

An introduction of $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$

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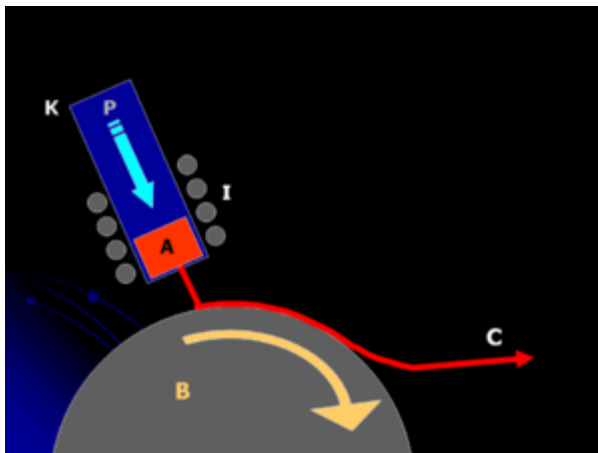
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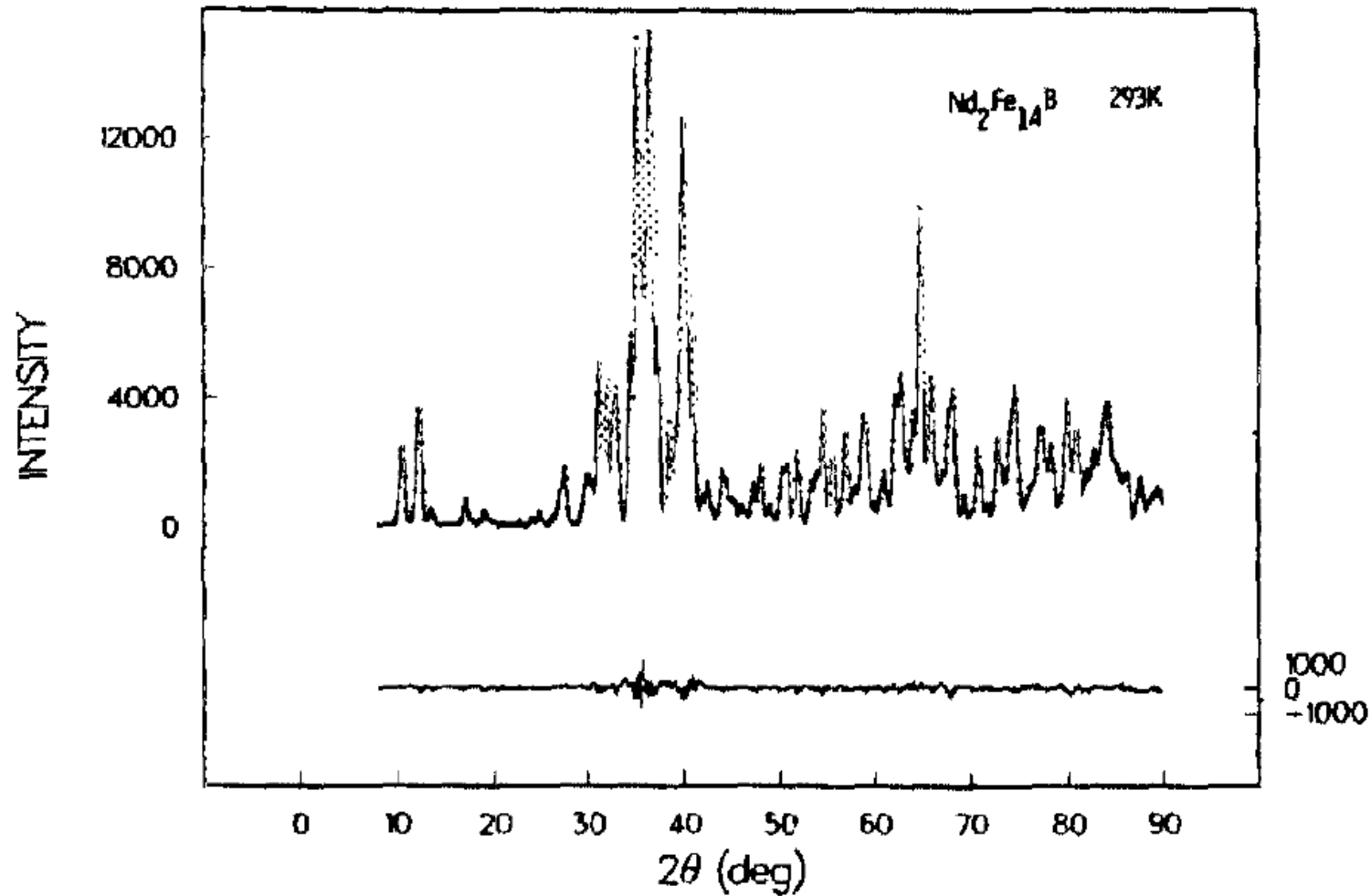
Neodymium magnet ($\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$) is one of rare-earth-transition-metal (R-TM) systems.

