

Permanent Magnets

Ekkes Brück

 TU Delft



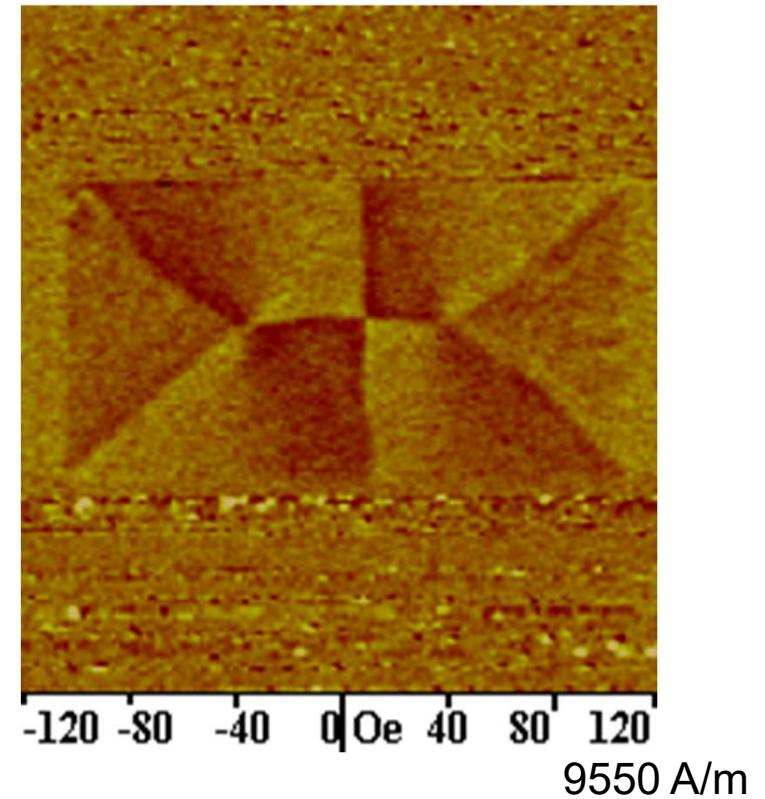
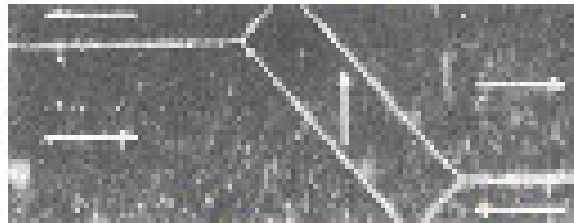
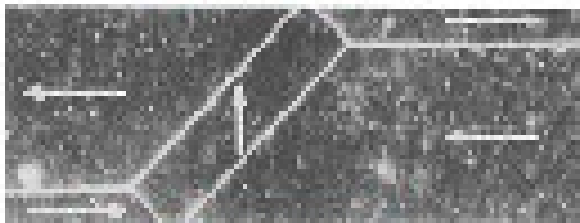
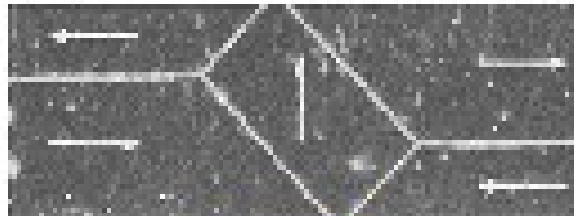
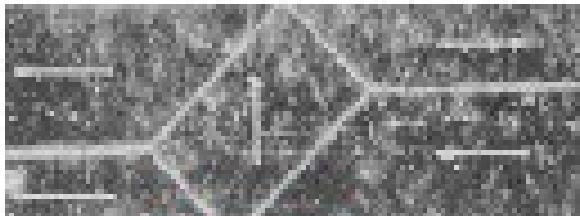
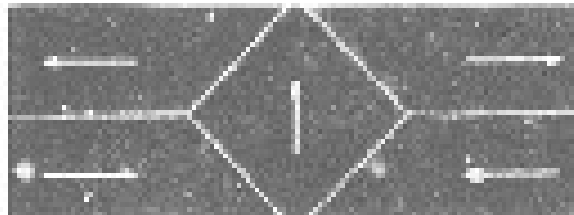
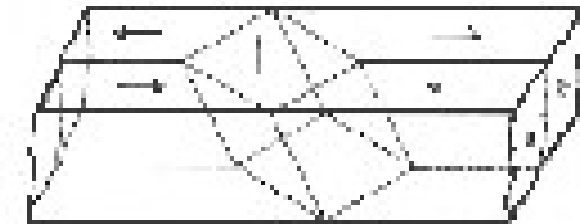
Permanent Magnets Indispensable for:

- Conversion of mechanical into electrical energy or vice versa: Windpower, speakers
- Exerting a force on magnetically soft body: Relays, waste separation
- Alignment with respect to a field: Compass, stepping motor
- Exerting a force on moving charge carriers: Magnetron, Hall sensors

Magnetization processes

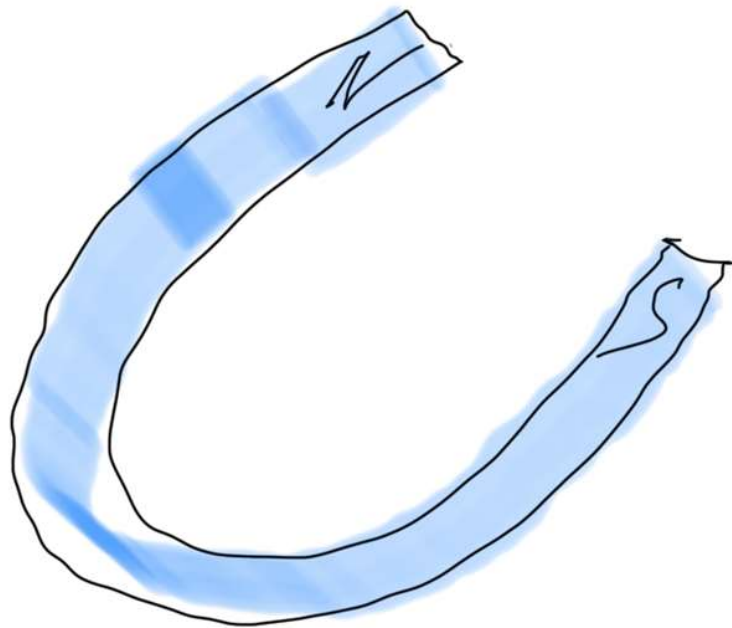
Ferromagnetic domains

www.ee.umd.edu/~rdgomez/permalloy.htm

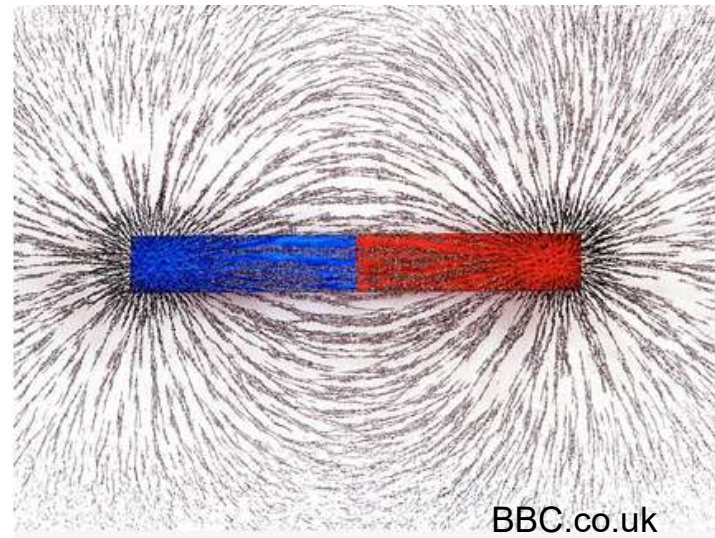


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Why do magnets often look like a horseshoe?

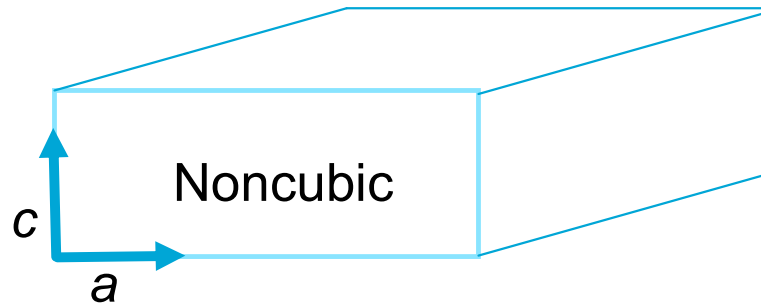
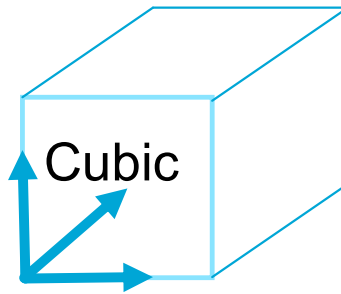


Reduce shape dependent demagnetizing field
Acting in opposite direction to magnetization.
The longer the magnet the lower it is.



