

## INTRODUCTION

### Reason behind Sm-Fe-Ga compounds:

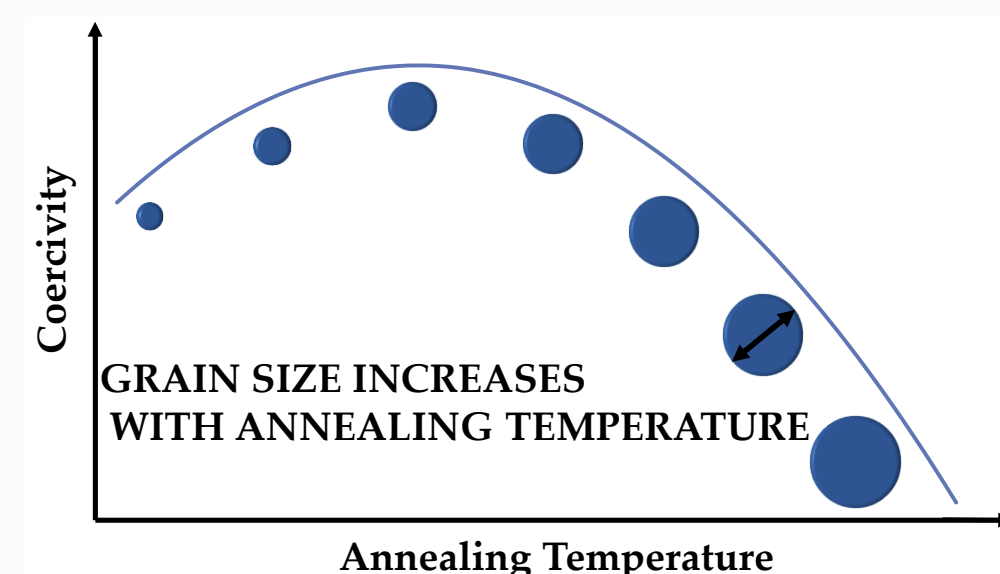
- **Sm:** High anisotropy and high magnetic moment.
- **Fe:** High transition temperature and high magnetic moment.
- **Ga:** Stability improvement and magnetic properties improvement.

### $\text{SmFe}_{8.75}\text{Ga}_{0.25}$ (1/9): a meta-stable phase & precursor of $\text{Sm}_2\text{Fe}_{16.5}\text{Ga}_{0.5}$ (2/17)

- **2/17:** High magnetic moment but low  $T_C$  and planar magnetic anisotropy.
- **1/9:** Nanocrystalline-exclusive phase, with different magnetic properties.

## OBJECTIVES

- Study of  $\text{SmFe}_{8.75}\text{Ga}_{0.25}$ : structural and magnetic properties.
- Fine-tuning of magnetic properties by altering Sm excess during synthesis.
- Enhancing the magnetic properties by carburation.
- Optimizing  $H_C$  with the annealing temperature.