Magnet	B_r (T)	H_{ci} (kA/m)	BH_{max} (kJ/m ³)	T_c (°C)
$\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$	1.0–1.4	750–2000	200–440	310–400
SmCo_5	0.8–1.1	600–2000	120–200	720
$\text{Sm}(\text{Co, Fe, Cu, Zr})_7$	0.9–1.15	450–1300	150–240	800

Method: melt-spinning or powder metallurgy/Sintering



Performance:
powder metallurgy > melt-spinning

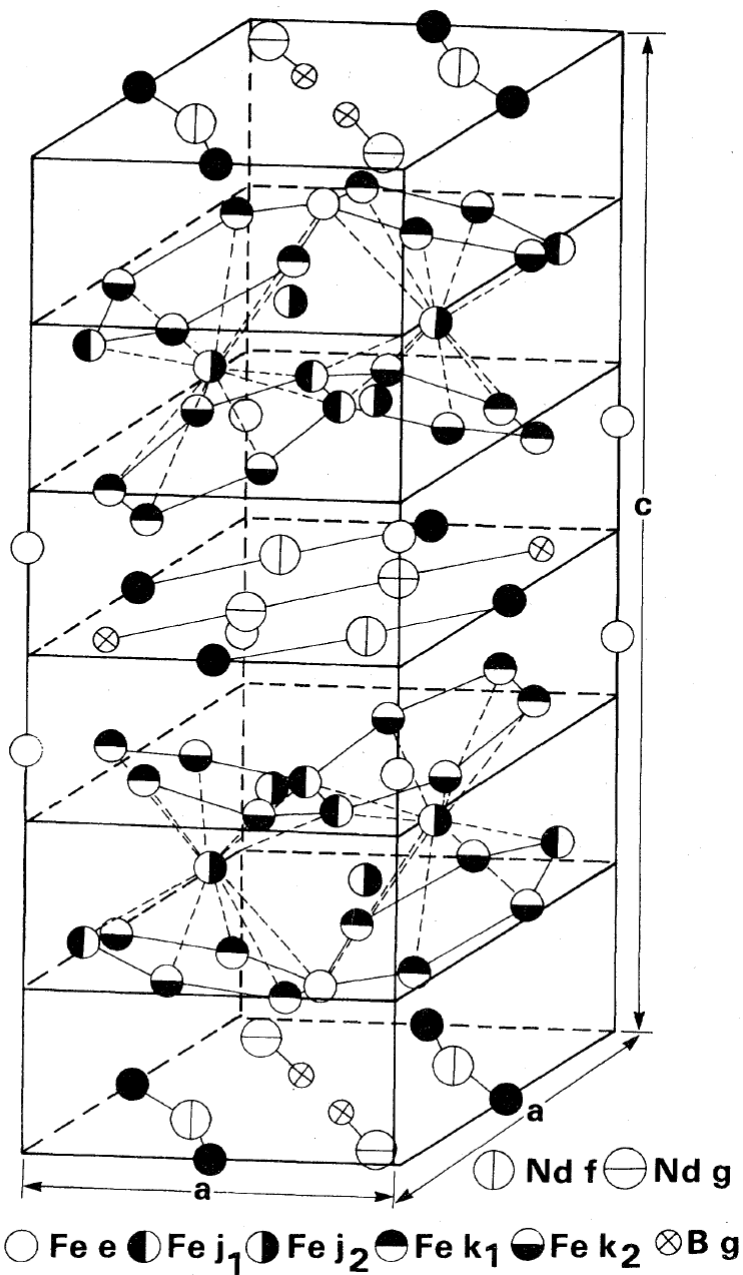