Isotropic (Exchange) Curie temperature

Anisotropic (Spin-orbit coupling)



Anisotropy energy

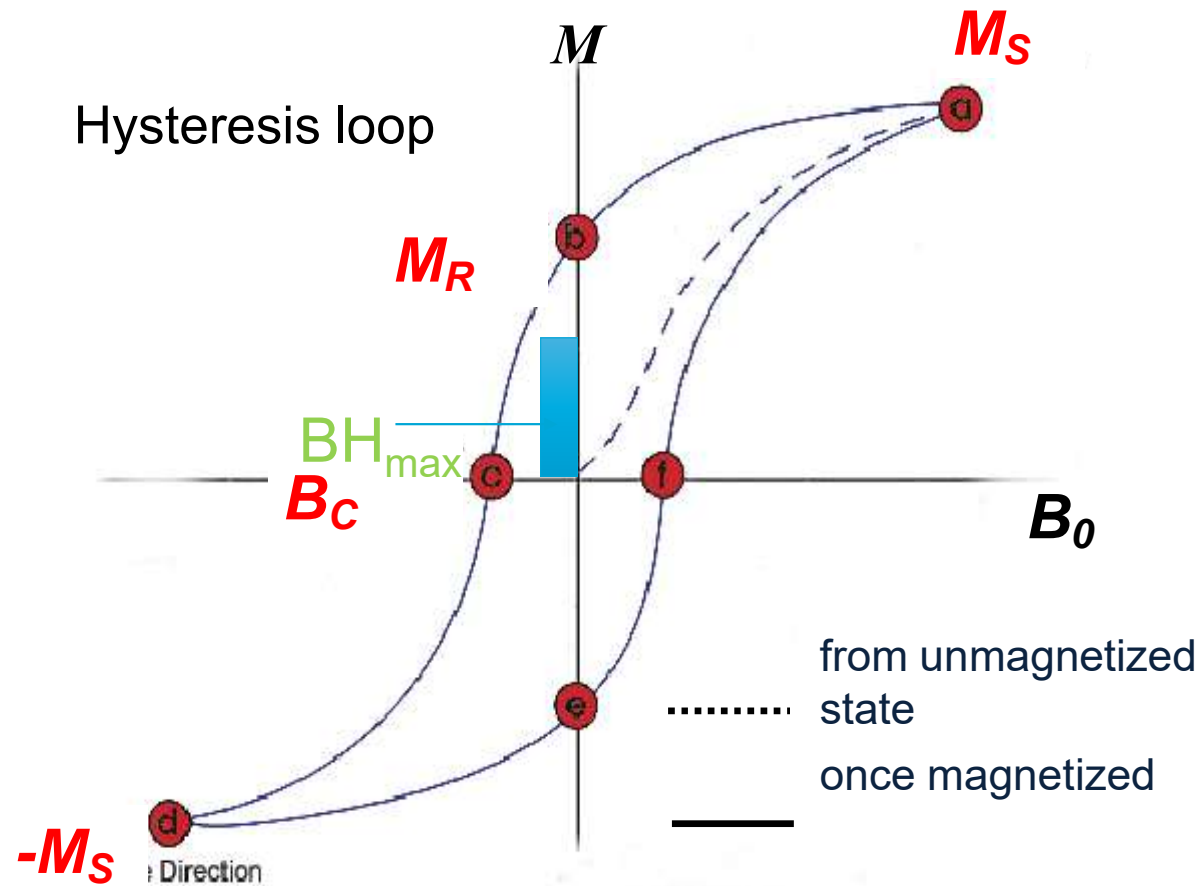
$$E_A(\theta, \varphi) = K_1 \sin^2 \theta + K_2 \sin^4 \theta + K_3 \sin^4 \theta \cos^4 \varphi + \dots$$

Easy axis for $K_1 > 0$ and $K_1 \gg |K_2|$

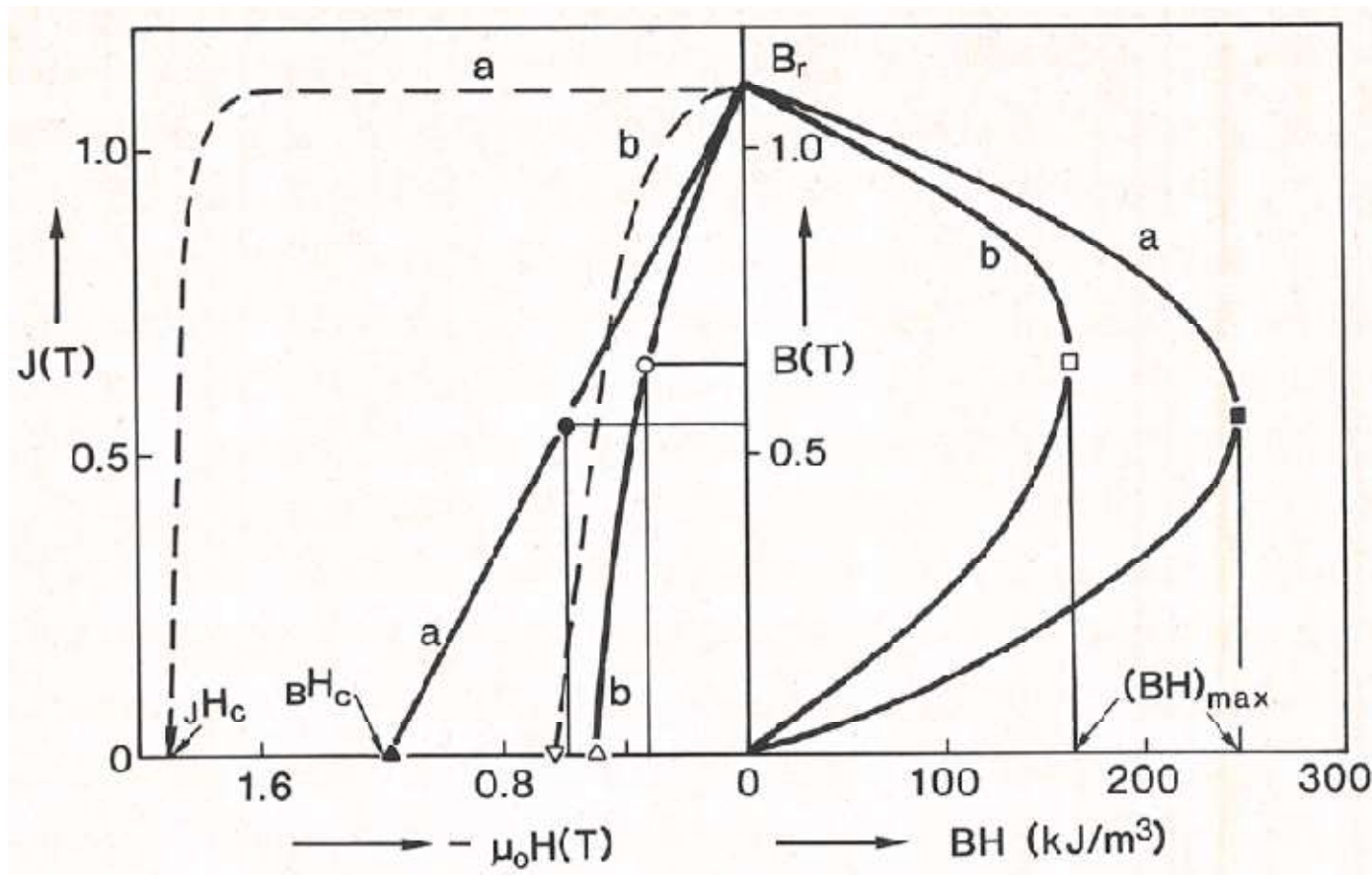
Hard Magnetic materials

Compound	Structure	M_s (T)	Curie T_C (°C)	K_1 (MJ/m ³)
Co	Hexagonal	1.76	1115	0.53
FePt	Tetragonal	1.43	477	6.6
CoPt	Tetragonal	1.00	567	4.9
Co ₃ Pt	Hexagonal	1.38	727	2.0
MnAl	Tetragonal	0.62	377	1.7
MnBi	Hexagonal	0.78	357	1.2
BaFe ₁₂ O ₁₉	Hexagonal	0.48	450	0.33
Zr ₂ Co ₁₁	orthorhombic	0.52	500	($H_A = 3.4$ T)
ϵ -Fe ₂ O ₃	Orthorhombic	0.10		($H_C = 2.34$ T)
SmCo ₅	Hexagonal	1.14	681	17.0
Nd ₂ Fe ₁₄ B	Tetragonal	1.60	312	5.0

Permanent magnets



$BH_{\max}$ determination



Hard vs soft magnets

	hard	soft
Sat. magnetization	large	large
remanence	large	small
Coercive field	large	small
Hysteresis loop	square	narrow
Crystal symmetry	uniaxial	Cubic, amorphous
elements	Co, Fe, RE, $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$	Ni, Fe, $(\text{Mn,Zn})\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_4$

Permanent magnets units

- Magnetic Field or Magnetization

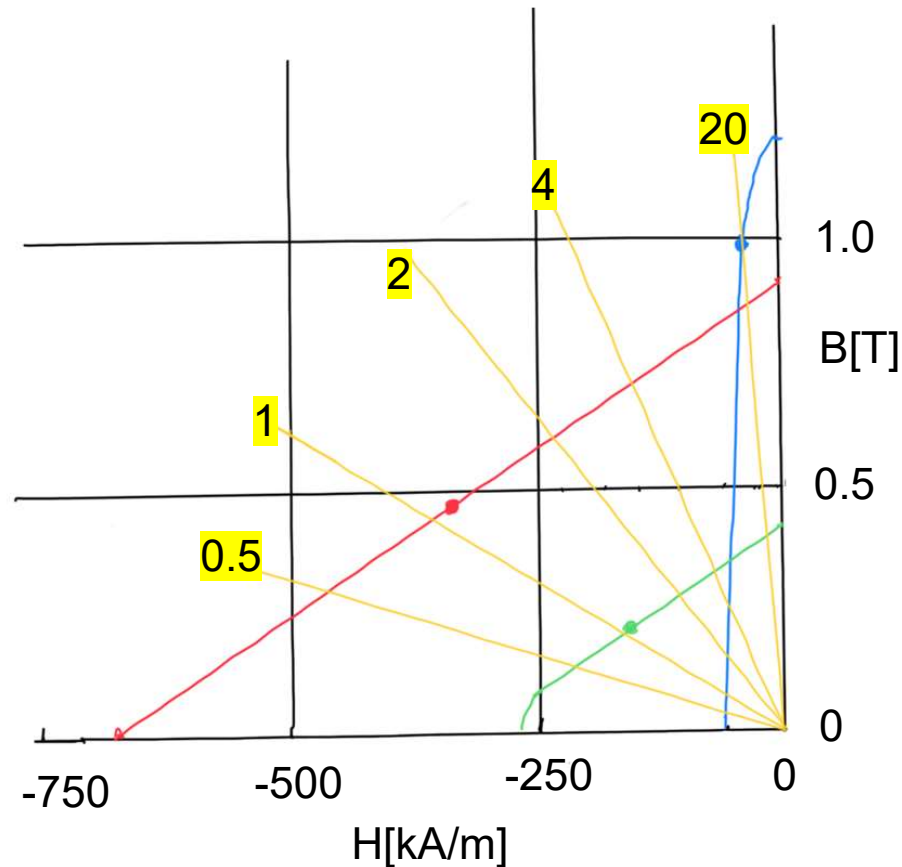
$\mu_0 H$ or $\mu_0 M$ (T)	H or M (G)	H or M (A/m)	H (Oe)	M (emu/cc)
1	10 kG	796 kA/m	10 kOe	796
0.00126	12.6	1 kA/m	12.6	1

