

The Effect of External Magnetic Field on the Microstructure and Magnetic Properties of Melt-Spun Nd-Fe-B/Fe-Co Nanocomposite Ribbons

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Abstract

Nd-Fe-B nanocomposite ribbons are of considerable interest owing to their wide applicability. The magnetic-field-assisted melt-spinning (MFMS) technique has been shown to be advantageous for the production of high-quality single-phase ribbons, but the role of the magnetic field during melt-spinning requires clarification. This study aims to examine the role of the MFMS process in reducing the grain size, enhancing the ribbon texture, and improving the maximum energy product, $(BH)_{\max}$, of Nd-Fe-B/Fe-Co nanocomposite ribbons. In this study, the ribbons Nd₂Fe₁₄B/Fe-Co ribbons were prepared with the nominal composition of Nd₁₆Fe₇₆B₈/40% wt.% Fe₆₅Co₃₅ were prepared by the conventional and the developed magnetic field-assisted melt-spinning (MFMS) techniques. Both the ribbons prepared with both techniques were are nanocomposites with the smooth single-phase-like magnetization loops. A 0.32-T magnetic field perpendicular to the wheel surface to and assisting the melt-spinning process reduced the grain size inside the ribbon, increase improved the texture of the ribbon, and improve enhanced the exchange coupling, and, in sequence, as a result, increases the energy product $(BH)_{\max}$. $(BH)_{\max}$ of the isotropic powdered samples of MFMS ribbon sample prepared by the MFMS technique was increased by in ~9% in by comparison with that of the ribbon prepared by conventional melt spinning spun conventionally. The effect of magnetic field assistance on grain size reduction effect caused by the assisted magnetic field has was also been describe evaluated quantitatively. The findings of this work indicate that the MFMS technique seems to be is promising for the production of high-performance nanocomposite ribbons.

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