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Effects of La substitution on the crystal structure and magnetization

of MM-Fe-B alloy (MM=La, Ce, Pr, Nd)

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Abstract Permanent magnet materials based on the $MM_2Fe_{14}B$ (MM = Misch-metal) are widely noted. However, as a room temperature paramagnetic phase, the existence of CeFe₂ phase in MM₂Fe₁₄B alloy is unavoidable. In order to eliminate the CeFe₂ phase, the La substitution on MM in MM₂Fe₁₄B alloys was described. Alloys with nominal composition of $(La_x MM_{1-x})_{33}Fe_{66}B$ (x = 0, 0.025, 0.05, 0.075, 0.1, 0.15) were prepared, and the crystal structure and magnetization of the $(La_x MM_{1-x})_{33}Fe_{66}B$ alloys were investigated. XRD results reveal that the lattice parameter a, c, unit-cell volume V, and c/a ratio of $(La_x MM_{1-x})_{33} Fe_{66} B$ alloys increase linearly with the La increase, indicating that La atoms enter into the main phase. Key to this study is the finding that $CeFe_2$ phase disappears with the La content above 0.075. It is therefore concluded that La substitution could inhibit formation of CeFe₂ phase. This is consistent with the observation from SEM-EDS. Another interesting finding is that La substitution would cause the change of Nd, Pr, La and Ce ratio in main phase, which means the ratios of four rare earth elements change with the La substitution. With the increase of x, the (Pr+Nd)/(La+Ce) ratio in main phase of $(La_xMM_{1-x})_{33}Fe_{66}B$ alloys decreases first, showing the lowest point at x=0.075, and then increases. As a result, the saturation magnetization (Ms) of (La_xMM_{1-x})₃₃Fe₆₆B alloys has the same tendency, which decreases from 11.78 kG (x = 0) to 11.35 kG (x = 0.075) first, and then increases to 11.96 kG (x = 0.15). And the Curie temperature (T_c) displays the same trend compared to the M_s. These facts show that the MM has a great potential to prepare the low cost sintered permanent magnets.

Keywords: MM-Fe-B; Highly abundant rare earth; CeFe₂; Microstructure; Magnetization

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1 Introduction

Since the discovery of Nd-Fe-B in 1983 by Sagawa^[1], permanent magnets develop rapidly and become the heart of modern technology, such as wind power generators and electric cars^[2-8]. Along with the continually expanding market of Nd-Fe-B permanent magnets, there is a booming need for Nd/Pr that takes over 90% in the

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