The structure is gotten from the neutron diffraction data

Neutron diffraction results for $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ at 293K

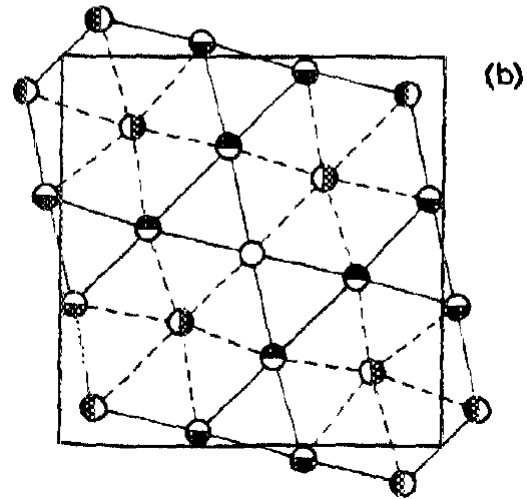
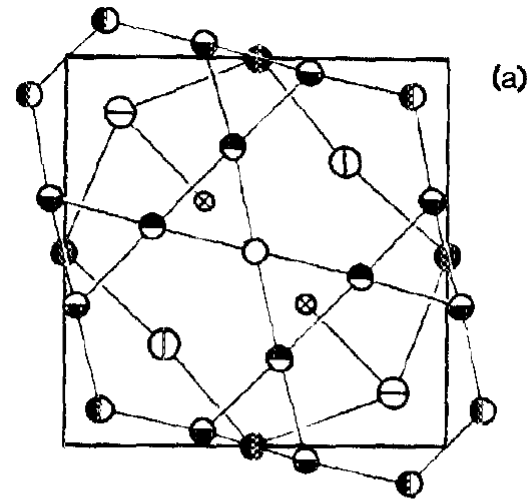
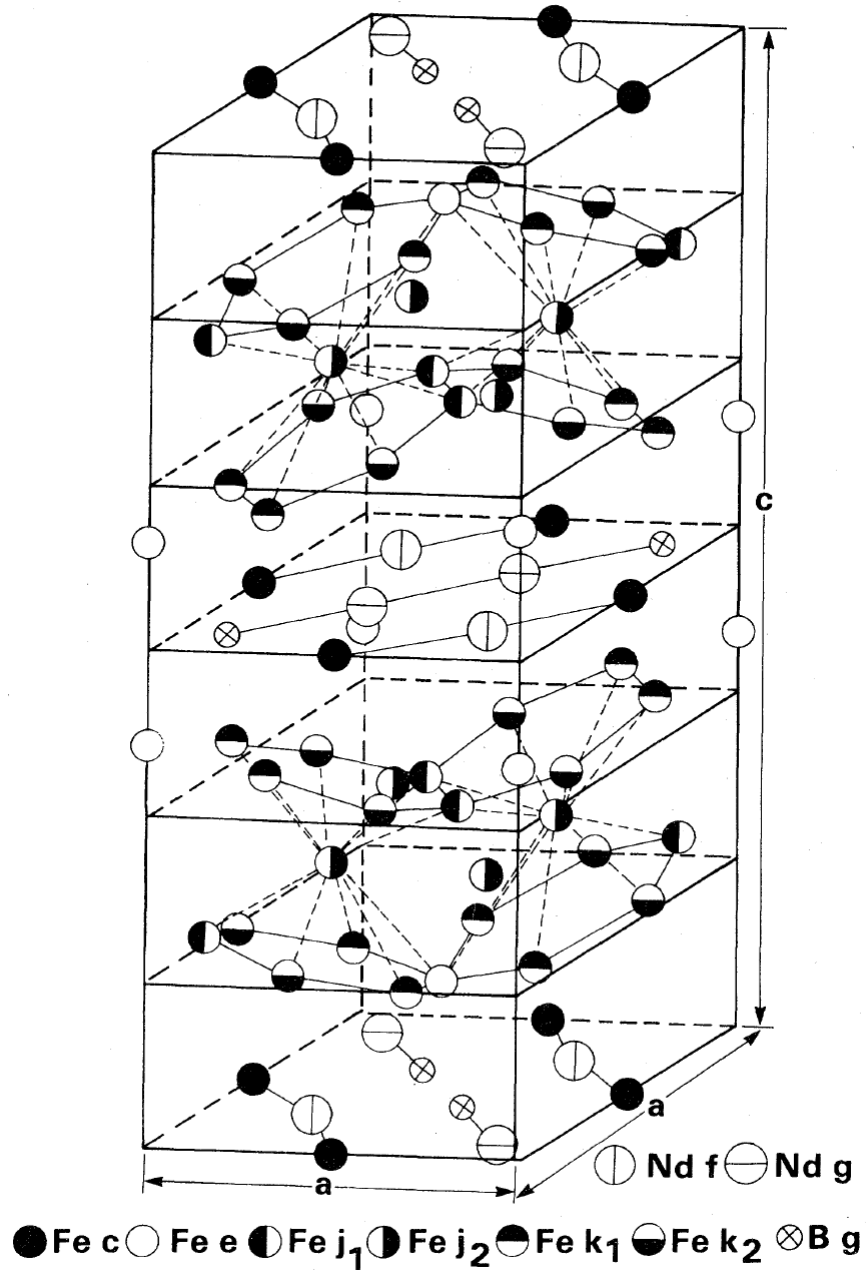
J.F. Herbst, J.J. Croat, F.E. Pinkerton, W.B. Yelon, Journal of Applied Physics 57, 4086 (1985)

