

Abstract Submitted
for the MAR13 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Magnetic Hardening of $\text{Ce}_2\text{Fe}_{14-x}\text{Co}_x\text{B}$ J.F. HERBST, E.J. SKOUG, M.S. MEYER, F.E. PINKERTON, GM R&D Center — Permanent magnets based on $\text{R}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ (R = rare earth element) are essential to a wide variety of applications, among them automotive traction motors. Current state-of-the-art materials rely on R = Nd and Dy, both of which are currently subject to supply and cost instability. A possible alternative is R = Ce, the most abundant rare earth, but $\text{Ce}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ has several disadvantages, including a low Curie temperature (T_c) that restricts the maximum operating point to well below that required for some applications. Given that substitution of Co for Fe is known to enhance T_c significantly in other $\text{R}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ compounds, we systematically investigate magnetic hardening of $\text{Ce}_2\text{Fe}_{14-x}\text{Co}_x\text{B}$ by melt spinning alloys having compositions guided by our previous work on the Ce-Fe-B system. We find the range of Co solubility in $\text{Ce}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ to be markedly lower than for other $\text{R}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ materials, a consequence of the fact that $\text{Ce}_2\text{Co}_{14}\text{B}$ apparently does not form.

J. F. Herbst
GM R&D Center

Date submitted: 05 Nov 2012

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