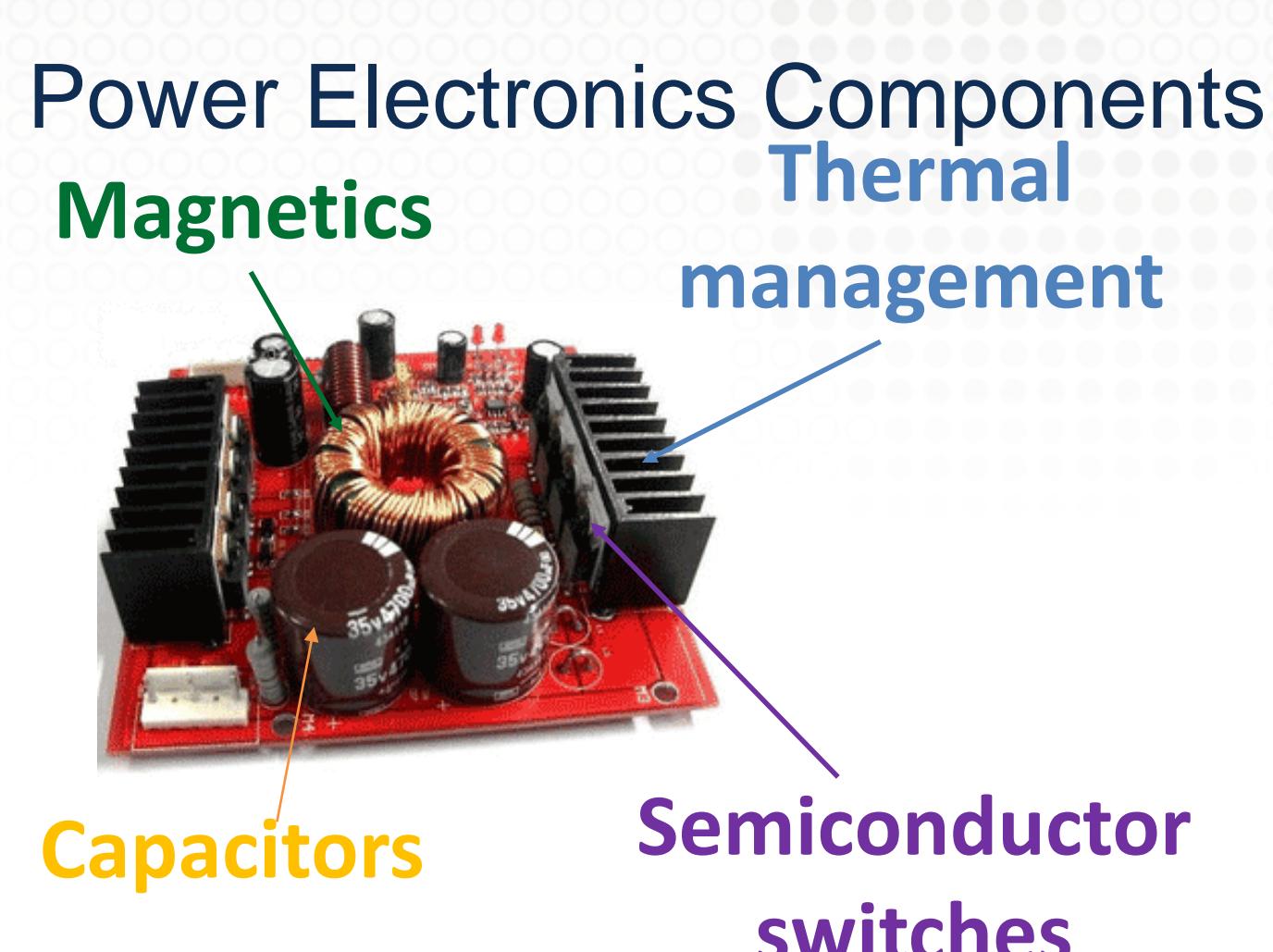


Synthesis of γ' -Fe₄N, a new soft magnetic material for inductors and transformers