- Maximum Energy Density $(BH)_{\max}$

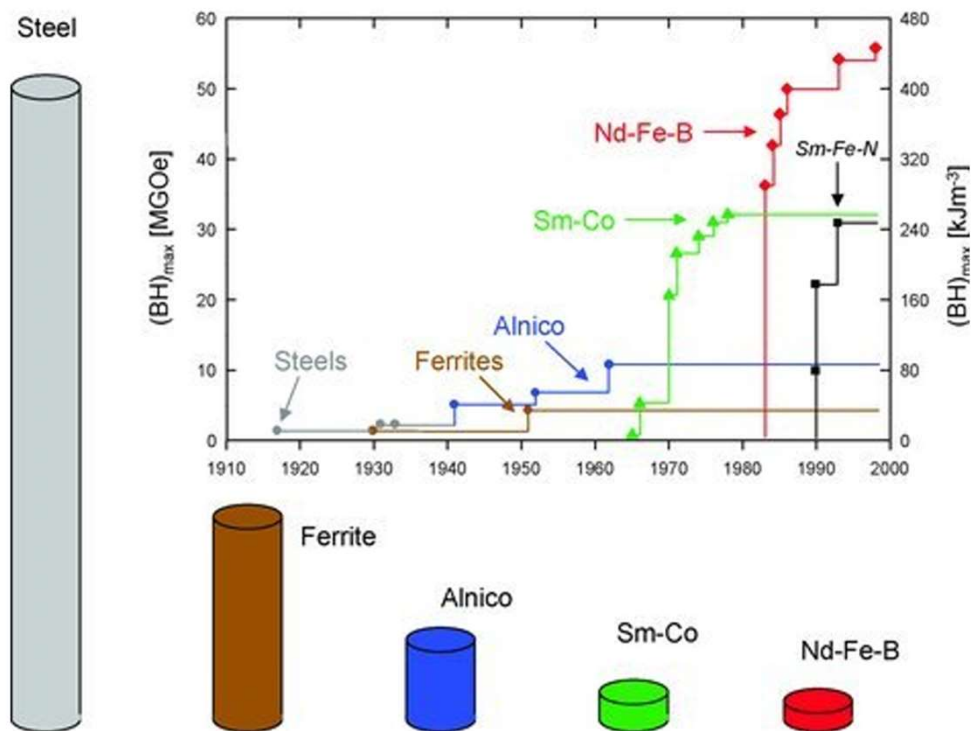
1 MGOe	7.96 kJ/m ³
1 kJ/m ³	0.126 MGOe

Demagnetizing curve of **AlNiCo**, **hard ferrite** & **SmCo₅**

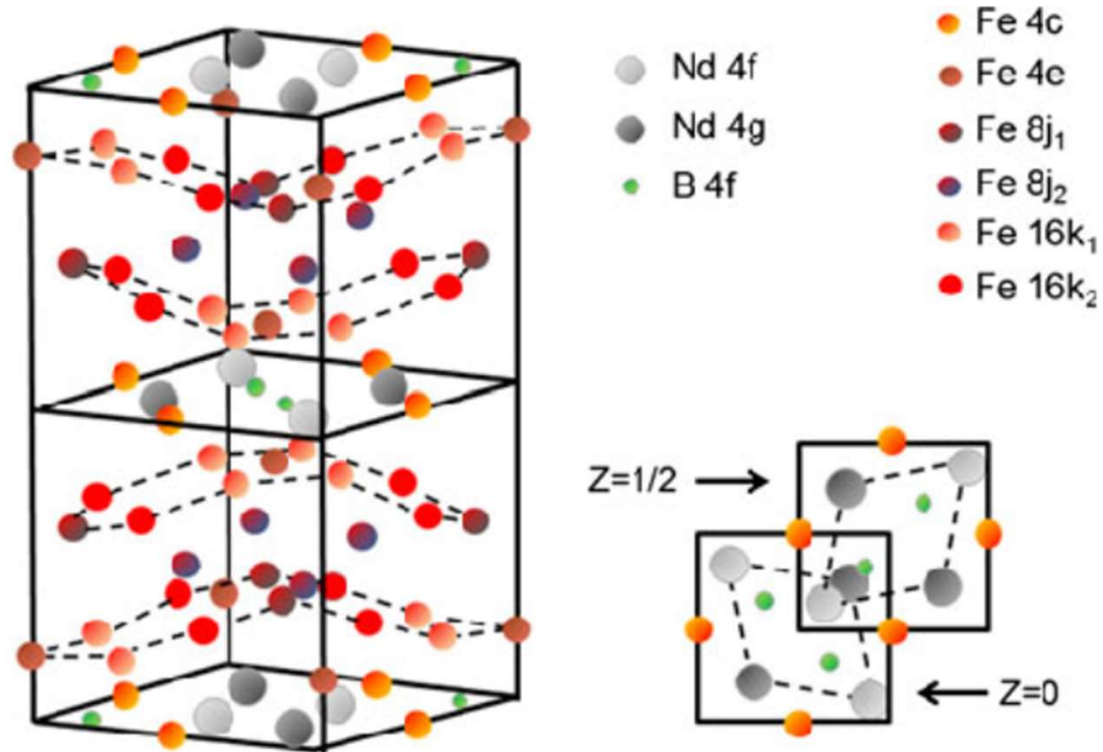
Aspect ratio L/A



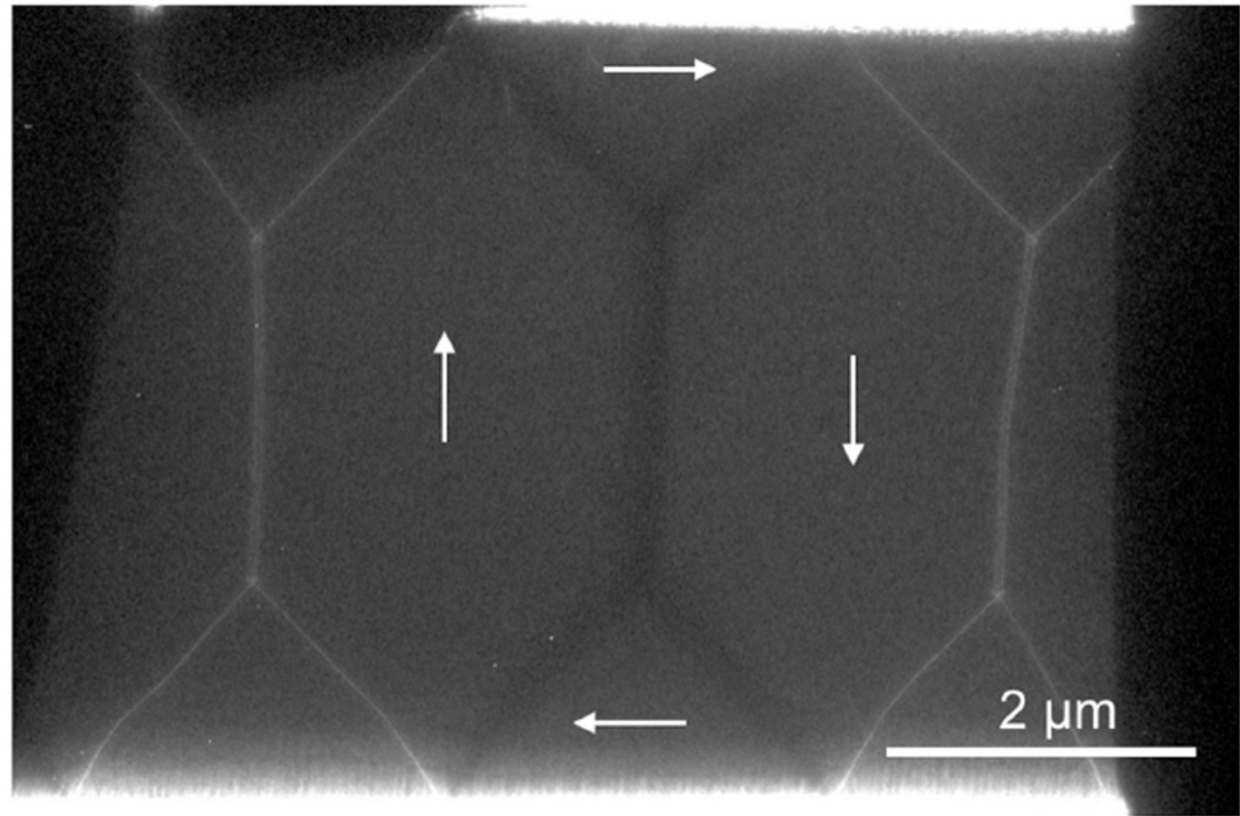
Permanent magnet development



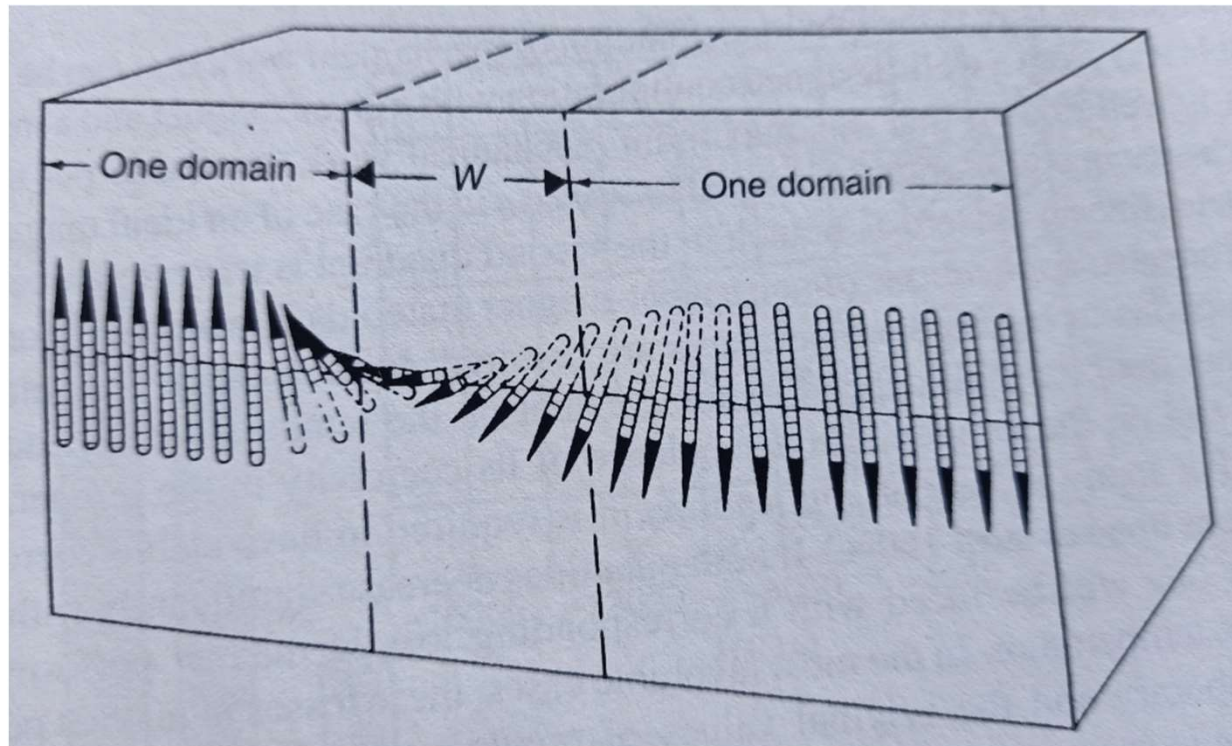
