

Mechanochemical synthesis of Nd₂Fe₁₄B particles with high coercivity from precursors prepared by spray drying process

Chun-Qiang Chen^{1,2,*}, Dongsoo Kim¹, Youngtaek Seo¹, Chuljin Choi¹

¹Powder & Ceramics Division, Korea Institute of Materials Science, Changwon, Korea

²Department of Advanced Materials, Korea University of Science and Technology, Daejeon, Korea

Since Nd₂Fe₁₄B was first discovered by Sagawa et al.^[1], many kinds of methods have been developed to fabricate Nd-Fe-B magnets, such as powder metallurgical, rapidly quenching and reduction-diffusion (R-D) process. Nowadays powder metallurgical and rapidly quenching methods are commonly used to fabricate Nd-Fe-B magnets. But, both of them consume additional energy and increase the production cost due to the use of high purity metals as raw materials. Meanwhile, the R-D technique which has been successfully used in producing SmCo₅ and Nd₂Fe₁₄B, proved to have many advantages in terms of energy consumption and production cost. In our study, Nd₂Fe₁₄B alloy particles with high coercivity of more than 10kOe were successfully synthesized by adjusting the amount of Calcium(Ca) in R-D process. Calcium oxide (CaO) and unreacted Ca remained after R-D process in particles prepared by heat treatment in Hydrogen (H₂) atmosphere. In the ratio of 0.4 of Ca to powders(Ca/powders, wt%), residual Ca was not detected from X-ray diffraction pattern after R-D. On the other hand, Ca appeared above the ratio of 1.0 and below the ratio of 0.2, amount of Ca was not enough to reduce Nd oxide^[2]. Moreover, excess Ca affected magnetic property of final products obtained after washing, because residual Ca gave rise to evolution of H₂ gas during disintegration in water and it led to the formation of Nd₂Fe₁₄BH_x (x=1-5).

It is difficult to find a proper washing solvent which can remove by-product, CaO and to keep magnetic properties of Nd-Fe-B particles. We develop de-oxygen washing system which can remove dissolved oxygen in washing solvent. De-oxygenized water, dilute acetic acid solution, and alkaline solution were used as washing solvent. Influence of different washing solvent on phase, morphologies, microstructures, composition, and magnetic properties of the powders were investigated.

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References

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