

Peningkatan magnetisasi remanen dan koefisien absorpsi gelombang mikro terhadap material $\text{SrFe}_{12-x}\text{In}_x\text{O}_{19}$ ($x = 0,05; 0,10; 0,20; \text{ dan } 0,50$) = The enhancement of remanent magnetization and microwave absorption coefficient of $\text{SrFe}_{12-x}\text{In}_x\text{O}_{19}$ ($x = 0.05; 0.10; 0.20; \text{ and } 0.50$)

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Abstrak

Material stronsium heksaferit memiliki karakteristik yang unik, diantaranya nilai temperature curie T_c sebesar $737\text{K}/463^\circ\text{C}$, nilai konstanta magnetokristalin anisotropi $K = 3,6 \times 10^2 \text{ erg.cm}^{-3}$, nilai koersivitas $J_{Hc} = 444,5 \text{ kA/m}$, nilai magnetisasi remanen M_r sebesar $0,245 \text{ T}$ dan nilai saturasi magnetisasinya $M_s = 0,475 \text{ T}$. Investigasi terbaru pada $\text{SrFe}_{11.9}\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ telah menunjukkan nilai ratio antara magnetisasi remanen dan magnetisasi saturasi yang lebih besar dari $0,5$, dimana penggunaannya tepat untuk magnet permanen isotropik. Dalam penelitian ini, material $\text{SrFe}_{12-x}\text{In}_x\text{O}_{19}$ ($x = 0,05; 0,10; 0,20; \text{ dan } 0,50$) dengan nilai magnetisasi remanen tertinggi dimodifikasi dengan substitusi Fe^{+3} terhadap material $\text{SrFe}_{11.9}\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ dengan ion Mn dan Ti untuk mengurangi nilai koersivitasnya sehingga tepat untuk digunakan sebagai material absorber. Material magnetik dengan komposisi $\text{SrFe}_{11.9-y}\text{Mn}_y/2\text{Tiy}/2\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ ($y = 0; 0,30; 0,60; 1,00 \text{ dan } 1,20$) telah dibuat dengan proses mechanical alloying. Loop histeresis untuk sampel $\text{SrFe}_{11.9-y}\text{Mn}_y/2\text{Tiy}/2\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ menunjukkan bahwa koersivitas berkurang secara progresif dari $292,6 \text{ kA/m}$ untuk $y = 0$ menjadi $90,23 \text{ kA/m}$ untuk $y = 1,2$ dengan nilai magnetisasi remanen yang cenderung konstan. Nilai reflection loss (RL) material penyerap ini terus bertambah besar seiring dengan meningkatnya fraksi ion substitusi Mn^{+2} dan Ti^{+4} hingga mencapai nilai RL tertinggi didapatkan pada $y = 1,20$ yaitu sebesar $40,23 \text{ dB}$ pada frekuensi $11,162 \text{ GHz}$. Dengan nilai RL tersebut gelombang elektromagnetik yang masuk kedalam material dapat diserap hingga mencapai lebih dari 99% dan hanya kurang dari 1% intensitas gelombang yang datang direfleksikan kembali.

.....Strontium hexaferrite has attracted much attentions due to its unique properties with a large value of curie temperature $T_c = 737\text{K}$, a large magnetocrystalline anisotropy constant $K = 3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ erg.cm}^{-3}$, a high coercivity value $J_{Hc} = 444,5 \text{ kA/m}$, high remanent (M_r) and saturation magnetization (M_s) of $0,245 \text{ T}$ and 0.475 T respectively. A recent investigation on In substituted $\text{SrFe}_{11.9}\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ has shown excellent remanence to the saturation magnetization ratio value of much greater than 0.5 which most suitable for isotropic permanent magnets. In this work, $\text{SrFe}_{12-x}\text{In}_x\text{O}_{19}$ ($x = 0.05; 0.10; 0.20; \text{ and } 0.50$) with the highest value of remanent magnetization was modified by the co-substitution of Fe^{+3} in $\text{SrFe}_{11.9}\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ with Mn^{+2} and Ti^{+4} ions to reduce the coercivity which is suitable for radar absorbing applications. A series of magnetic material with $\text{SrFe}_{11.9-y}\text{Mn}_y/2\text{Tiy}/2\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ ($y = 0; 0.30; 0.60; 1.00 \text{ and } 1.20$) compositions were prepared by mechanical alloying process. The hysteresis loop for $\text{SrFe}_{11.9-y}\text{Mn}_y/2\text{Tiy}/2\text{In}_{0.1}\text{O}_{19}$ samples showed that the coercivity was progressively reduced from 292.6 kA/m for $y = 0$ to 90.23 kA/m for $y = 1.2$ with the remanence remained significantly un-changed. The reflection loss (RL) value of such materials continues to increase along with the increase of Mn^{+2} and Ti^{+4} fraction until the highest RL value of 40.23 dB at a frequency of 11.162 GHz was obtained at $y = 1.20$. With this RL value, the electromagnetic waves that enter the material can be absorbed up to more than 99% and only less than 1% of the intensity of

the incoming waves is reflected.