Nd₂Fe₁₄B structure



Magnetic domains

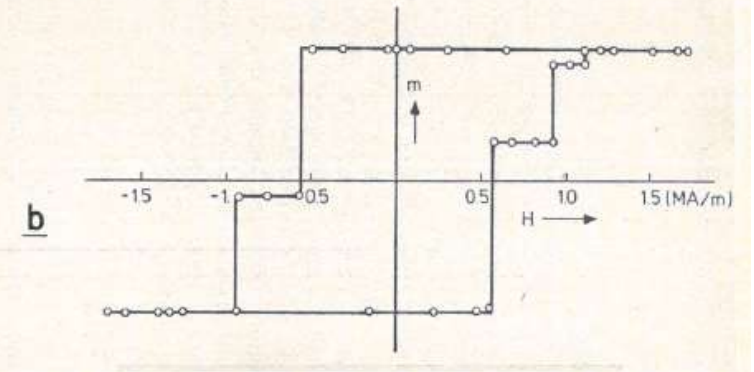
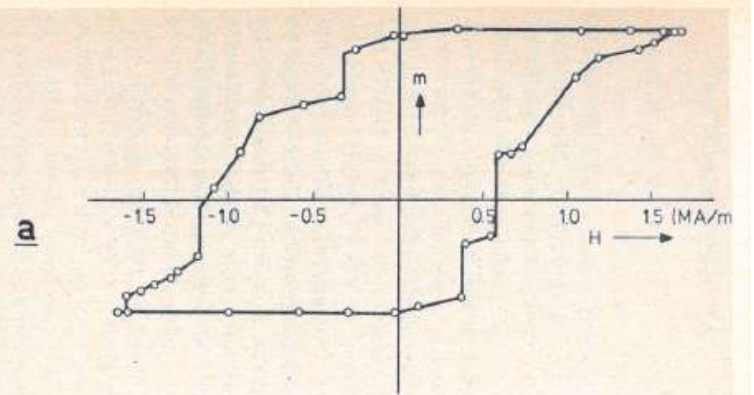


180° Bloch wall



Nucleation of domain walls

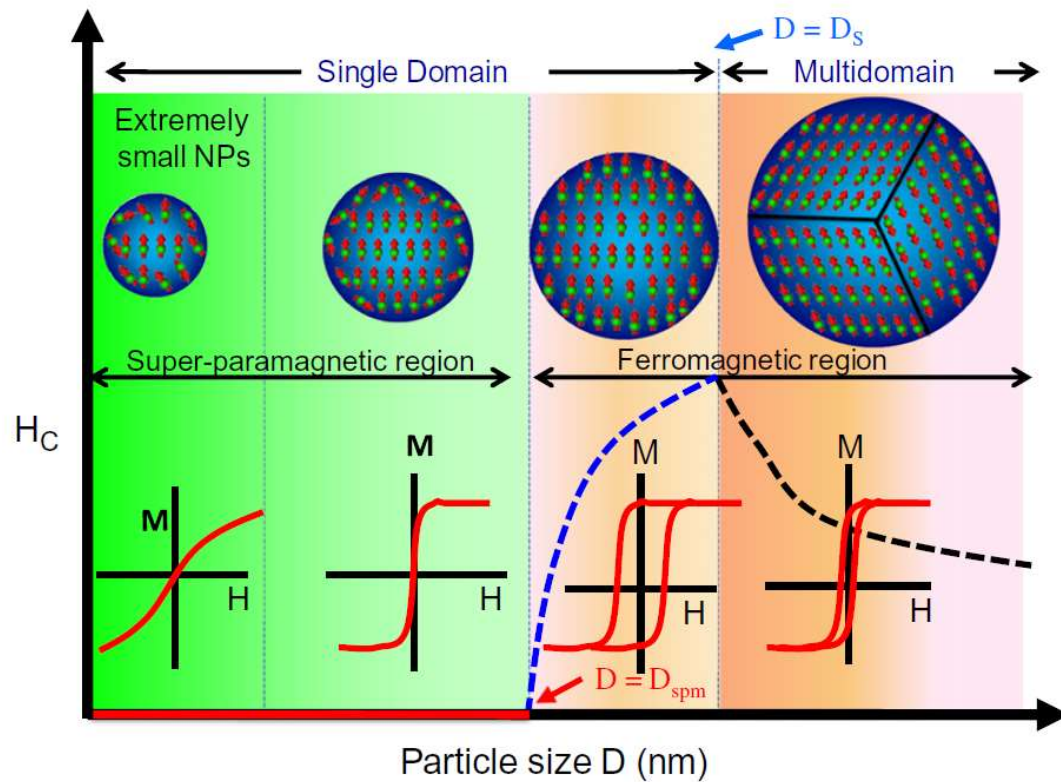
- Sharp edges facilitate nucleation



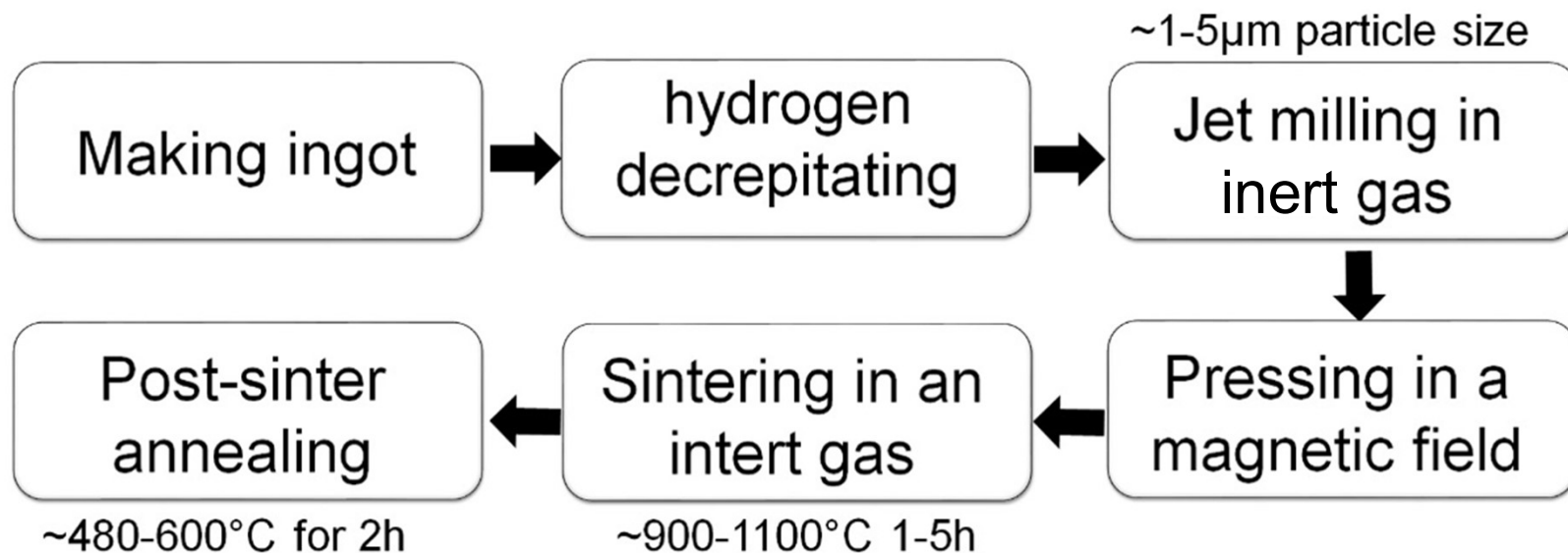
H. Zijlstra Ferromagnetic Materials Vol. 3

