

Analisis koersivitas magnet permanen $(\text{Dy}_{15-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{Fe}_{77}\text{B}_8$ ($x = 1, 2, 3$, dan 5) dipersiapkan melalui proses metallurgy serbuk = Coersivity analysis of permanent magnet $(\text{Dy}_{15-x}\text{Nd}_x)\text{Fe}_{77}\text{B}_8$ ($x = 1, 2, 3$, and 5) prepared by powder metallurgy process

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Abstrak

Magnet neodymium iron boron (NdFeB) adalah magnet permanen mutakhir yang memiliki fasa magnetik Nd₂Fe₁₄B dengan sifat kemagnetan superior dibandingkan dengan magnet permanen jenis lainnya. Sifat intrinsik fasa magnetiknya yang super serta material terbuat dari besi (iron) yang ketersediaannya di alam cukup berlimpah menjadikan magnet NdFeB banyak mendapat perhatian para peneliti dan diminati oleh industri. Telah diketahui bahwa semua logam tanah jarang dapat membentuk fasa RE₂Fe₁₄B (RE: rare earth). Bila RE adalah dysprosium (Dy), median anisotropi fasa Dy₂Fe₁₄B luar biasa besar sehingga material magnetik berbasis fasa Dy₂Fe₁₄B secara intrinsik berpotensi memiliki koersivitas tinggi. Nilai koersivitas magnet permanen, juga ditentukan oleh mikrostrukturnya seperti grain dengan ukuran setara dengan grain berdomain tunggal serta fasa kedua berperan sebagai decoupling agent. Pada penelitian ini dipelajari efek subsitusi parsial atom Dy oleh atom Nd terhadap koersivitas magnet permanen. Komposisi material magnet yang dipelajari adalah berbasis komposisi Sumitomo yaitu Dy_{15-x}Nd_xFe₇₇B₈ (at%) dengan $x = 1, 2, 3$ dan 5 suatu komposisi yang kaya dengan elemen RE dan boron. Metode sintesis yang diterapkan adalah metode metallurgy serbuk dari alloy yang difabrikasi dengan cara peleburan menggunakan vacuum arc melting furnace. Hasil evaluasi kurva magnetisasi sampel magnet Dy_{15-x}Nd_xFe₇₇B₈ memperlihatkan koersivitas sebesar 1600 kA/m atau 20 kOe dapat dicapai. Nilai koersivitas tersebut menurun dengan bertambahnya fraksi atom Nd. Penurunan koersivitas ini juga diiringi dengan peningkatan nilai remanen. Meskipun loop histeresis yang diperoleh berasal dari loop minor, dapat disimpulkan bahwa peningkatan nilai koersivitas magnet permanen Dy_{15-x}Nd_xFe₇₇B₈ ditentukan oleh fraksi Dy dan ukuran grain. Ukuran grain yang halus cenderung meningkatkan nilai koersivitas magnet, Demikian juga dengan efek subsitusi, semakin besar fraksi atom Dy pada magnet Dy_{15-x}Nd_xFe₇₇B₈, semakin tinggi nilai nilai koersivitasnya. Semakin besar fraksi atom Nd pada magnet Dy_{15-x}Nd_xFe₇₇B₈, semakin besar nilai remanennya.

.....Neodymium iron boron (NdFeB) magnet is a modern permanent magnet having Nd₂Fe₁₄B hard magnetic phase with superior magnetic properties compared to other types of permanent magnet. Such Nd₂Fe₁₄B hard magnetic phase is mainly made of iron (Fe), which is abundantly available on earth, which become the reason why many researchers and industries pay much attentions to the Nd₂Fe₁₄B phase. It is known very well that all rare earth elements can form the RE₂Fe₁₄B (RE: rare earth) phase. When the RE is dysprosium (Dy), the Dy₂Fe₁₄B phase has extremely large the anisotropy field value. Intrinsically, the magnetic materials based on Dy₂Fe₁₄B phase would have a high coercivity. The coercivity of permanent magnets is also determined by the microstructure of materials like grains with a size equivalent to a single-domain grain and the second phase which acts as a decoupling agent. In the current research works, the effect of partial substitution of Nd atoms to Dy atoms in Dy₂Fe₁₄B magnetic phase on the coercivity of permanent magnets has been investigated. The composition of the magnetic material under studied was

based on the so-called Sumitomo composition. A series of Dy_{15-x}NdxFe₇₇B₈ (at%) alloys with x = 1, 2, 3 and 5 compositions were fabricated through powder metallurgy processing. The preparation of ingots was carried by melting using a vacuum arc melting furnace. Results of magnetic evaluation of all samples have shown that the highest coercivity achieved from the Dy_{15-x}NdxFe₇₇B₈ samples was 1600 kA/m or 20 kOe. The coercivity value decreases with increasing atomic fraction Nd. This decrease in coercivity is also accompanied by an increase in the value of the remanence. Although the obtained hysteresis loops are from minor loops, it can be concluded that the increase in the coercivity of the Dy_{15-x}NdxFe₇₇B₈ permanent magnets is determined by the fraction of Dy and the grain size of materials. The fine grain size tends also to increase the coercivity value. The greater the Dy atomic fraction of Dy_{15-x}NdxFe₇₇B₈ permanent magnets, the higher the coercivity value. The greater the Nd atomic fraction of Dy_{15-x}NdxFe₇₇B₈ permanents, the greater the remanence value.