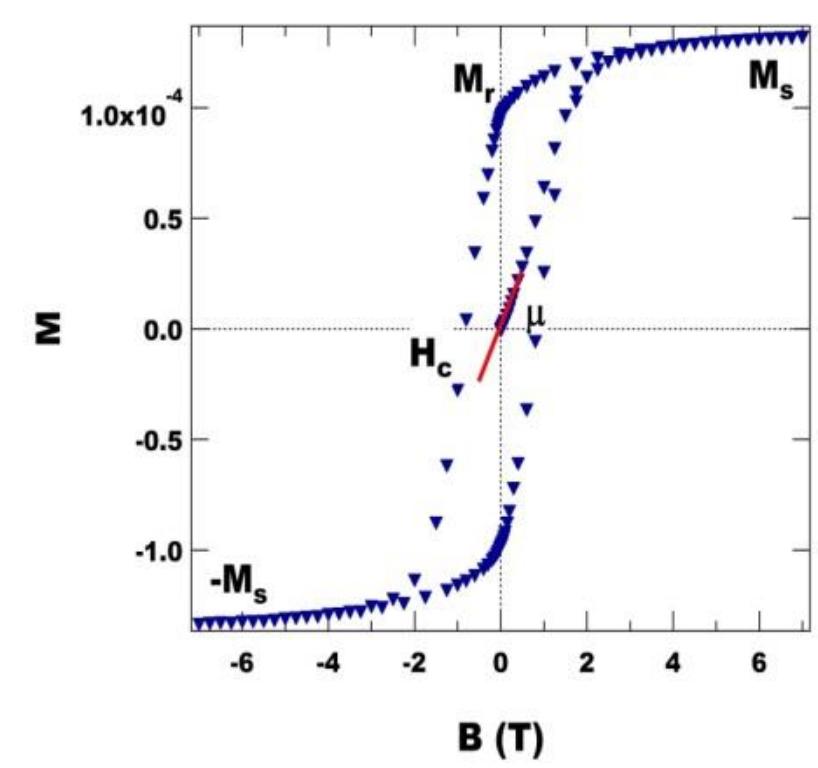
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Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM 87185