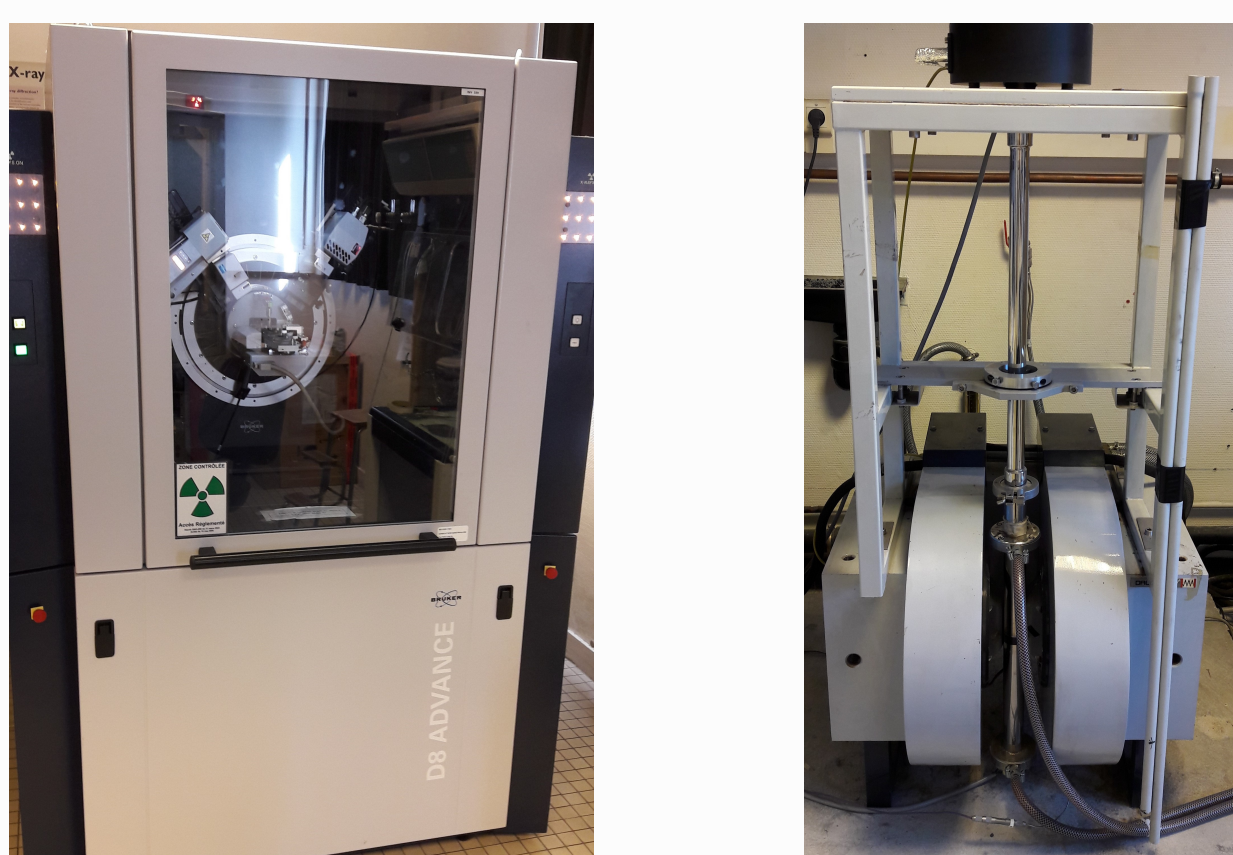
## EXPERIMENT

### Synthesis



Arc melting, Ball-milling & Annealing