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Particulate-size-dependent magnetic response

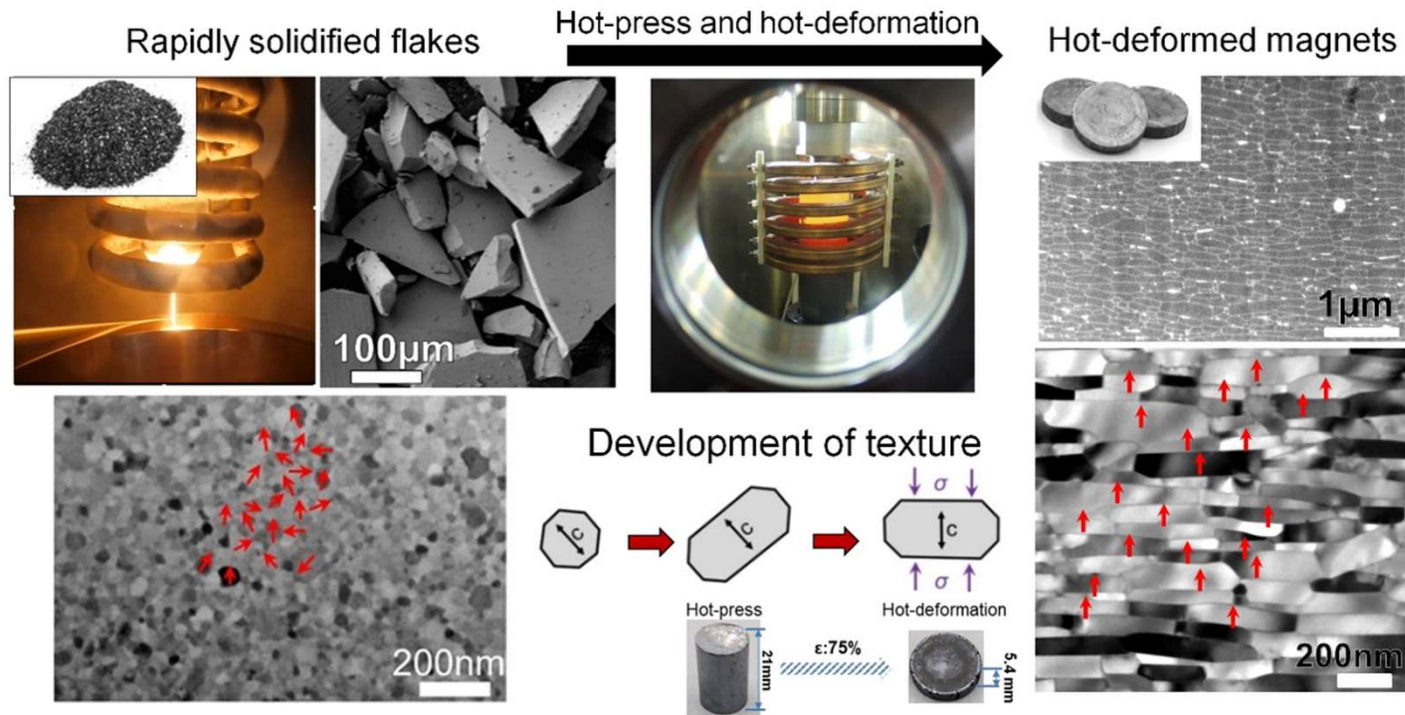


NdFeB sintered magnets



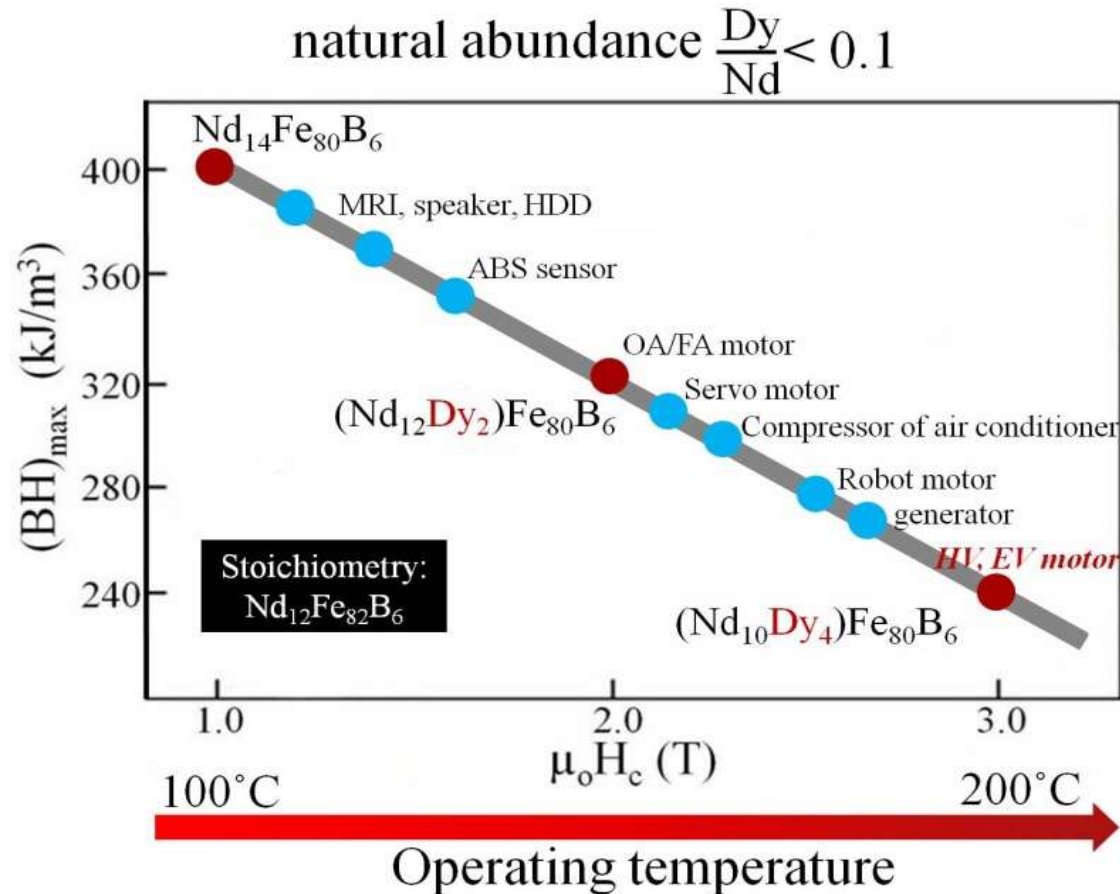
H. Sepehri-Amin, S. Hirosawa, and K. Hono Handbook of magnetic materials vol. 27

NdFeB hot deformed magnets



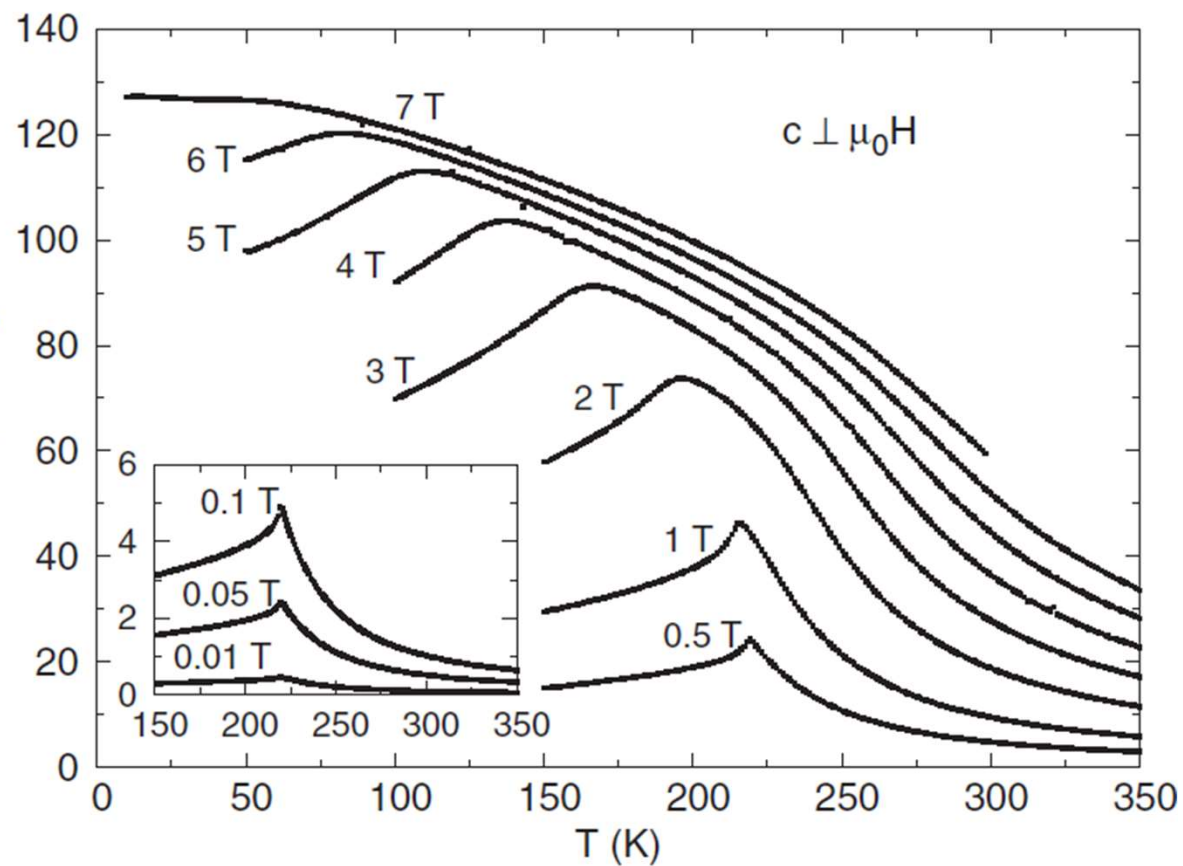
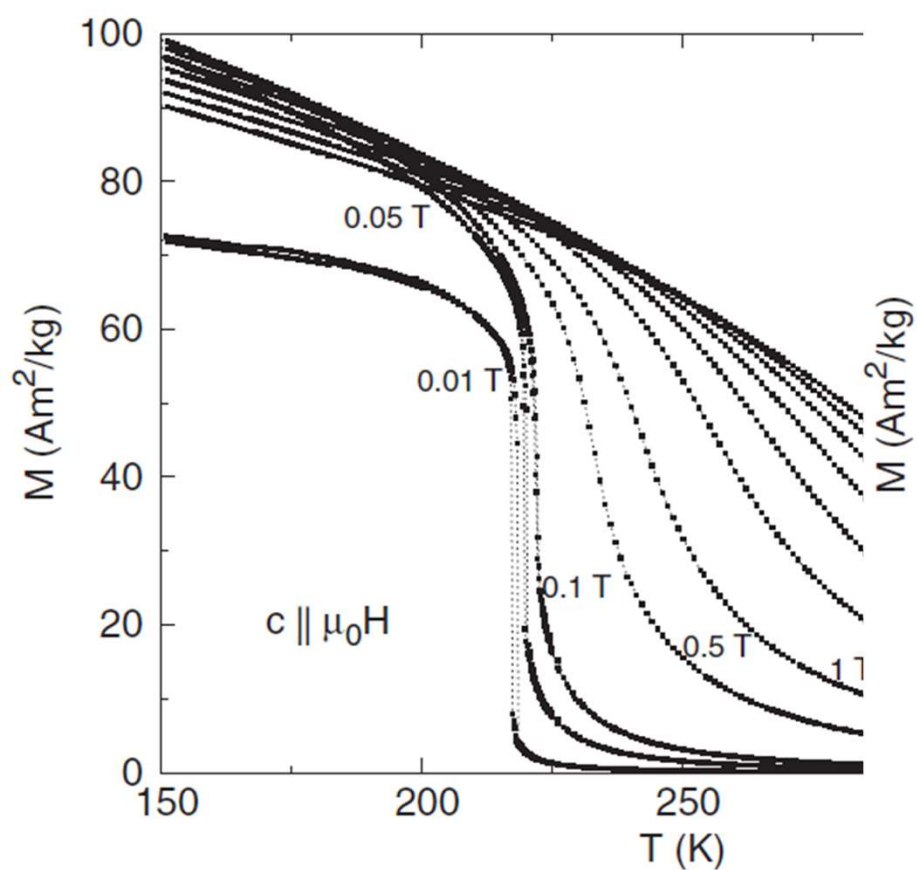
H. Sepehri-Amin, S. Hirosawa, and K. Hono Handbook of magnetic materials vol. 27