Exceptional
service
in the
national
interest

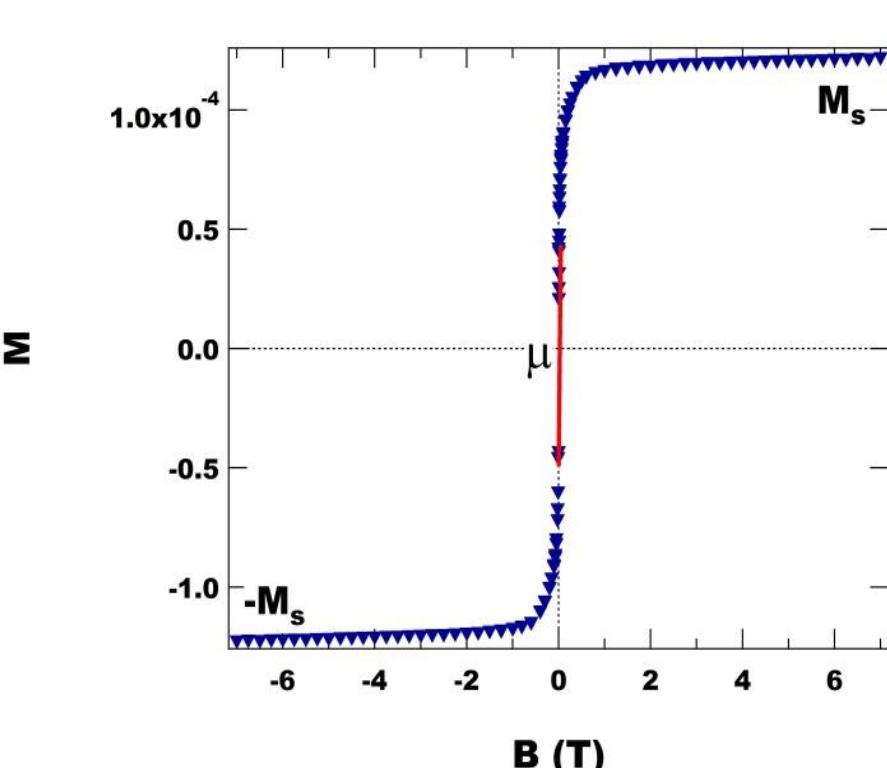


Hard (permanent)magnet

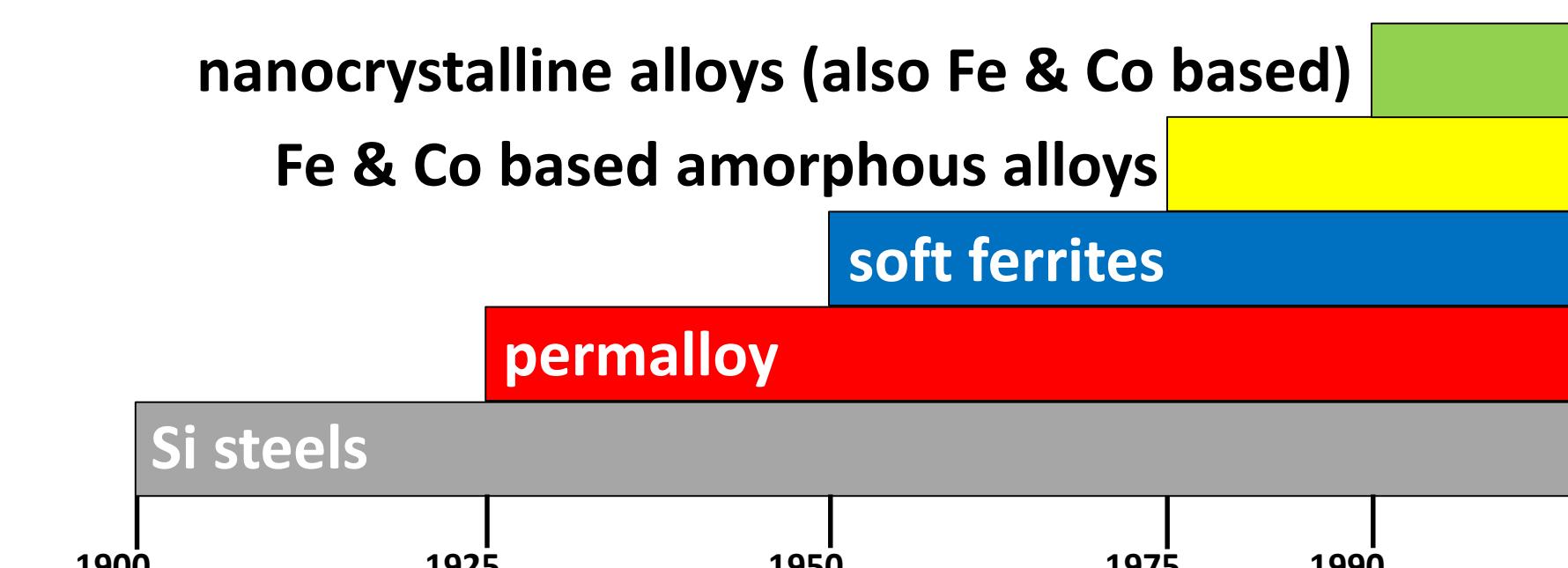


M_s = saturation magnetization, M_r = magnetic remanence
 H_c = coercivity, μ = permeability