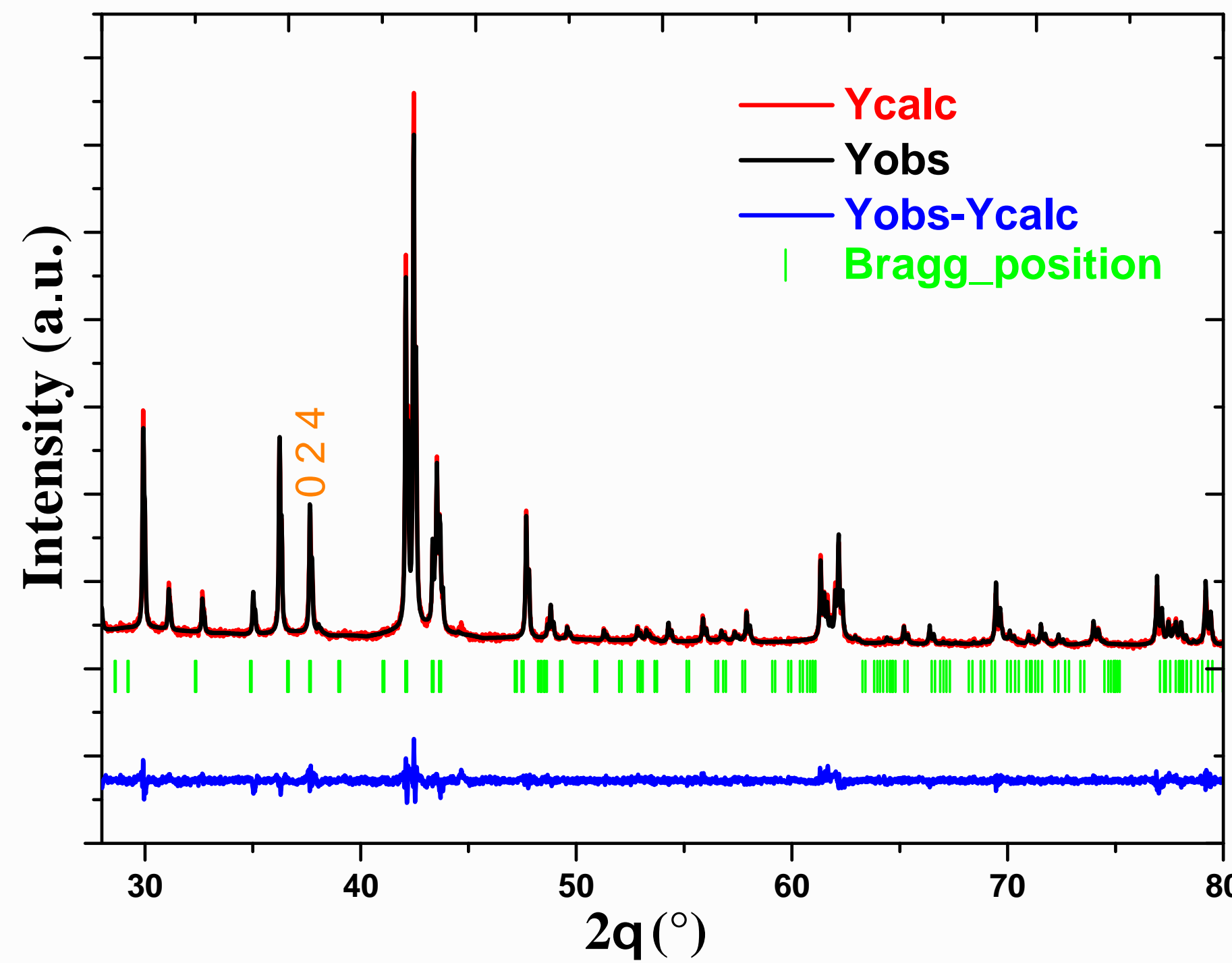
### Characterization



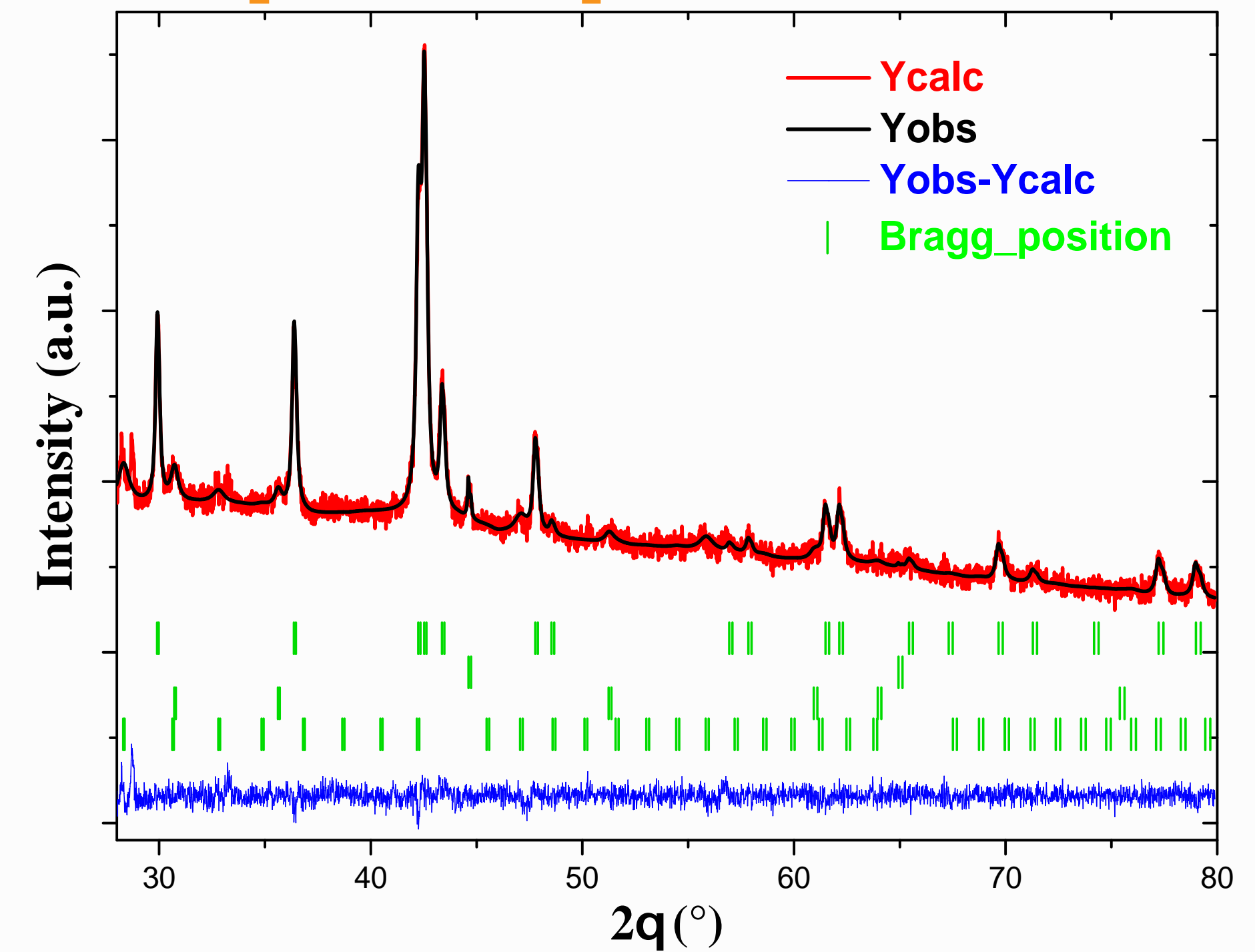