Composition of commercial magnets

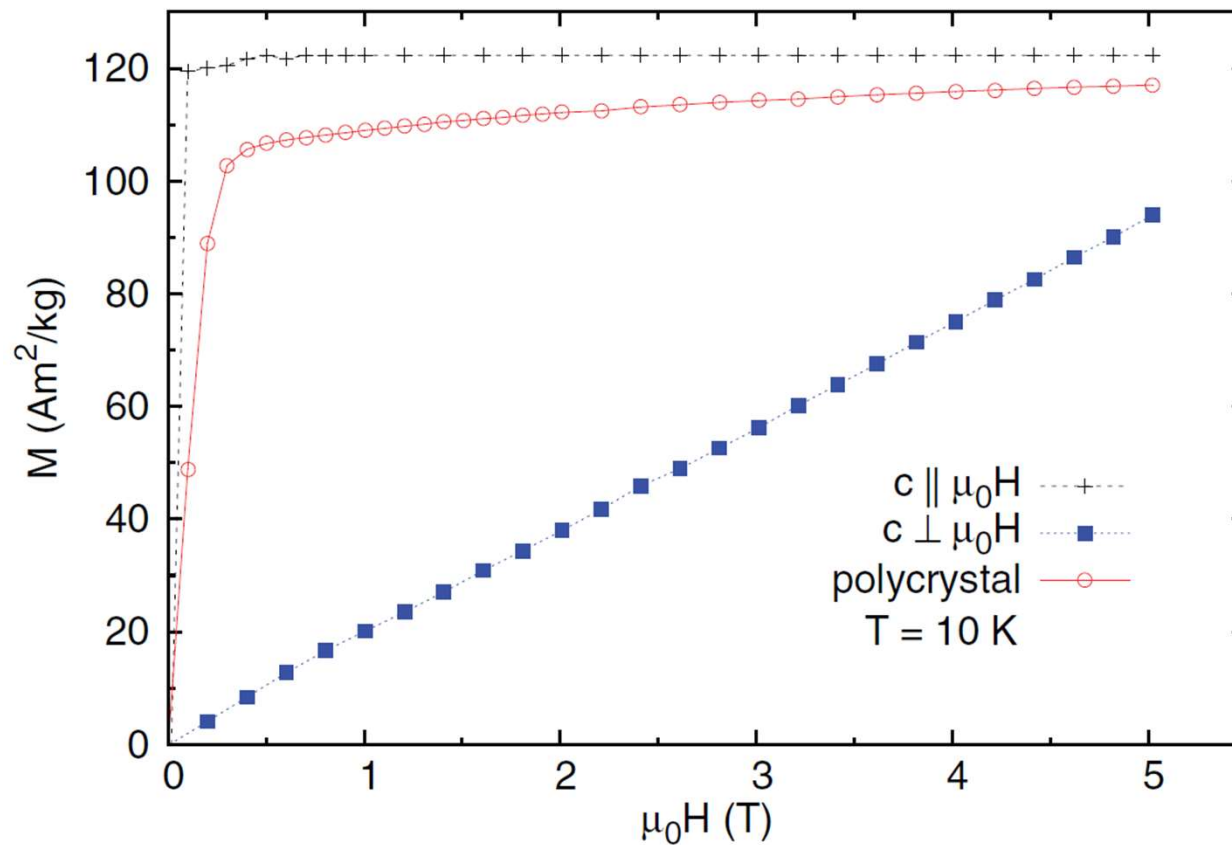


H. Sepehri-Amin, S. Hirosawa, and K. Hono Handbook of magnetic materials vol. 27

Magnetic anisotropy Fe₂P



Magnetic anisotropy Fe₂P



Anisotropy field $\mu_0 H_{\text{an}} \approx 7 \text{ T}$

$$K_1 \approx 2.3 \text{ MJm}^{-3}$$

L. CARON *et al.* Phys. Rev. B **88**, 094440 (2013)

Substitutions:

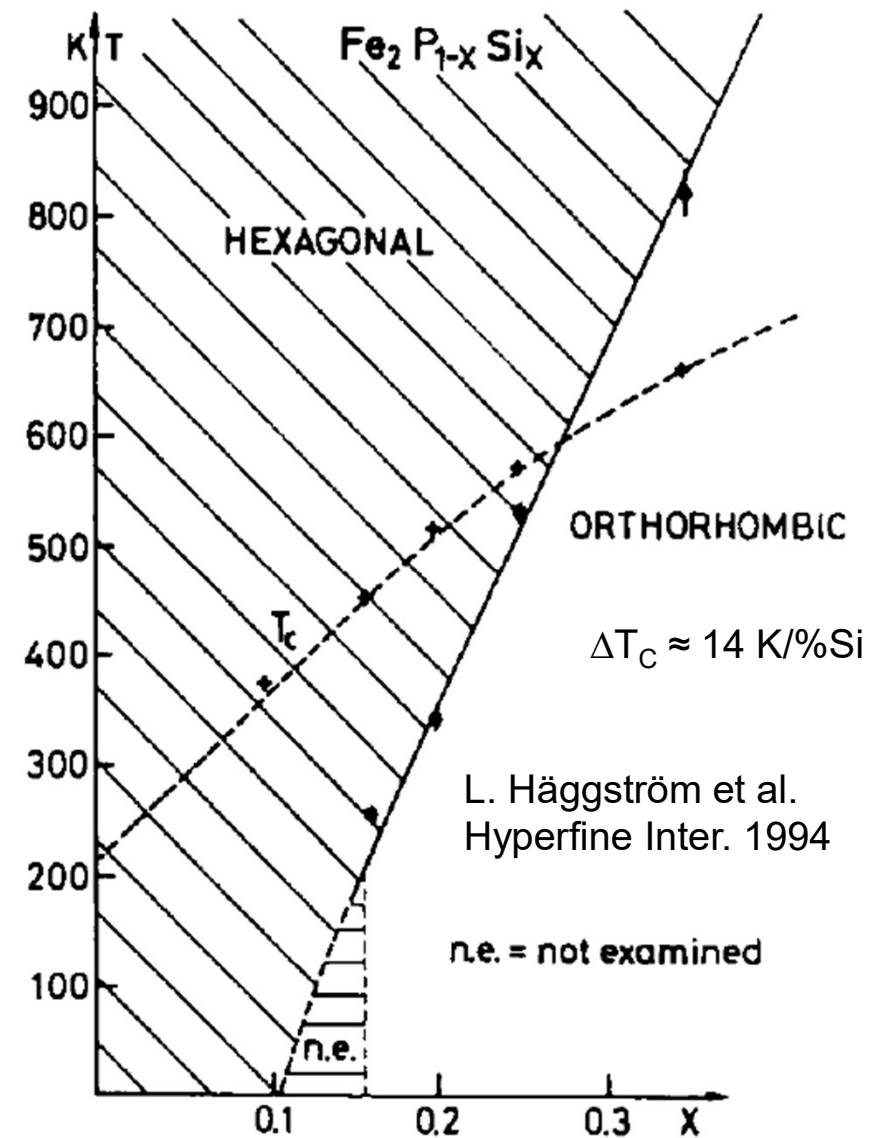
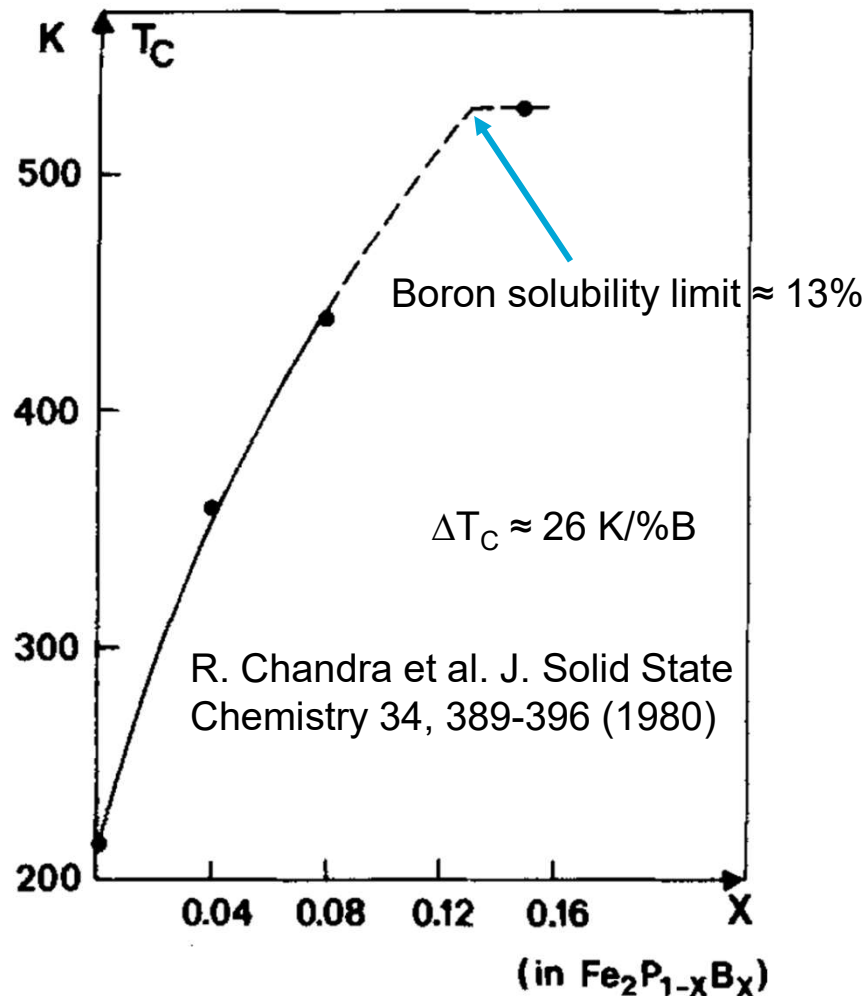
In silico (DFT) study on doping with 4% light elements