Soft magnet



Development of soft magnetic materials

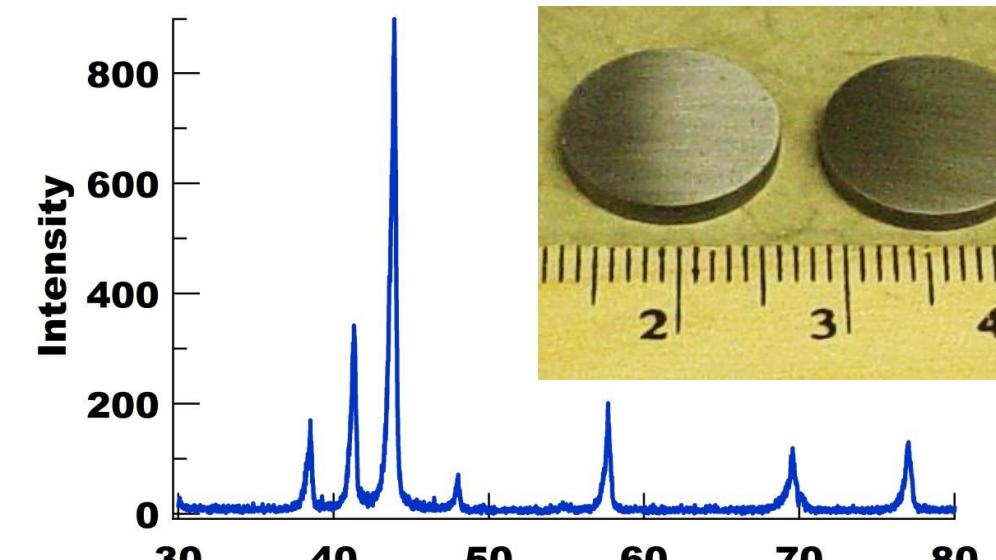


Adapted from: L.A. Dobrzański, M. Drak, B. Ziębowicz, Materials with specific magnetic properties, Journal of Achievements in Materials and Manufacturing Eng., 17, 37 (2006).

γ' -Fe₄N meets all of the requirements

Magnetic Material	J_s (T)	$\rho(\mu\Omega\cdot m)$	Cost
VITROPERM (Vacuumschmelze)	1.20	1.15	High
Metglas 2605SC	1.60	1.37	High
Ferrite (Ferroxcube)	0.52	5×10^6	Low
Si steel	1.87	0.05	Low
γ' -Fe ₄ N	1.89	> 200	Low

SPS consolidated Iron Nitride



Grain sizes 200 nm – 1 μ m \rightarrow fine grain size = low loss, γ' -Fe₄N primary phase, Fe₃N secondary phase from mixed phase starting material. Monson, U.S. Patent Application # 15/002,220