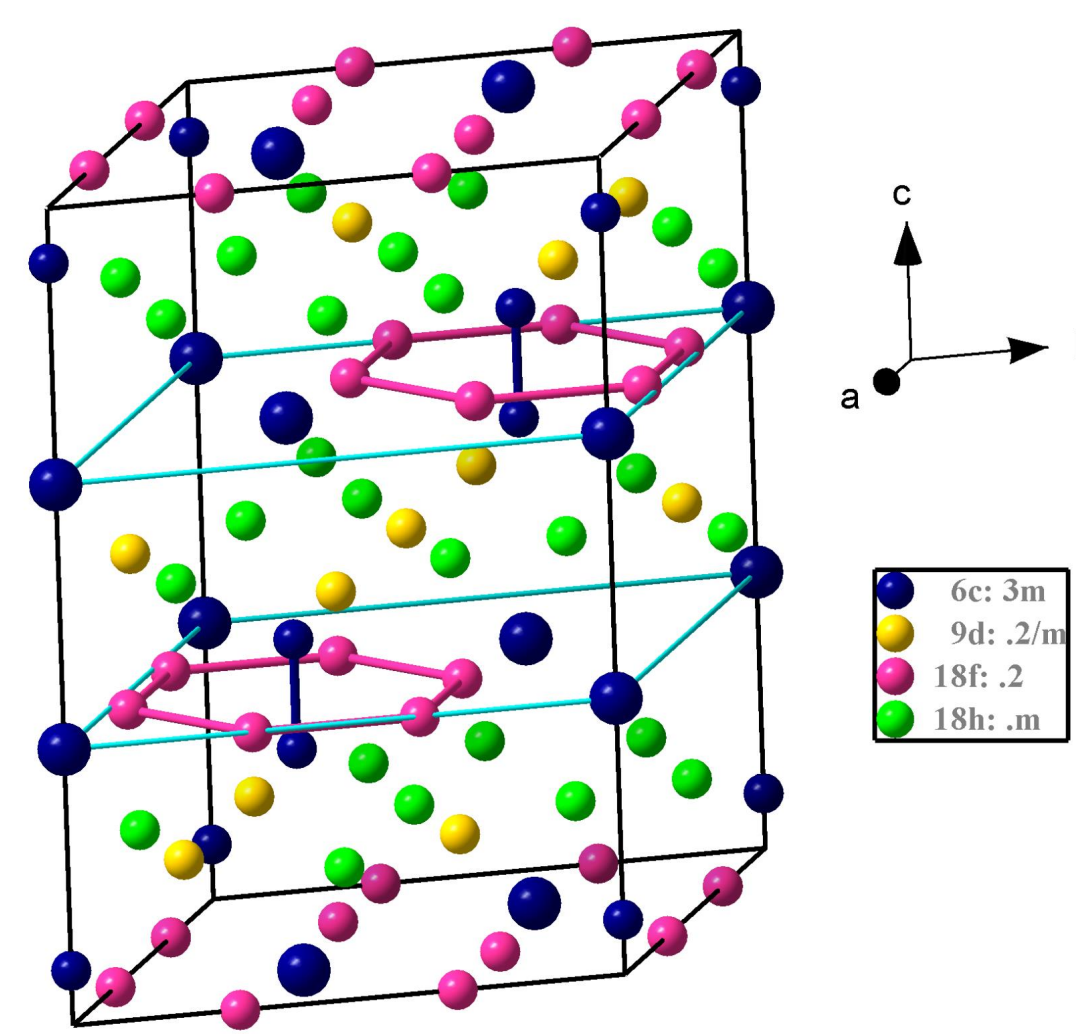
Structural & Magnetic Characterizations

## STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

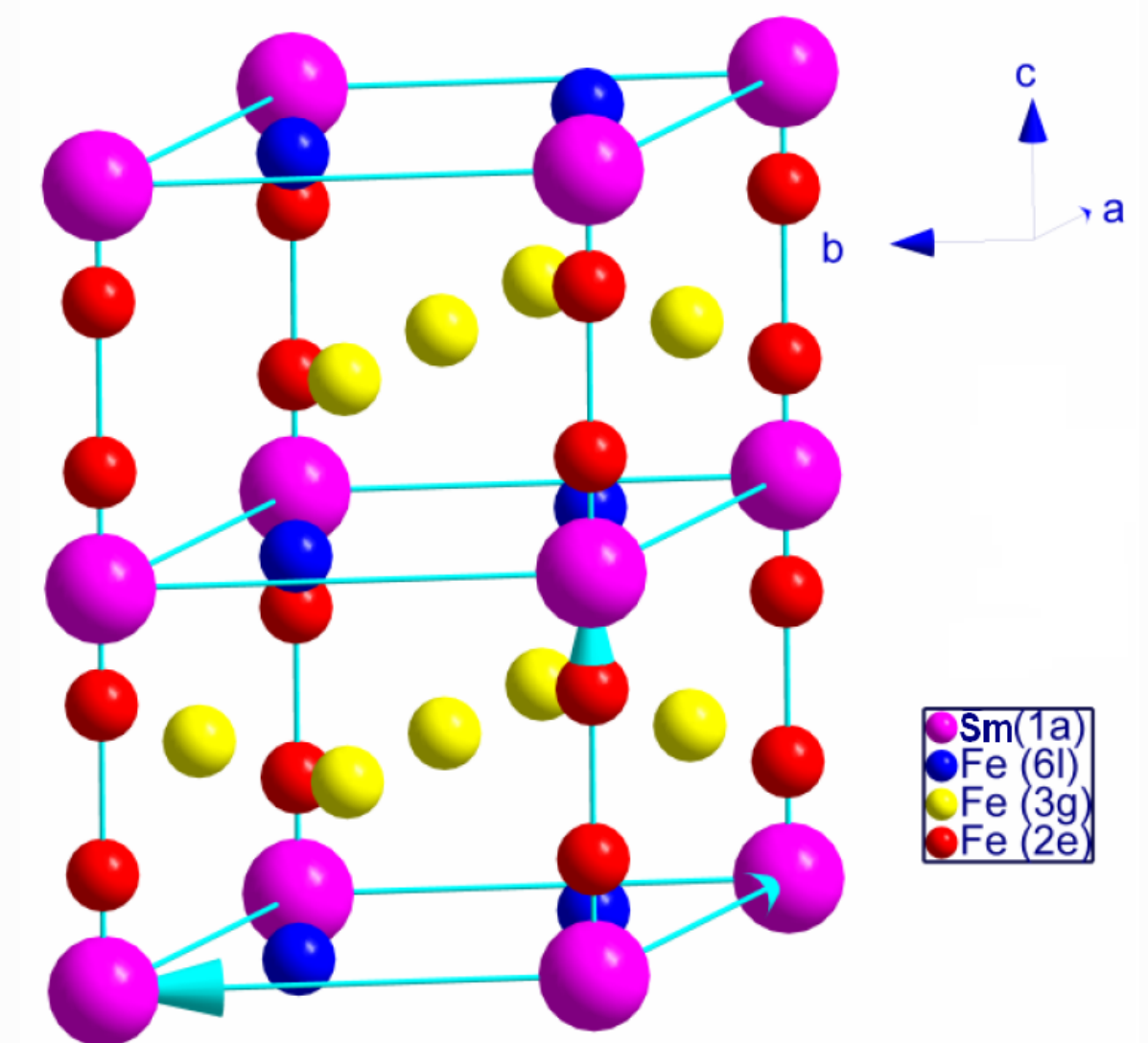
### Identification of the 1/9 out-of-equilibrium phase:



