room temperature, as shown in Fig. 6. The XRD pattern shows the existence of the B2 austenite and B19' martensite phases required for shape memory effect [19, 25, 37]. With an increasing number of cycles, it is clearly observed that the fraction of martensite (B19') decreases for the ternary shape memory alloy NiTiZr, while the austenite (B2) fraction increases. Furthermore, one can also identify a slight increase of Ti₂Ni-like intermetallic compounds (MgZn₂ type ternary Laves phase), which are commonly observed in these alloys [19, 38]. Table 2 shows the cell parameters of the different phases present in the studied alloys. Cells parameters and peak locations of the B2 and B19' phases are in agreement with

Table 2 Refined cell parameters from X-ray data

Alloys	Phase	Symmetry	Space Group	Lattice parameters			
				Lengths in Å			Angle in °
				a	b	c	β
HE-HT-SMAS Ni ₂₇ Cu ₂₃ Ti ₁₆ Hf ₁₉ Zr ₁₅ Present work	B19'	Monoclinic	P21:m	3.179	4.162	5.013	102.224
	B2	Cubic	Im-3m	3.178			
	Ti ₂ Ni	Cubic	Fd-3m	8.537			
	Ti ₂ Ni ₃	Tetragonal	I4	3.108		3.108	
(NiCu) ₅₀ (TiHfZr) ₅₀ [18,25]	B19'	Monoclinic	P21:m	3.155	4.167	4.967	100.950
	B2	Cubic	Im-3m	3.167			
HT-SMAS Ni ₄₉ Ti ₃₃ Zr ₁₈ Present work, [30]	B19'	Monoclinic	P21:m	3.189	4.122	5.040	102.490
	B2	Cubic	Im-3m	3.163			
	Ti ₂ Ni	Cubic	Fd-3m	8.451			
	Ti ₂ Ni ₃	Tetragonal	I4	3.108		3.108	
Ni ₅₀ Ti ₃₀ Zr ₂₀ [38,39]	B19'	Monoclinic	P21:m	3.077	4.075	4.925	103.930
	B2	Cubic	Im-3m				