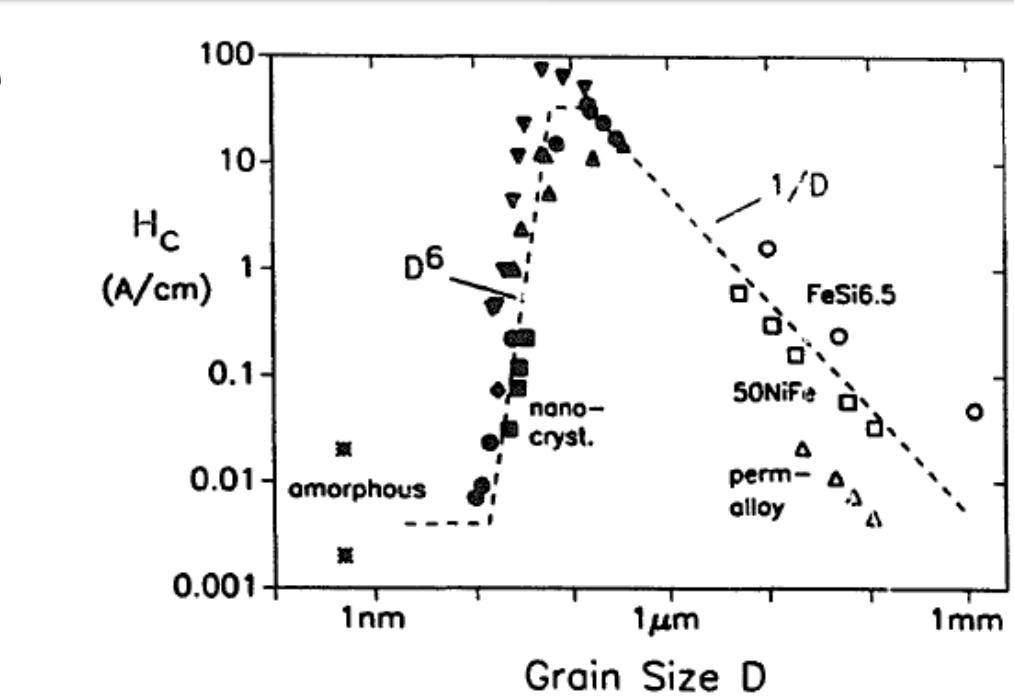
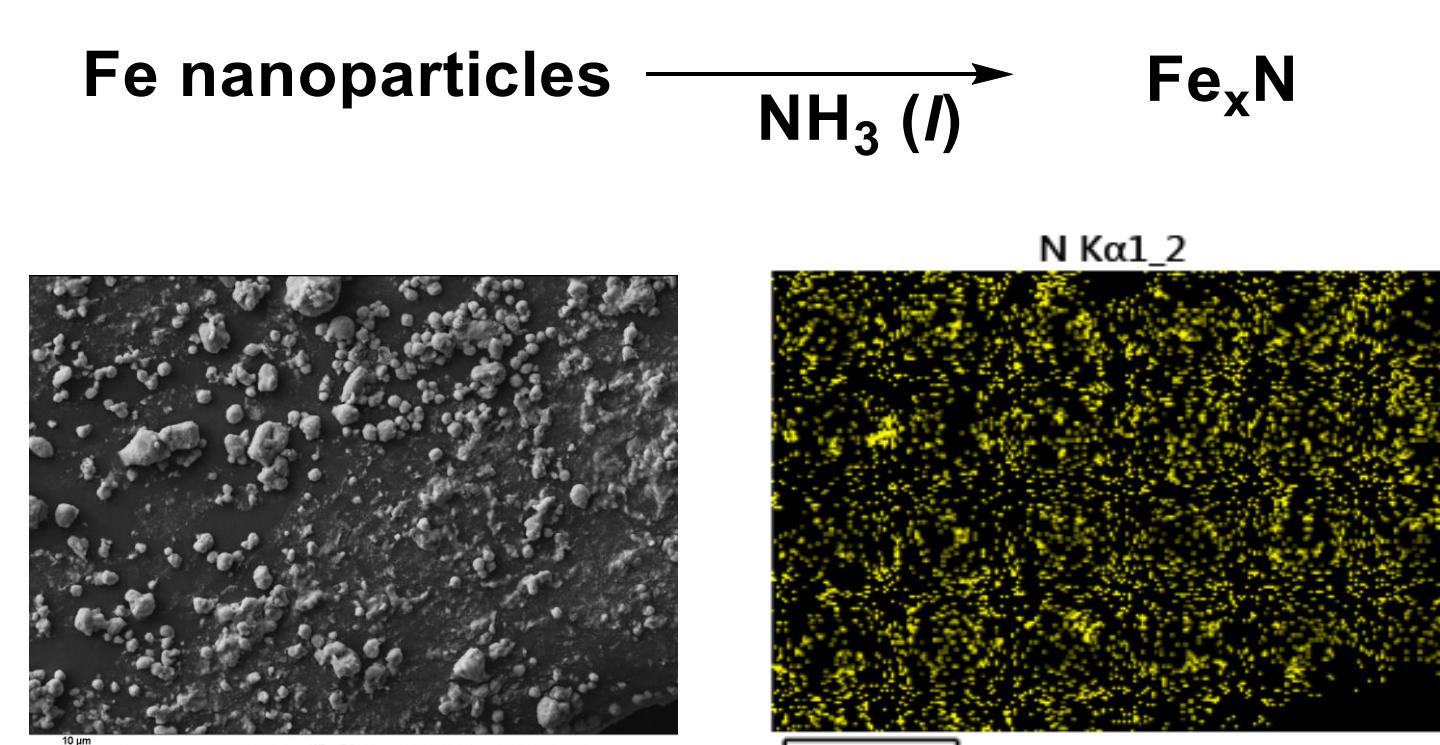