Rietveld refinement of  $\text{Sm}_2(\text{Fe,Ga})_{17}$  compound.



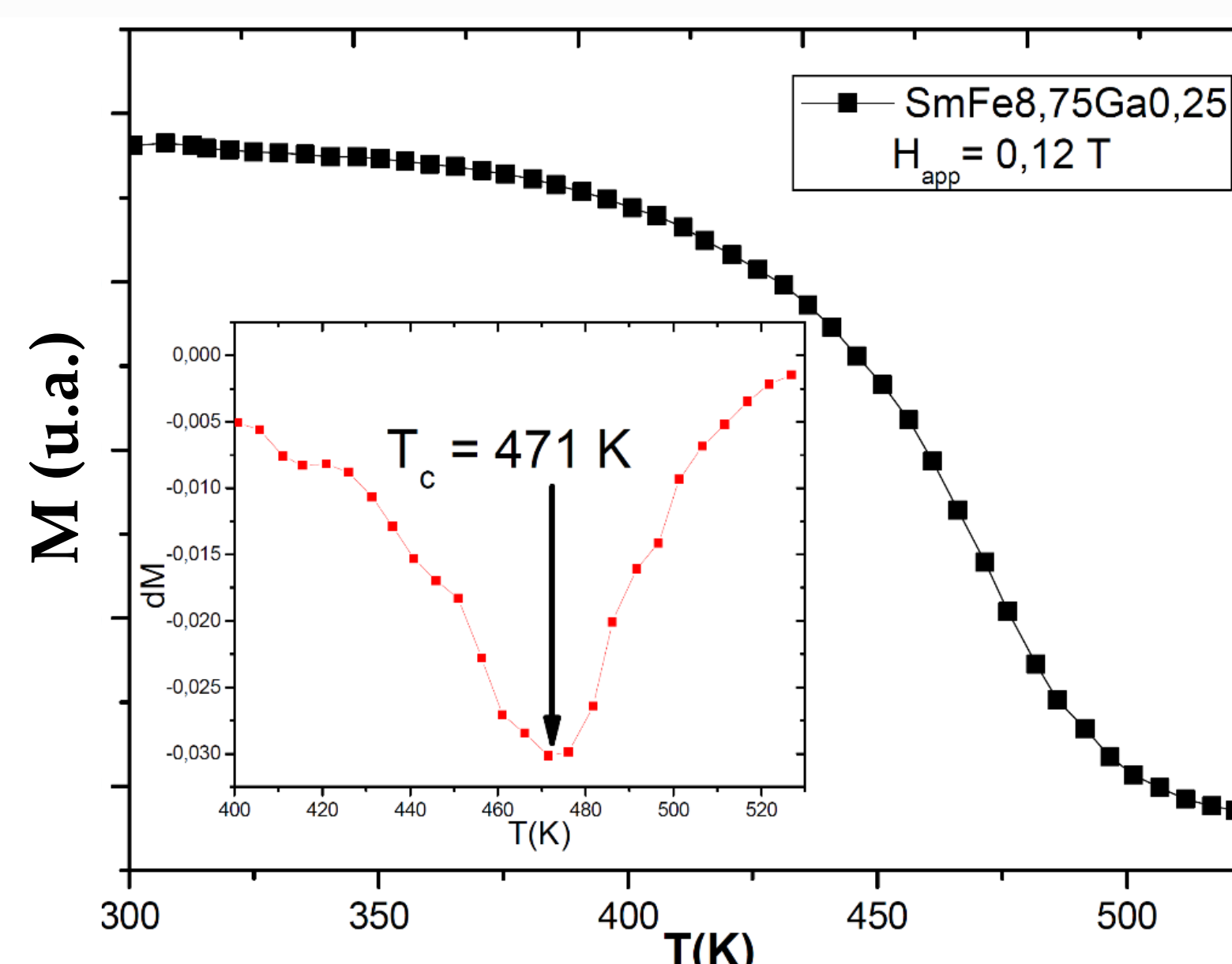
Rietveld refinement of  $\text{Sm}(\text{Fe,Ga})_9$  compound.