3f	3g	1b	2c	2d	6j	6k	not investigated
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3 6.94 Li LITHIUM	4 9.0122 Be BERYLLIUM	a) $\text{Mn}_1\text{Fe}_1\text{P}_{0.66}\text{Si}_{0.33}$										5 10.81 B BORON	6 12.011 C CARBON	7 14.007 N NITROGEN	8 15.999 O OXYGEN	9 18.998 F FLUORINE
11 22.990 Na SODIUM	12 24.305 Mg MAGNESIUM											13 26.982 Al ALUMINIUM	14 28.085 Si SILICON	15 30.974 P PHOSPHORUS	16 32.06 S SULPHUR	17 35.45 Cl CHLORINE
19 39.098 K POTASSIUM	20 40.078 Ca CALCIUM	21 44.956 Sc SCANDIUM	22 47.867 Ti TITANIUM	23 50.942 V VANADIUM	24 51.996 Cr CHROMIUM	25 54.938 Mn MANGANESE	26 55.845 Fe IRON	27 58.933 Co COBALT	28 58.693 Ni NICKEL	29 63.546 Cu COPPER	30 65.38 Zn ZINC	31 69.723 Ga GALLIUM	32 72.64 Ge GERMANIUM	33 74.922 As ARSENIC	34 78.971 Se SELENIUM	35 79.904 Br BROMINE

3 6.94 Li LITHIUM	4 9.0122 Be BERYLLIUM	b) Fe_2P										5 10.81 B BORON	6 12.011 C CARBON	7 14.007 N NITROGEN	8 15.999 O OXYGEN	9 18.998 F FLUORINE
11 22.990 Na SODIUM	12 24.305 Mg MAGNESIUM											13 26.982 Al ALUMINIUM	14 28.085 Si SILICON	15 30.974 P PHOSPHORUS	16 32.06 S SULPHUR	17 35.45 Cl CHLORINE
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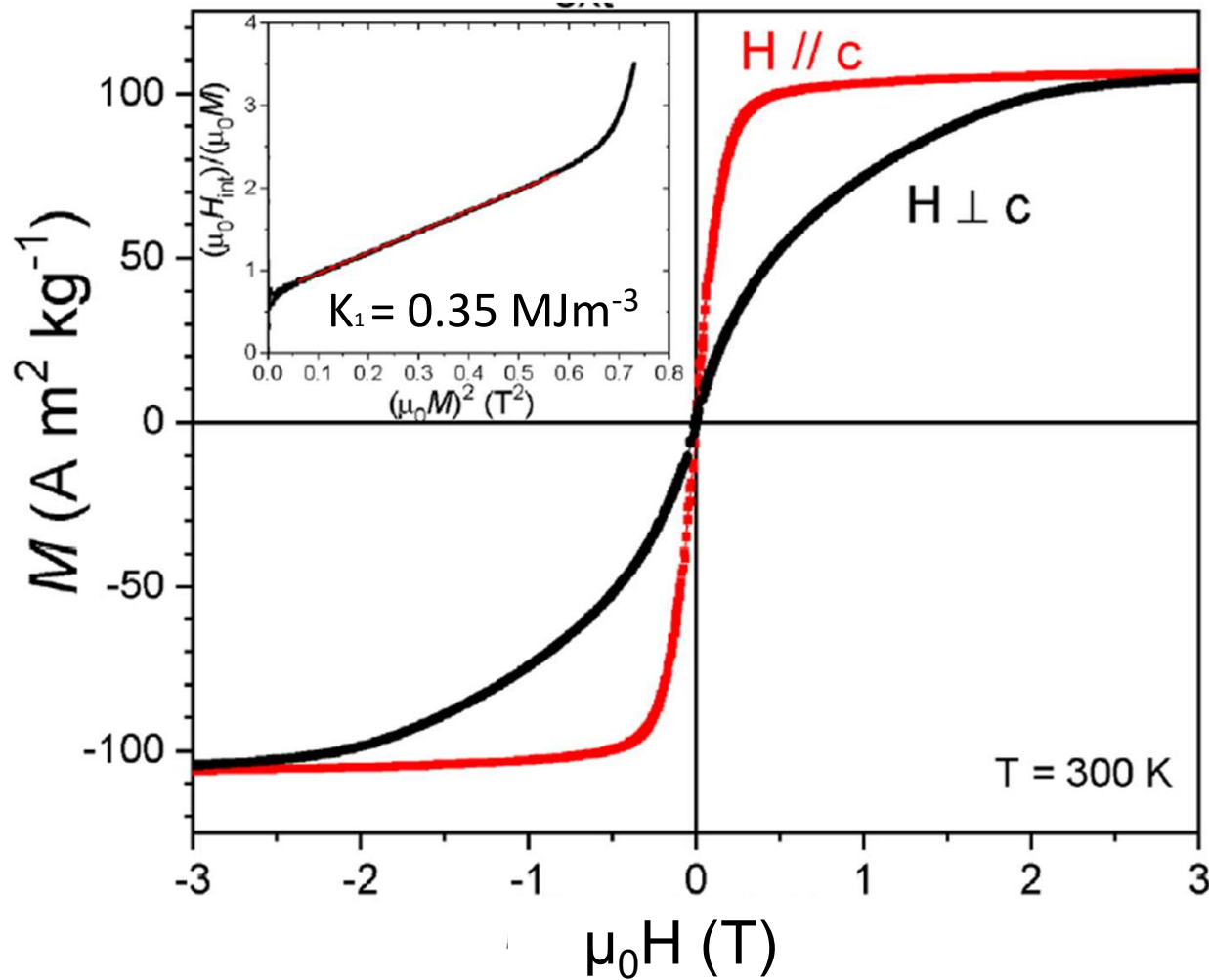
B or Si for high Curie temperature:



Magnetic anisotropy $\text{Fe}_{1.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{P}_{0.88}\text{B}_{0.12}$

