

## Efek hibridisasi Nd-Fe-B dan BaO.6(Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) Terhadap Sifat Kemagnetan Magnet Permanen Isotrop Berpekat

Priyono, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=75557&lokasi=lokal>

---

Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Magnet permanen berpekat mulai memegang peran yang sangat vital dalam perkembangan Industri modern sejak ditemukannya material magnet Alloy magnet logam tanah jarang berbasis fasa Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B. Material magnet ini memiliki produk energi maksimum yang sangat tinggi sehingga memungkinkan untuk dibuat magnet berpekat dengan energi yang dapat divariasikan menurut kebutuhan. Dari hasil fabrikasi magnet permanen hibrida berpekat Nd-Fe-B dan BaO.6(Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) dengan teknik cetakan kompresi menunjukkan penurunan porositas hingga <10% dengan bertambahnya fraksi perekat. Dari hasil evaluasi terhadap sifat-sifat magnetik untuk material magnet berpekat menunjukkan bahwa remanensi magnetik adalah mendekati hasil teori dengan koersivitas 300kA.m<sup>-1</sup> dengan produk energi maksimum 12.3 - 27.5 kJ.m<sup>-3</sup>. Hasil lebih rendah 47.9% - 59.4% terhadap nilai teori.

**ABSTRACT**

Bonded permanent magnets play a vital role in modern Industries since the discovery and development of Rare earth based alloys that have magnetic phase of Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B. The alloy has very high maximum energy product, (BH)<sub>max</sub> that could derive bonded magnets of various energy product. In this research, fabrication of bonded remanent magnets based on hybrid materials between Nd-Fe-B and Ferrite BaO.6(Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) has been made by compression molding. It was observed that fraction of porosity in magnets was reduced to a value of < 10% (in volume) as bonded material was increased. Evaluation of magnetic properties for the bonded magnet shown that permanence magnetization is almost equal to the theoretical value with coercivities 300kA.m<sup>-1</sup> and corresponding maximum energy product in the range 12.3 - 27.5 kJ.m<sup>-3</sup>. However, these results are less than 47.9% - 59.4% from the theory.