Unit cell of $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$
 $P4_2/mnm$ space group
 $a = 8.80 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 12.19 \text{ \AA}$



Atom	Site	Occupancy	x	y	z
Nd	f	4	0.266	0.266	0.0
Nd	g	4	0.139	-0.139	0.0
Fe	k_1	16	0.224	0.568	0.128
Fe	k_2	16	0.039	0.359	0.176
Fe	j_1	8	0.097	0.097	0.205
Fe	j_2	8	0.318	0.318	0.247
Fe	e	4	0.5	0.5	0.113
Fe	c	4	0.0	0.5	0.0
B	g	4	0.368	-0.368	0.0

*J.F. Herbst, J.J. Croat, F.E. Pinkerton, W.B. Yelon,
 Phys. Rev. B 29 (1984) 4176*



The moment arrangement is ferromagnetic, with all Nd and Fe moments parallel to the c axis of the tetragonal cell.

bulk moment of $35\mu_B$ per Nd₂Fe₁₄B unit.

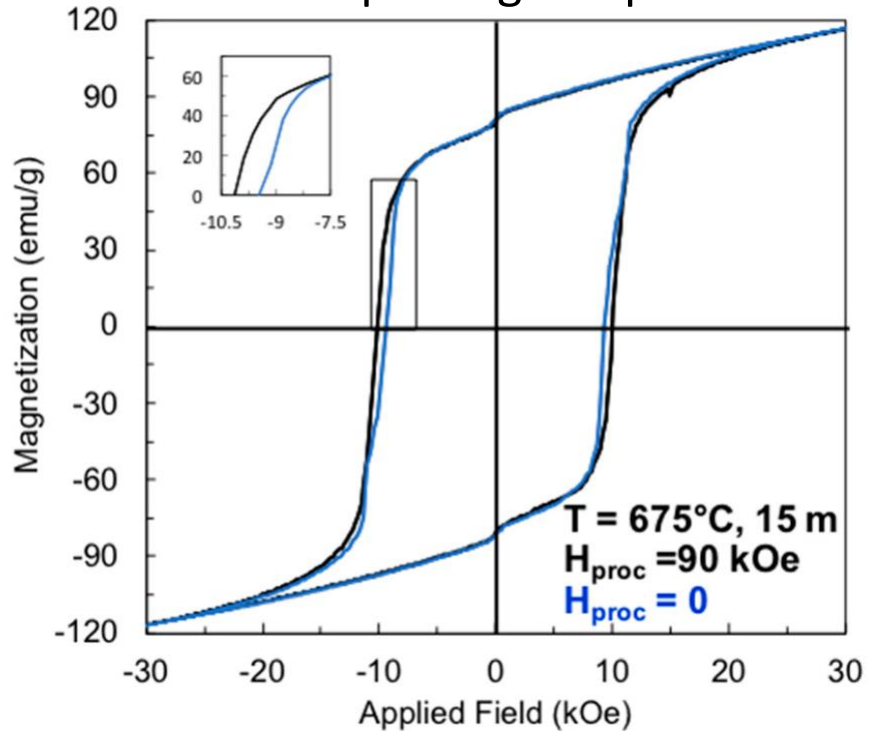
$K_u \sim 4.5 \text{ MJ m}^{-3}$

(a) Projection of the basal plane and first Fe layer ($z \sim 1/6$) in Nd₂Fe₁₄B.

(b) Projection of the first Fe layer and the Fe(j₂) atoms ($z = -1/4$) in Nd₂Fe₁₄B.

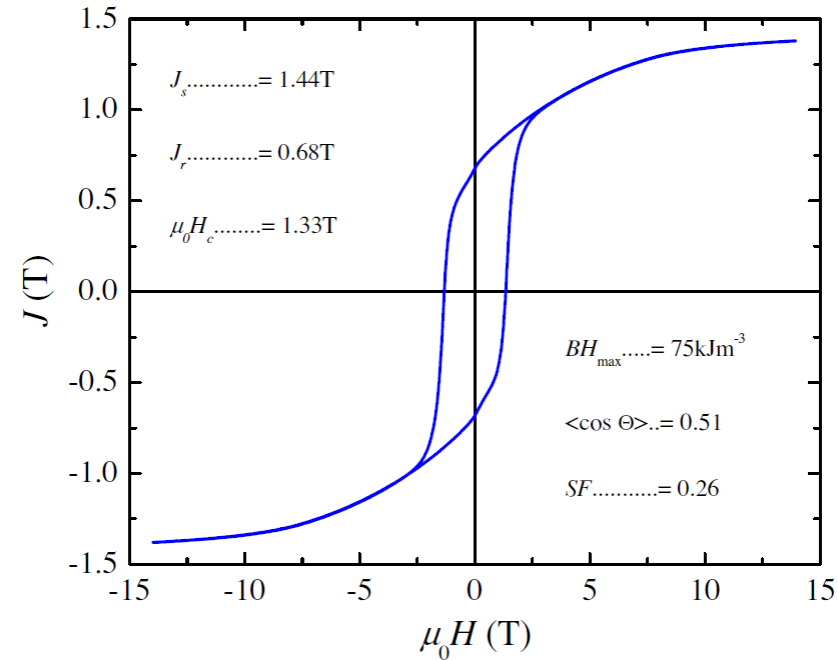
MH curve with vibrating sample magnetometer

melt-spinning sample



hysteresis curves of the fully crystallized ribbons at zero-field (blue) and in an applied field of 90 kOe (black)