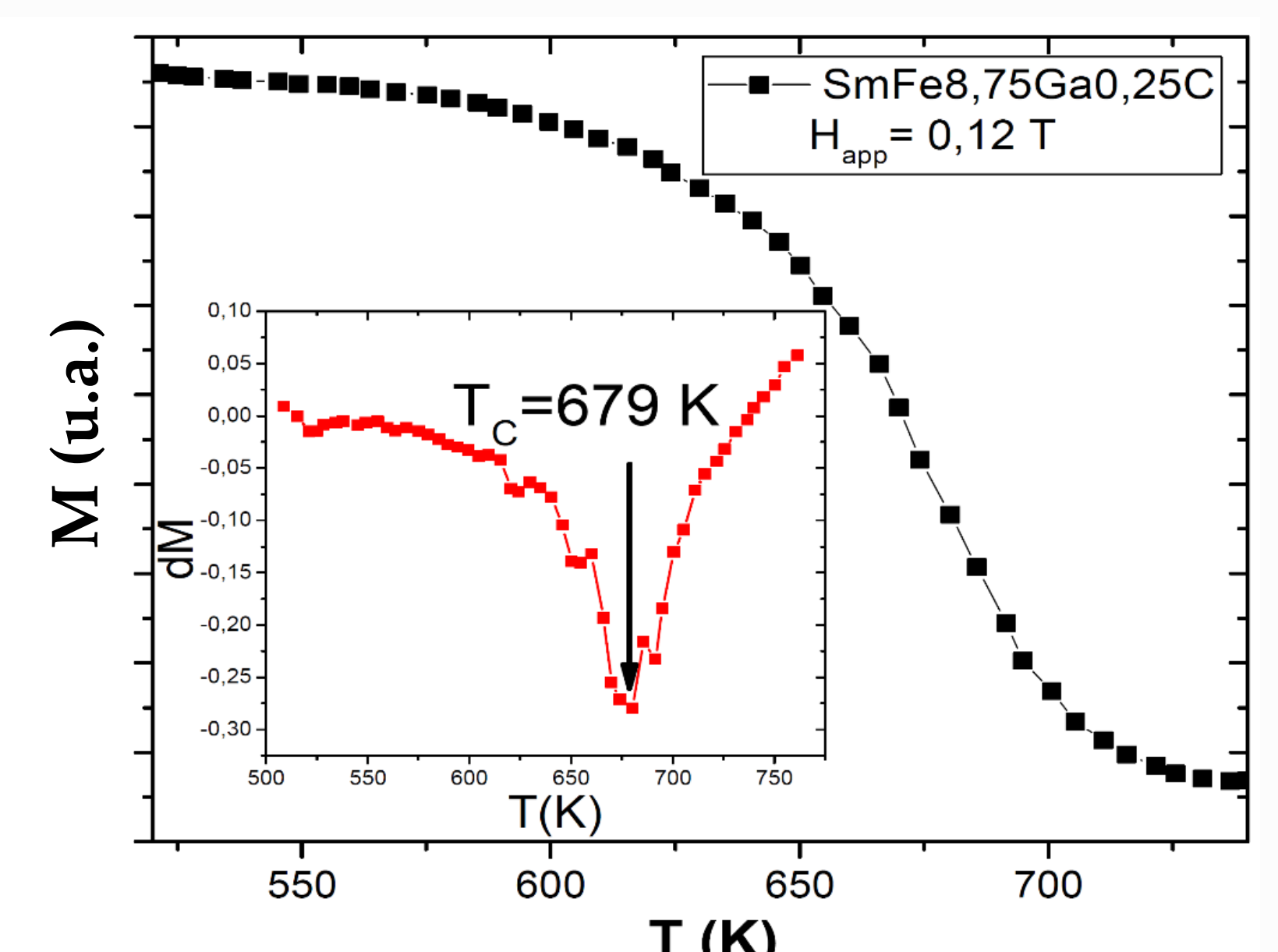
### Effect of carburation on cell parameters:

cell parameter	1/9	1/9C
a (Å)	4.9351(3)	<b>5.0193(4)</b>
c (Å)	4.1716(2)	<b>4.2083(4)</b>

## MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

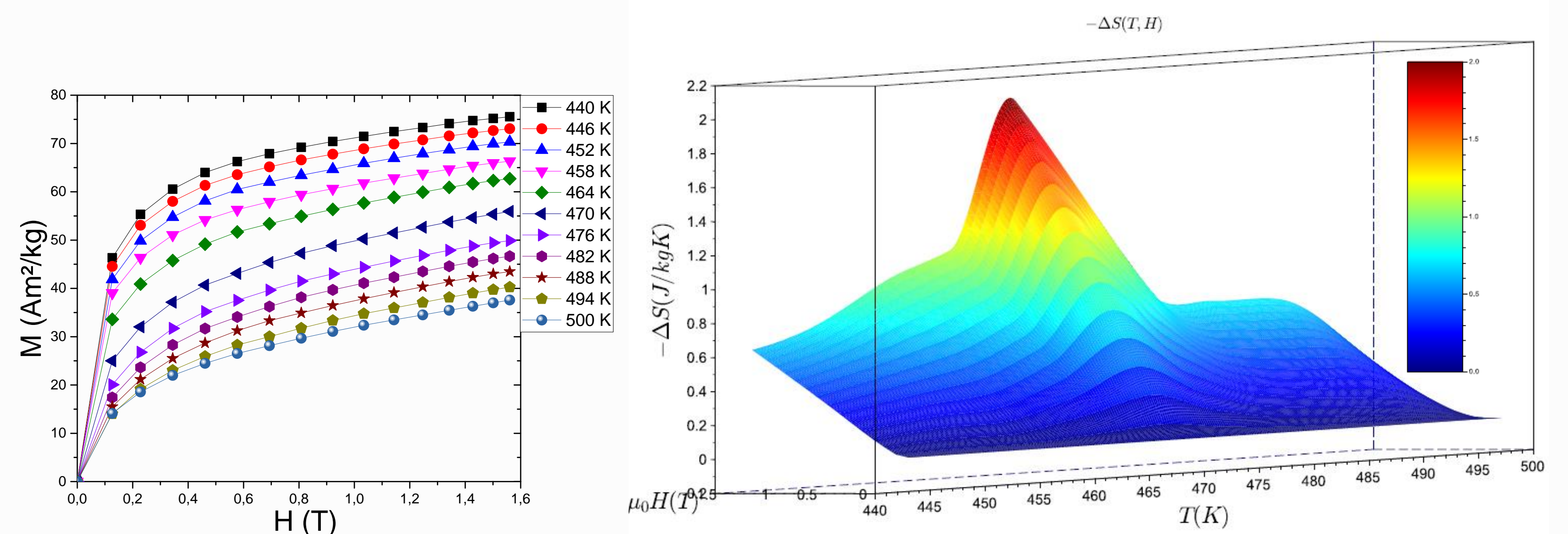


$T_C = 471 \text{ K}$



$T_C = 679 \text{ K}$

Compound	2/17	1/9	1/9C
$T_C$ (K)	439	471	679



## CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES

- $\text{Sm}(\text{Fe,Ga})_9$  compounds have been successfully obtained by ball milling and subsequent annealing.
- Carburation of the samples improved the magnetic properties greatly, increasing  $T_C$  by 208 K and also reaching a coercivity  $H_C$  of 1.1 T (permanent magnet).
- Investigation of 1/9 hydruation and the resulting magnetic properties is underway.
- Samples still need to be annealed at various temperatures to optimize grain size, thus attaining higher  $H_C$  and increasing the magnet's specific energy.