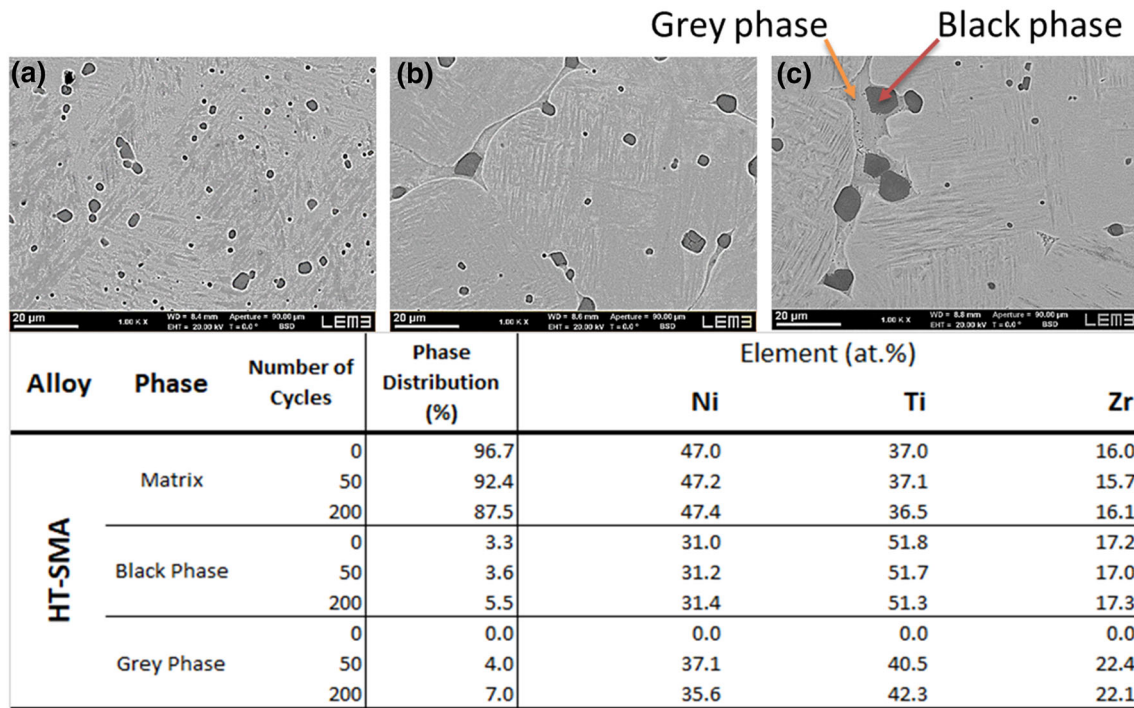


Fig. 7 EDX distribution of phases in NiTiZr as a function of cycles number: **a** 1 cycle; **b** 50 cycles; **c** 200 cycles

those observed by [32, 39]. We can show a very slight difference between our results and the work of Carl et al. [40] and Firstov et al. [25, 37]. These slight differences in cell parameters can be explained by the small variations of atomic content of different elements between the ternary and quinary alloys.

The SEM investigations show an increase in composition heterogeneity and an evolution in phases, especially for the ternary alloy. The quinary alloy shows a great stability throughout the study. The composition and the

distribution of the phases are summarized in Fig. 7 for NiTiZr and Fig. 8 for NiCuTiHfZr.

In the case of NiTiZr alloy (Fig. 7), we can notice that two phases are present at C200 in addition to the matrix: a “black” and a “grey” phase. The “black” phase is very rich in Ti, it was present before cycling and its fraction remains stable even after 200 cycles. The “grey” phase appears during cycling (before C50) and grows at the grain boundaries. There are large similarities between Fig. 7b reported in Firstov et al. [41] and Fig. 7a obtained in the present study. The difference in the chemical composition

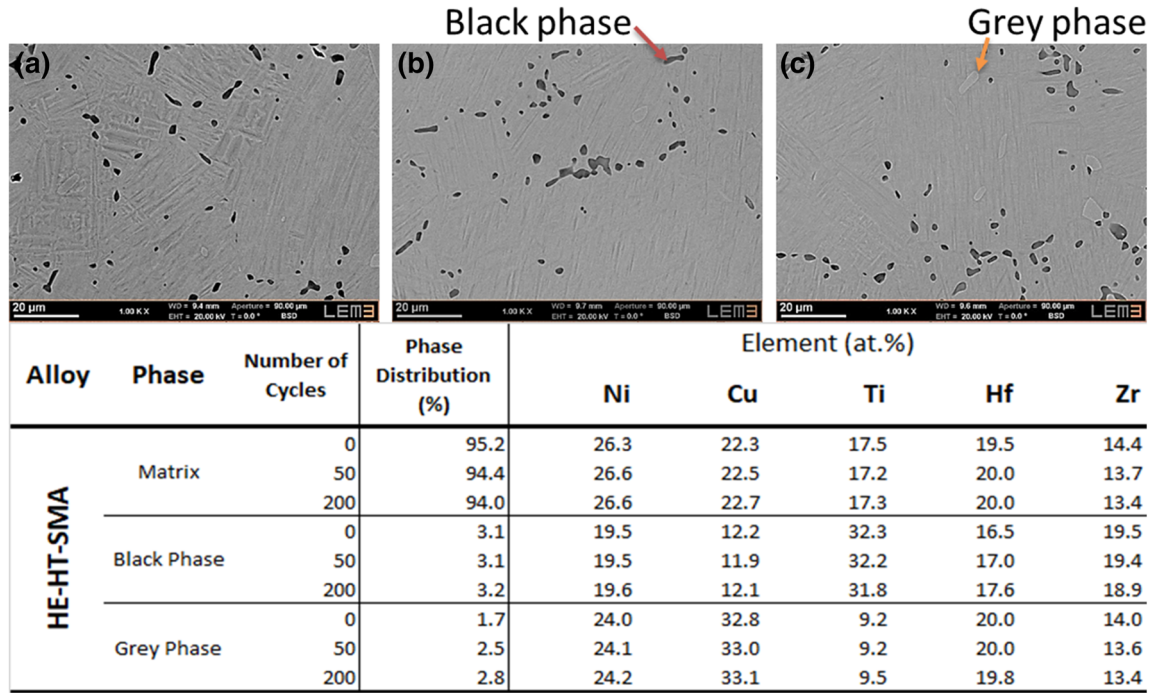


Fig. 8 EDX distribution of phases in NiCuTiHfZr: **a** 1 cycle; **b** 50 cycles; **c** 200 cycles

of the “black” phase and the vanishing “grey” phase can be explained by the difference between the heat treatments, which are higher temperature and longer duration in the present study.