Sintering sample



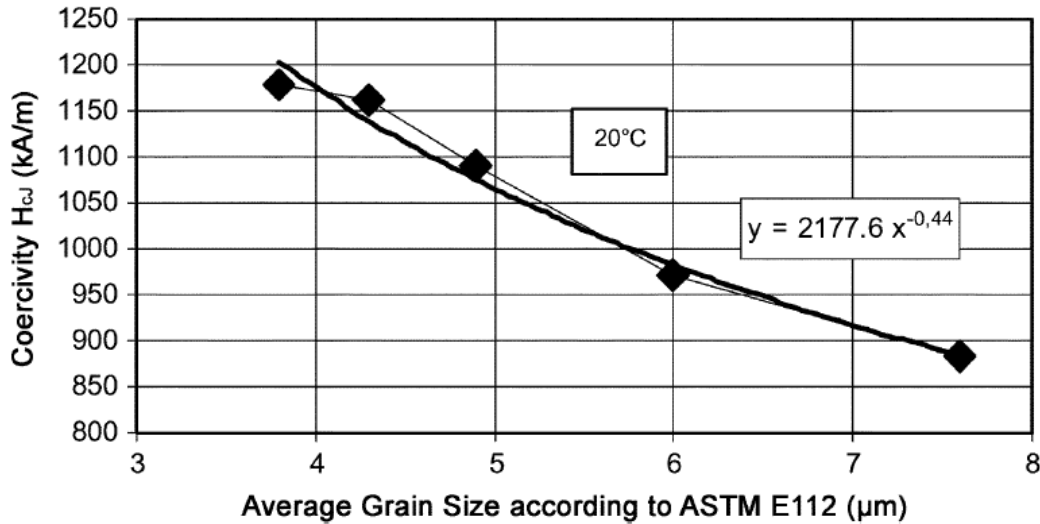
Hysteresis curve of the isotropic Nd–Fe–B sintered magnet (T = 300 K).

Theoretical coercivity field is 7.65T

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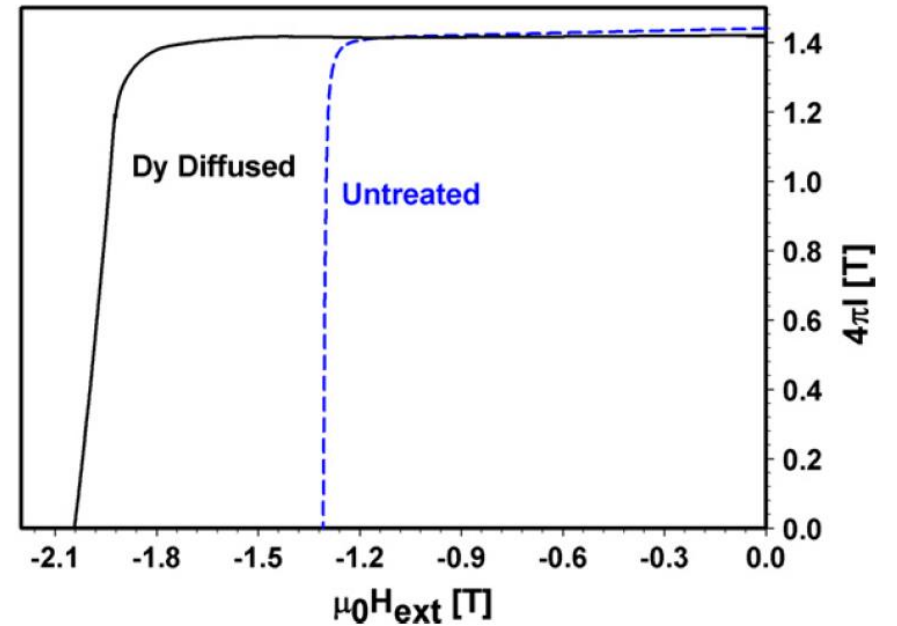
Two main methods to increase the coercivity field

reduction of the grain size



Coercivity in dependence on the average grain size for room temperature.

grain boundary diffusion process



Demagnetization curves of untreated and GBDP samples

Conclusion

$\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ has saturation magnetization ($\mu_0 M_s = 1\text{T}\sim 2\text{T}$) and high magnetocrystalline anisotropy ($K_u \sim 4.5\text{MJ m}^{-3}$).

anisotropic $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ sintered magnets exhibit the highest energy product (higher than 474 kJ m^{-3}) of all the permanent magnetic materials.

The coercivity field is far from the theoretical value (7.65T) which is still under investigation.

The goal of our magnet program is to get a magnet comparable to $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$.