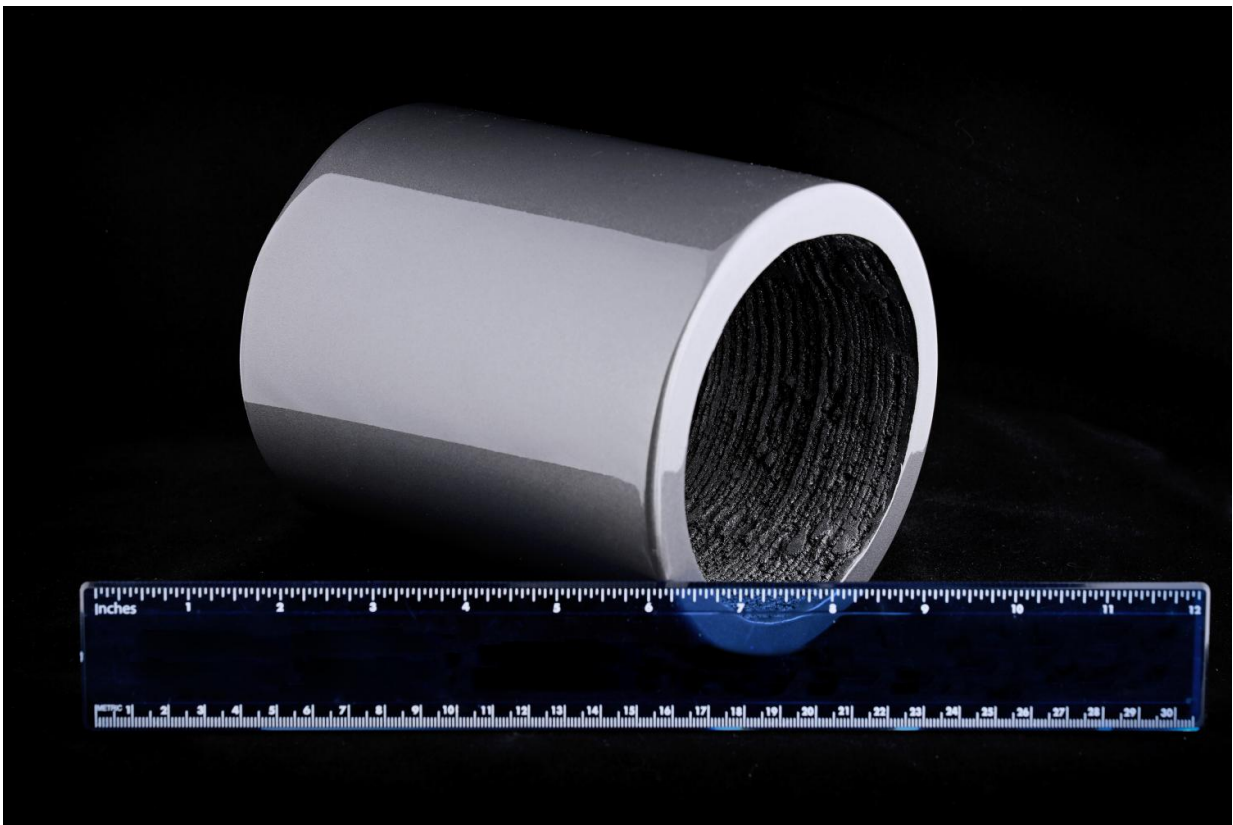


3-D-printed permanent magnets outperform conventional versions, conserve rare materials