Table 1 showed us that the NiCuTiHfZr alloy did not validate the predictability criteria for solid solution formation and Fig. 8 confirms that the alloy is not a single phase but this figure shows us a majority phase. Besides the matrix, we can observe two phases at C200: a “black” phase very rich in Ti and poor in Ni, and a “grey” phase rich in Cu and very poor in Ti. It is worth noticing that the “black” phase in both alloys is similar to Ti_2Ni -like or $(\text{TiHfZr})_2(\text{NiCu})$ [26] and the grey phase is similar to Ti_3Ni_4 -like or $(\text{TiHfZr})_3(\text{NiCu})_4$ [42–44], which is consistent with both XRD diffractograms indexing shown in Fig. 6a, b.

High Temperature Memory effect

Figure 9b, c show the shape memory effect of conventional ternary high temperature $\text{Ni}_{49}\text{Ti}_{33}\text{Zr}_{19}$ and quinary high entropy and high temperature $\text{Ni}_{27}\text{Cu}_{23}\text{Ti}_{16}\text{Hf}_{19}\text{Zr}_{15}$ under flexural stresses of 500 MPa applied in a three-point bending configuration test. The shape memory effect (SME) is tested after thermal cycling, respectively, C1, C50, and C200. For the $\text{Ni}_{27}\text{Cu}_{23}\text{Ti}_{16}\text{Hf}_{19}\text{Zr}_{15}$ specimen shown in Fig. 9b, the maximum reversible strain (ϵ_r) is up to 2% whereas no irreversible strain (ϵ_{irr}) is observed. On the other hand, the strain response of the $\text{Ni}_{49}\text{Ti}_{33}\text{Zr}_{19}$ alloy

shown in Fig. 9c exhibits a large reversible strain (ϵ_r) and an irreversible strain (ϵ_{irr}) up to 3.5% at C1 and 1.7% at C200 when subjected to the constant stress level of 500 MPa. From Fig. 9, we can deduce that both alloys exhibit reversible martensitic transformation under constant load.

The measured recoverable strain on the NiCuTiHfZr is relatively low compared to those generally measured for other low temperature SMAs. Nevertheless, it should be reported that the operating performance at high temperature is higher than that observed for all classes of studied shape memory alloys [19, 26, 27]. On one hand, the sluggish diffusion justifies partially the origin of the long service life of the high entropy alloy and on the other hand, the severe distortion of the crystalline lattice explains the origin of the observed low memory effect. Figure 9 shows the great drift of the transformation points for NiTiZr and confirms the DSC results which show this same drift and the fact that the memory effect decreases from the fiftieth thermal cycle for this alloy. Indeed, EDX analyses highlight the existence of several other phases at C200, which then modify the composition of the matrix and induce the decrease of the shape recovery. During the stress bending tests of the HTSMAs, other phenomena appear and block the shape memory effect. In fact, an irreversible plastic strain accompanies the martensite reorientation and the stress induced martensite formation. This plastic strain has been generally noticed in the NiTiZr [32, 41]. Compared to the NiTiZr alloy, the HE-HT SMA is much more stable at

