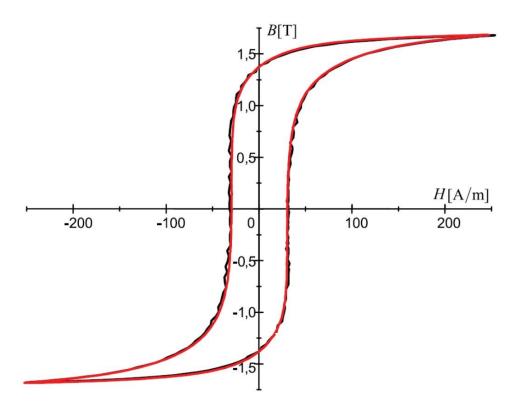
# **MMME2045 Functional Materials Practice Question 8-9**

# **Question 8**

The figure below shows a magnetic flux density (B) - magnetic field strength (H) hysteresis loop for one magnetic material.



(8a) Estimate the saturation flux density (B<sub>s</sub>), remanence (B<sub>r</sub>) and coercivity (H<sub>c</sub>).

(8b) Is this material a hard magnet or a soft magnet?

#### **Question 9**

The table below is a list of magnetic material properties for three commonly used magnets.

Material	T <sub>c</sub> /K	B <sub>r</sub> /T	H <sub>c</sub> /kA m <sup>-1</sup>	(BH) <sub>max</sub> /kJ m <sup>-3</sup>
Magnet A	1160	1.35	64	44
Magnet B	1000	0.85	600	140
Magnet C	620	1.1	890	216

#### Question 9(a)

Do you think the above materials are soft or hard magnets? Give your reasoning behind your choice based on the magnetic properties listed.

#### Question 9(b)

Which property used in the above table is often quoted as a performance index for a magnetic material. Draw a line from the origin on your B-H plot crossing the B-H loop to indicate and explain where this property is calculated from.

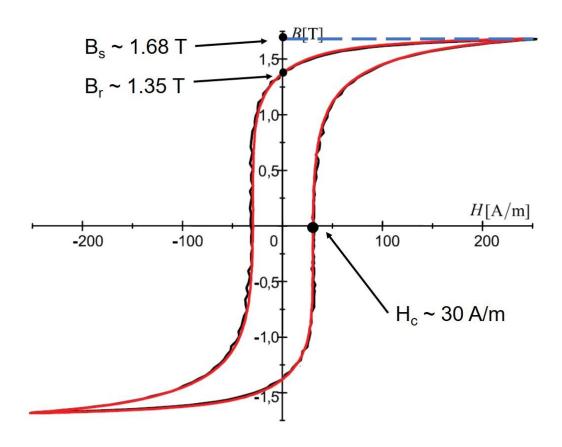
# **Solutions**

### (8a)

Saturation flux density ( $B_s$ ):  $\sim 1.68 T$ 

Remanence ( $B_r$ ): ~1.35 T

Coercivity ( $H_c$ ): ~30 A/m



### (8b)

This material is a soft magnet as it has a low coercivity ( $H_c$ )  $\sim$  30 A/m.

Note that soft magnets have low coercivity, typically less than 1,000 A/m.

Hard magnets have high coercivity, typically in the order of  $10^4$  -  $10^6$  A/m.

# (9a)

The table is a list of hard magnetic materials, which exhibit high Coercivity in the order of  $10^4$  -  $10^6$  A/m.

# (9b)

### (BH)max.

Draw a line from origin in second quadrant on the B-H loop where B  $\times$  H is a maximum.