November 1 2016, by Stephanie G. Seay



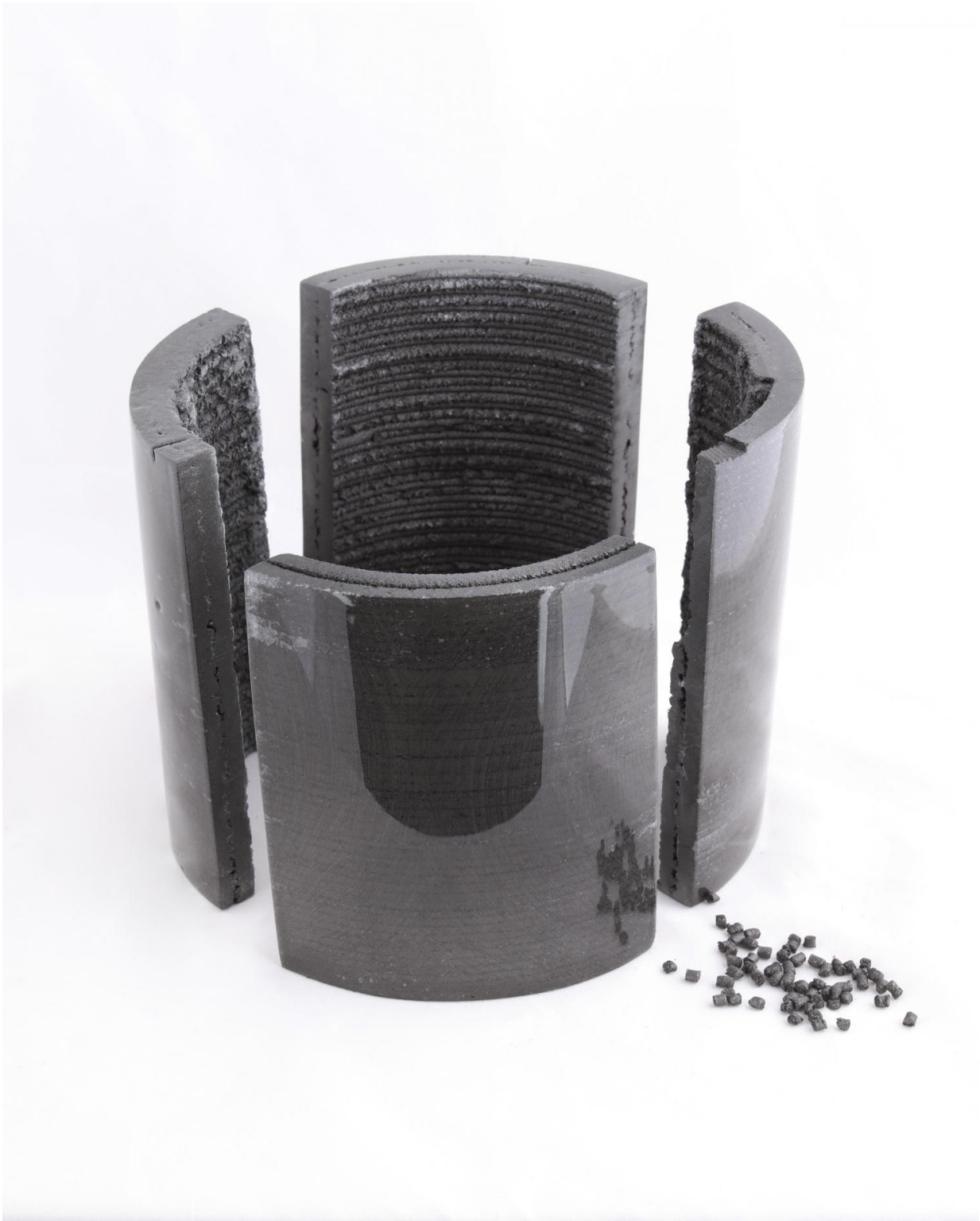
This isotropic, neodymium-iron-boron bonded permanent magnet was 3-D-printed at DOE's Manufacturing Demonstration Facility at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Credit: Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Researchers at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory have demonstrated that permanent magnets produced by additive manufacturing can outperform bonded magnets made using traditional techniques while conserving critical materials.

Scientists fabricated isotropic, near-net-shape, neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) bonded magnets at DOE's Manufacturing Demonstration Facility at ORNL using the Big Area Additive Manufacturing (BAAM) machine. The result, published in *Scientific Reports*, was a product with comparable or better magnetic, mechanical, and microstructural properties than bonded magnets made using traditional injection molding with the same composition.

The additive manufacturing process began with composite pellets consisting of 65 volume percent isotropic NdFeB powder and 35 percent polyamide (Nylon-12) manufactured by Magnet Applications, Inc. The pellets were melted, compounded, and extruded layer-by-layer by BAAM into desired forms.

While conventional sintered magnet manufacturing may result in material waste of as much as 30 to 50 percent, additive manufacturing will simply capture and reuse those materials with nearly zero waste, said Parans Paranthaman, principal investigator and a group leader in ORNL's Chemical Sciences Division. The project was funded by DOE's Critical Materials Institute (CMI).



Composite pellets are melted, compounded, and extruded layer-by-layer into desired forms. Credit: Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Using a process that conserves material is especially important in the manufacture of [permanent magnets](#) made with neodymium, dysprosium—rare earth elements that are mined and separated outside the United States. NdFeB magnets are the most powerful on earth, and used in everything from computer hard drives and head phones to clean energy technologies such as electric vehicles and wind turbines.

The printing process not only conserves materials but also produces complex shapes, requires no tooling and is faster than traditional injection methods, potentially resulting in a much more economic manufacturing process, Paranthaman said.

"Manufacturing is changing rapidly, and a customer may need 50 different designs for the magnets they want to use," said ORNL researcher and co-author Ling Li. Traditional injection molding would require the expense of creating a new mold and tooling for each, but with additive manufacturing the forms can be crafted simply and quickly using computer-assisted design, she explained.

Future work will explore the printing of anisotropic, or directional, bonded magnets, which are stronger than isotropic magnets that have no preferred magnetization direction. Researchers will also examine the effect of binder type, the loading fraction of magnetic powder, and processing temperature on the magnetic and mechanical properties of printed magnets.

Alex King, Director of the Critical Materials Institute, thinks that this research has tremendous potential. "The ability to print high-strength magnets in complex shapes is a game changer for the design of efficient electric motors and generators," he said. "It removes many of the restrictions imposed by today's manufacturing methods."

"This work has demonstrated the potential of [additive manufacturing](#) to be applied to the fabrication of a wide range of magnetic materials and assemblies," said co-author John Ormerod. "Magnet Applications and many of our customers are excited to explore the commercial impact of this technology in the near future," he stated.

More information: Ling Li et al, Big Area Additive Manufacturing of High Performance Bonded NdFeB Magnets, *Scientific Reports* (2016). [DOI: 10.1038/srep36212](https://doi.org/10.1038/srep36212)

Provided by Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Citation: 3-D-printed permanent magnets outperform conventional versions, conserve rare materials (2016, November 1) retrieved 17 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2016-11-d-printed-permanent-magnets-outperform-conventional.html>

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