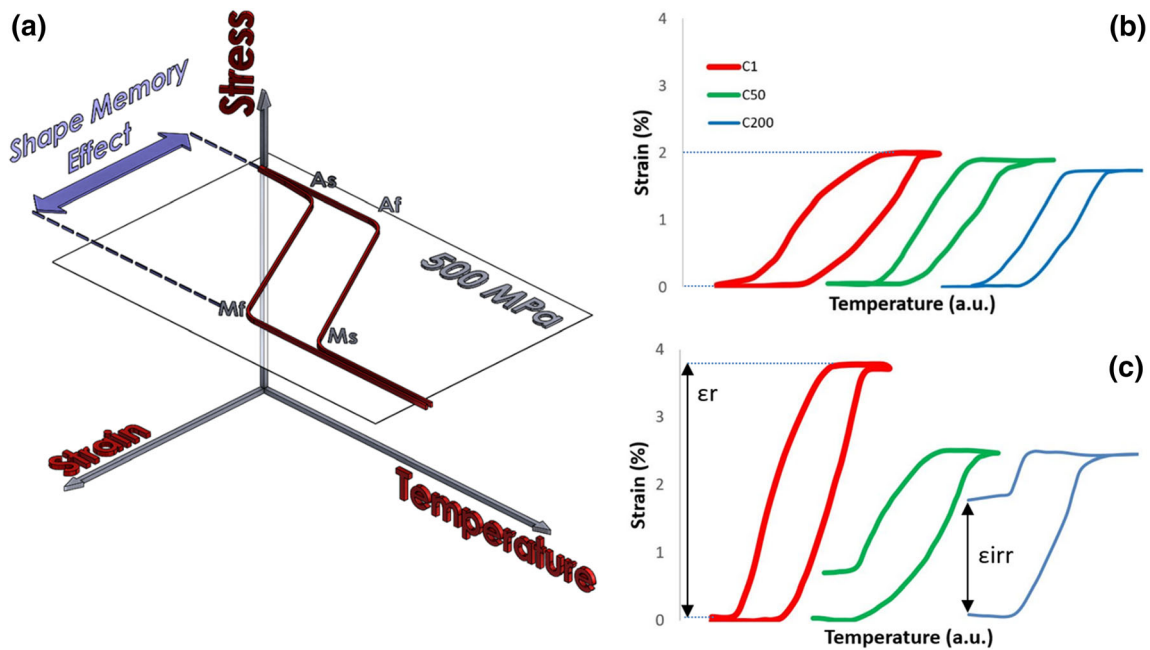


Fig. 9 SME curves of two alloys during the thermal cycle: **a** schematic diagram, **b** Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ alloy and **c** Ni₄₉Ti₃₃Zr₁₉ alloy

high temperature throughout the study and this observation is valid for all performed methods of characterization.

Concluding remarks

Two shape memory alloys were produced, characterized and compared; a ternary (NiTiZr) and quinary alloy (NiCuTiHfZr). The first is a high temperature shape memory alloy (HT-SMA) whereas the second one is a high entropy and high temperature shape memory alloy (HE-HT-SMA). These two alloys have been investigated experimentally in terms of composition, martensitic transformation, and mechanical responses during thermal fatigue. The analysis and the comparison of the obtained experimental results lead to the following concluding remarks:

- (1) After a thermomechanical treatment, the developed high entropy NiTi-like alloys during this study exhibit a near single-phase solid solution while they do not verify all the established criteria that lead to a workable high entropy alloy.
- (2) After the first thermal cycle, the temperatures of the transformation points and the transformation heats of Ni₂₇Cu₂₃Ti₁₆Hf₁₉Zr₁₅ and Ni₄₉Ti₃₃Zr₁₈ are very close and have the same range.
- (3) All the characterization methods confirm the decrease or loss of the shape memory effect for the ternary alloy from the tenth thermal cycle.

- (4) Moreover, the performed investigation techniques confirm the very high stability of the memory effect of the quinary alloy until 200 cycles.

Finally, this study shows that the advantages of high entropy alloys can fill the chemical deficiencies of conventional high temperature shape memory alloys. The sluggish diffusion, one of the effects resulting from high entropy, seems to be the effect that contributes to improve the performance of HE-HT-SMA in service during thermal cycling. In addition, it is worth mentioning that, the severe distortion of the mesh and the cocktail effect do not penalize nor reduce the memory effect. The fact that the memory effect of the HT-HE-SMA is unchanged after 200 thermal cycles (between 25 and 325 °C) without gaseous protection suggests that the developed alloy can be used efficiently for high temperature actuators (600 K).

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