Fig. 2. Coercivity H_c vs. grain size for various soft magnetic metallic alloys. The data of the nanocrystalline material refer to (▲) FeNbSiB [14], (●) FeCuNbSiB [15], (■) FeZrB [4] and (▼) FeCoZr [16]. G. Herzer, Nanocrystalline Soft Magnetic Materials, J. Magn. Mag. Mat., 112, 258 (1992).

Synthesis from Fe(0)

- Current methods enable large-scale iron nanoparticle synthesis (Huber, 2011 US Patent #7,972,410)
 - Size control by reversible magnetic agglomeration



- SEM-EDS confirms nitrogen content
- Powder XRD- mixed phase + iron oxides
- Currently working to optimize conditions to give phase pure material

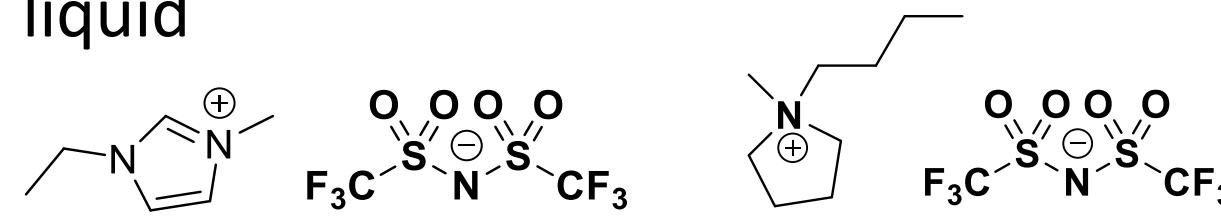
Acknowledgements

- γ' -Fe₄N R&D supported by Dr. Imre Gyuk and the Energy Storage Program in the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability at the US Department of Energy
- We thank Sara Dickens for SEM-EDS data

Electrochemical nitridation of iron wire

- Growth of γ' -Fe₄N demonstrated in LiCl-KCl eutectic melt, γ' -Fe₄N Formed at surface of Fe(0) electrode, Li₃N nitride source (Ito *Electrochimica Acta* 2000, 45, 3367)
- Requires > 700 K, Multiple phases present (XRD)

Goal: Development of a low temperature approach using a room temperature ionic liquid



- Even with the use of crown ethers, we have yet to observe solubility of Li₃N in the RTILs
- Currently exploring other avenues

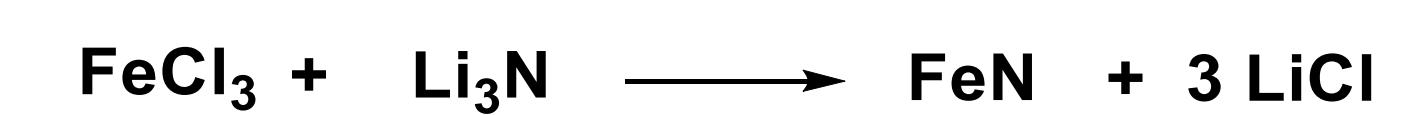
Salt Metathesis with Li₃N

- Effective for early transition metals

Group	MX _n	Product
4	TiCl ₄	TiN
	ZrCl ₄	ZrN
	HfCl ₄	HfN
5	VCl ₃	VN, V ₂ N
6	CrCl ₃	Cr, Cr ₂ N
7	MnI ₂	Mn ₄ N, Mn
8	FeCl ₃	Fe
10	NiCl ₂	Ni

Adapted from Parkin *J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.* 1993, 2435.

- Reactions with late metals generate too much heat
 - Decomposition to elemental metal



- When reaction is performed in dilute solution at high temp, iron nitride is formed
- Confirmed by powder XRD
- Optimization to form pure phase iron nitride is underway