F. Guillou et al. J. Alloys and Comp. 800 (2019) 403

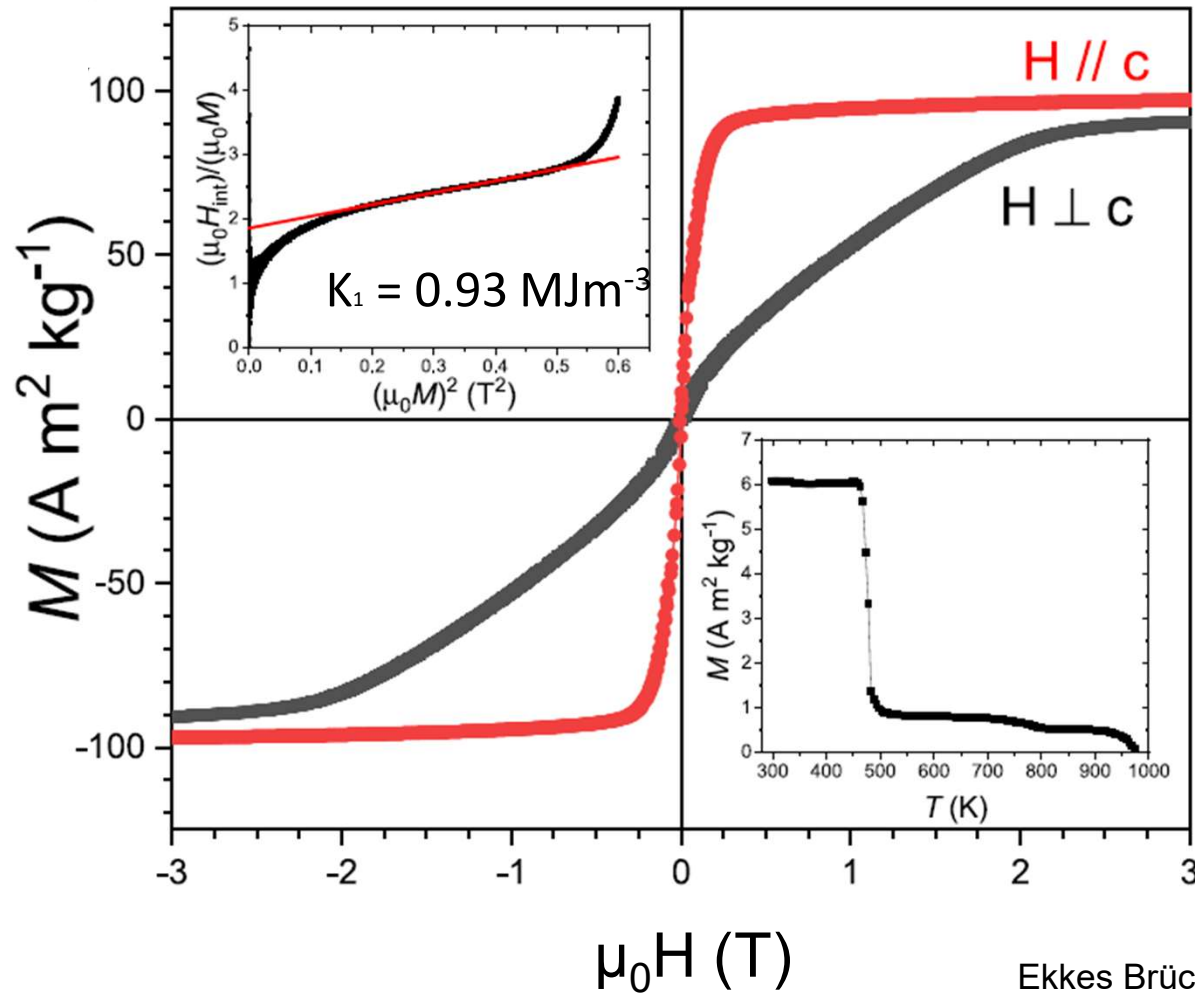
Field aligned
powder



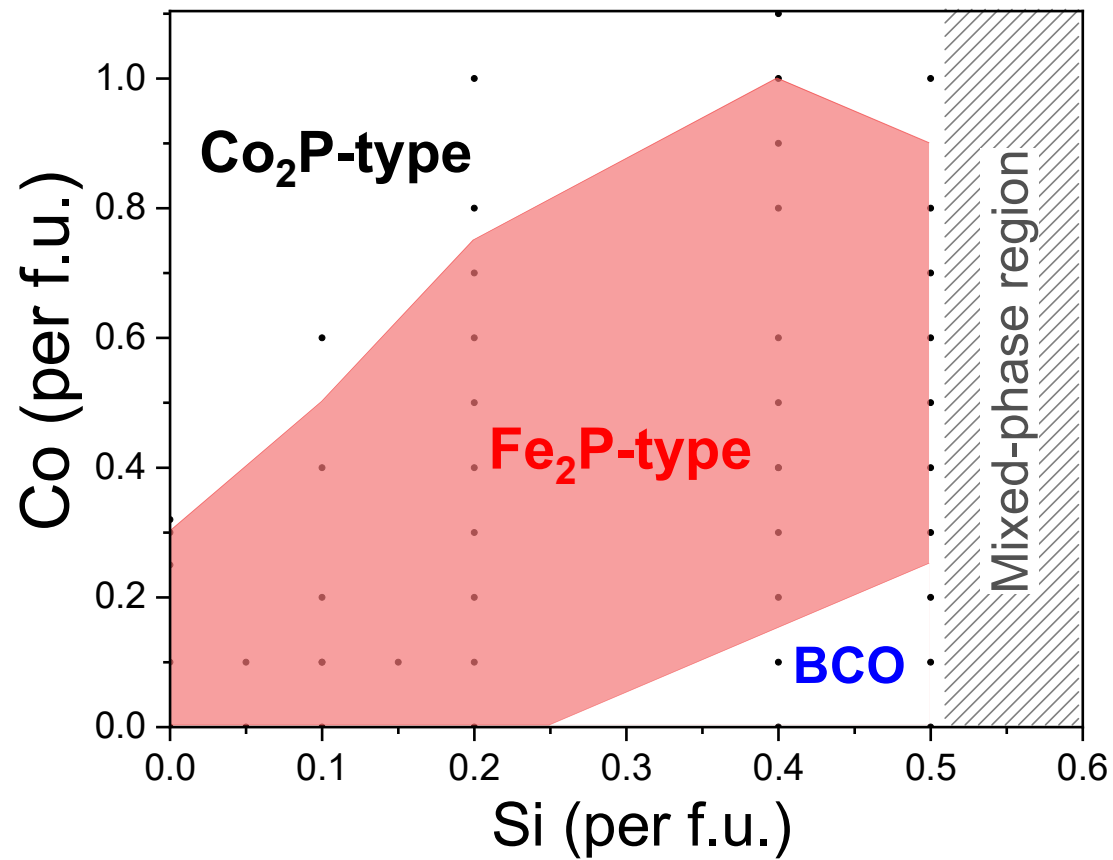
Magnetic anisotropy $\text{Fe}_{1.8}\text{Co}_{0.2}\text{P}_{0.8}\text{Si}_{0.21}$

F. Guillou et al. J. Alloys and Comp. 800 (2019) 403

Field aligned
powder



Co & Si for high Curie temperature & anisotropy:



L.L. Bao et al. J. Alloys and Comp. 903 (2022) 163770

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Co & Si for high Curie temperature (≤ 640 K) & anisotropy:

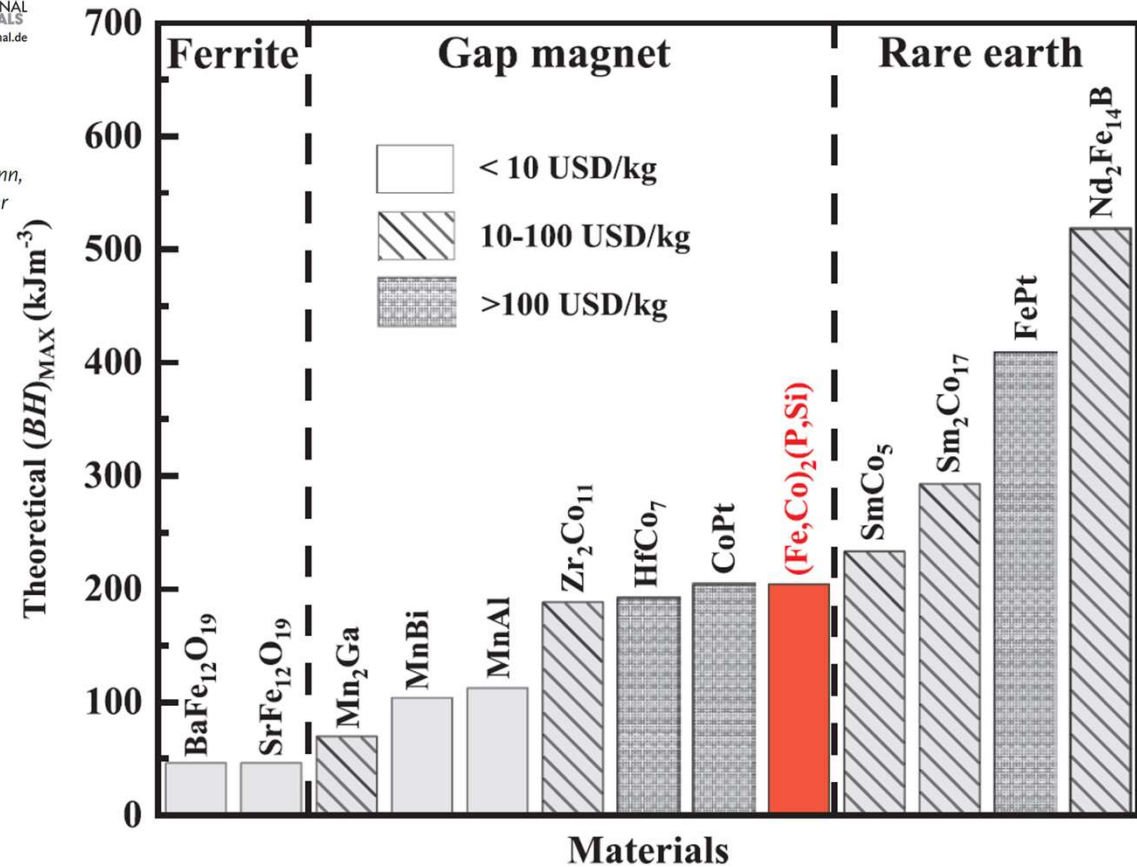
RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Intrinsic Magnetic Properties of a Highly Anisotropic Rare-Earth-Free Fe₂P-Based Magnet

Yangkun He,* Peter Adler, Sebastian Schneider, Ivan Soldatov, Qingge Mu, Horst Borrmann, Walter Schnelle, Rudolf Schaefer, Bernd Rellinghaus, Gerhard H. Fecher, and Claudia Felser

Adv. Funct. Mater. 2021, 2107513



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Summary permanent magnets

- High magnetization
- High Curie temperature desired
- Large magnetic anisotropy
- Microstructure tuning
- Low cost

**Thank you for
your attention**

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