

Nanostructured magnetic powders produced by gas atomization

José Manuel Martín^{1,2}

Kenny L. Alvarez^{1,2}, Nerea Burgos^{1,2}, Mihail Ipatov^{3,4}, Julián González³

¹CEIT-Basque Research and Technology Alliance (BRTA), Manuel Lardizabal 15, 20018 Donostia / San Sebastián, Spain

²Universidad de Navarra, Tecnun, Manuel Lardizabal 13, 20018 Donostia / San Sebastián, Spain

³Dept. of Materials Physics, University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián, Spain

⁴SGIker (Magnetic Measurements), University of the Basque Country, San Sebastián, Spain

jmmartin@ceit.es

New compositions of Fe-Si-B-P-Nb-Cu powders were produced by gas atomization with helium [1]. The powder fraction with a particle size below 20 μm exhibited an amorphous structure (Figure 1). The $(\text{Fe}_{0.76}\text{Si}_{0.09}\text{B}_{0.10}\text{P}_{0.05})_{97.5}\text{Nb}_{2.0}\text{Cu}_{0.5}$ (at. %) alloy was annealed in the supercooled liquid region (480 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) and at the first crystallization peak (530 $^{\circ}\text{C}$). Annealing this alloy in the supercooled liquid region (at 480 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) mainly produced structural relaxation, yielding a significant reduction of the coercive field (from 2.24 to 0.94 Oe) and an increment of the saturation magnetization (from 139 to 146 emu/g). Annealing at the first peak temperature (at 530 $^{\circ}\text{C}$), produced a microstructure formed by $\alpha\text{-Fe}(\text{Si})$ nanocrystals of approximately 16-17 nm in diameter, embedded homogeneously in an amorphous matrix (Figure 2). This material exhibited better soft magnetic properties than the amorphous precursor (saturation magnetization of 144 emu/g and a coercive field of 0.69 Oe in the sample annealed for 30 min). The saturation magnetization at room temperature is rather similar for the amorphous relaxed sample (annealed at 480 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) and for the nanocrystalline alloys (annealed at 530 $^{\circ}\text{C}$), indicating that both the crystalline and the relaxed amorphous phases have similar saturation magnetization [2]. The very low coercivity of

the nanocrystalline alloy is explained by the random averaging of the magnetocrystalline anisotropy of the $\alpha\text{-Fe}(\text{Si})$ nanocrystals within a larger ferromagnetic correlation exchange volume [3].

References

- [1] K. L. Alvarez et al., *Journal of Alloys and Compounds*, 810 (2019) 151754
- [2] J. González, *Applied Physics Letters*, 85 (2004) 5944–5946
- [3] G. Herzer, *Acta Materialia*, 61 (2013) 718–734

Figures

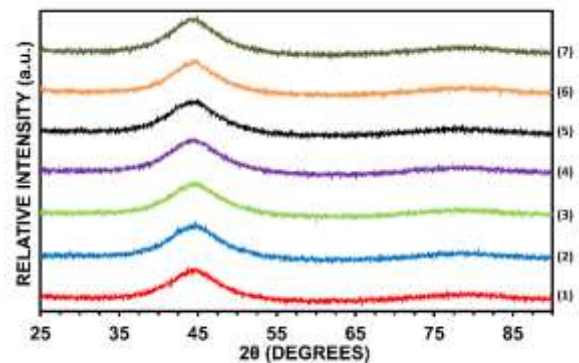


Figure 1: X-ray diffraction patterns of gas atomized powders with particle size < 20 μm of 7 different compositions in the system Fe-Si-B-P-Nb-Cu

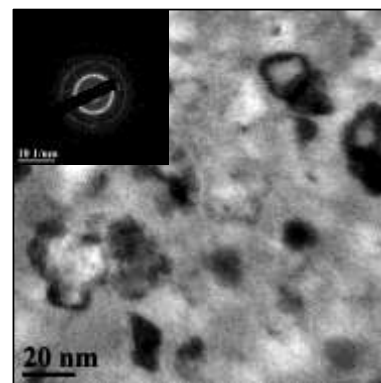


Figure 2: Bright field TEM image and SAD pattern (inset) of $(\text{Fe}_{0.76}\text{Si}_{0.09}\text{B}_{0.10}\text{P}_{0.05})_{97.5}\text{Nb}_{2.0}\text{Cu}_{0.5}$ alloy annealed at 530 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 30 min