



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BARIUM AND
STRONTIUM HEXAFERRITE EMPLOYING RECYCLED MILLSCALE**

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FSAS 2005 53

**PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BARIUM AND
STRONTIUM HEXAFERRITE EMPLOYING RECYCLED MILLSCALE**

By

RABA'AH SYAHIDAH AZIS

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
In Fulfilment of the Partial Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science**

May 2003



Dedication

Special Dedication to:

My Beloved Husband & Family,
Mohd Noh Abdul Jalil & , My baby...

Abah and Emak

Hj. Azis Hj Mahmud & Hjh Rukiah Hj. Jalil,

My Beloved Family,

*Ratna Sita, Rahmat Sabri, Ratna Saerah, Ridha Shukri, Hasanul
Mukhlis, Siti Raudha, Luqmanul Hakim, Husni Mubarak & Mohd
Khairul Ariffin*

***Thank you very much for the support, I LOVE YOU ALL
SO MUCH.....***

Kejayaan ini milik kita bersama.....

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BARIUM AND STRONTIUM HEXAFERRITE EMPLOYING RECYCLED MILLSCALE

By

RABA'AH SYAHIDAH AZIS

May 2003

Chairman : Associate Professor Mansor Hashim, Ph.D.

Faculty : Science and Environmental Studies

In this project work, permanent magnet barium/ strontium hexaferrite materials was prepared from millscale, using hematite derived from millscale by the Curie Temperature Separation Technique (CTST). The excellent CTST isolation and purification of wustite, FeO contained in the millscale and converted to hematite, Fe₂O₃, was confirmed by X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) pattern analysis and element analysis by Electron Dispersive X-Ray (EDAX). The sample was prepared by recycling the waste product from Malaysian steel-making factories. Using a Curie temperature separation technique, the wustite, FeO contained in the millscale was separated by this new technique using deionized water at 90°C/100°C in the presence of 1T external magnetic field. The wustite was then oxidized in air at

400°C/500°C/600°C for 10 hours. An XRD phase analysis showed that a very high percentage of Fe₂O₃ was present in the final powder preparation. A conventional ceramic powder processing method was then carried out to prepare hexagonal BaFe₁₂O₁₉ and SrFe₁₂O₁₉ pallet shaped samples. Analysis of samples was done on density, resistivity, X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Particle Size Analysis (PSD), Electron Dispersive X-Ray (EDAX), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), grain size, saturation magnetization, coercive force and remanence. The effect of prolonged milling time shows a positive tendency for the formation of needle shape microstructure (0.3µm-1µm) of barium hexaferrite. The magnetic properties were measured using an Approximation Method (APM) theory. The 3.33 kG high remanence, 0.74 kG saturation magnetisation and 2.857 kOe coercive force of the sample derived from millscale shows that recycling a waste steel-making product has a high potential to produce a low cost ferrite in the future.

Abstrak tesis yang kemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk Ijazah Master Sains

**PENYEDIAAN DAN PENCIRIAN BARIUM DAN STRONTIUM
HEXA FERIT DARI KITAR SEMULA SISIK BESI**

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Di dalam kajian ini, kami telah menyediakan barium/ strontium hexaferit dari bahan buangan sisik besi telah disediakan, dengan menggunakan hematite yang dihasilkan dari sisik besi melalui teknik pengasingan suhu Curie (CTST). Keberkesanan proses pengasingan dan penulinan wustit, FeO di dalam bahan sisik besi di tukar kepada hematite, Fe₂O₃ telah berjaya dikenalpasti dari pembelauan sinar-x (XRD) patten dan analisis serakan electron sinar-x (EDAX). Sampel ini disediakan dari proses kitar semula bahan buangan sisik besi dari industri-industri besi di Malaysia. Dengan menggunakan teknik pengasingan suhu Curie, wustit, FeO dapat diasingkan dengan teknik baru ini dengan menggunakan air pengnyahion pada suhu 90°/100°C dan 1T magnet luar yang dibekalkan. Wustit tersebut kemudiannya dioksida pada suhu 400°/500°/600°C selama 10 jam. Fasa XRD telah menunjukkan peratusan yang tinggi Fe₂O₃ yang terhasil. Kaedah biasa pemprosesan penyediaan serbuk seramik

dijalankan untuk menyediakan heksagon $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ dan $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$. Analisis sample yang dijalankan adalah ketumpatan, kerintangan, Pembelauan Sinar-X (XRD), Serakan Saiz Zarah (PSD), Serakan Elektron Sinar-X (EDAX), Mikroskop Pengimbas Elektron (SEM), saiz butir, pemagnetan tepu, daya paksa dan pemagnetan baki. Kesan pemanjangan penghancuran serbuk penyediaan menunjukkan kecenderungan positif pembentukan struktur jejarum ($0.3\mu\text{m}$ - $1\mu\text{m}$). Ciri pemagnetan telah diukur dengan menggunakan kaedah penghampiran (APM). Nilai pemagnetan baki yang tinggi 3.33 kG, pemagnatan tepu yang tinggi 0.74 kG dan daya paksa sampel yang tinggi 2.857 kOe, dari bahan buagan sisik besi menunjukkan potensi yang tinggi untuk penghasilan bahan ferit berkos rendah di masa hadapan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude and sincere appreciate to my beloved advisor Associate Professor Dr.Mansor Hashim, chairman of my committee , for his scholarly guidance and encouragement throughout my graduate study. I am also equally grateful to members of my supervisory committee , Assoc. Prof. Dr. Azmi Zakaria and Dr. Jumiah Hassan, Faculty of Science and Environmental Studies, University Putra Malaysia (UPM) for their invaluable **SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS**. The dedication, patience and forbearance over the last few years for supervising this research work are invaluable.

I am much grateful to Mr. Ho, Faculty of Veterinary, UPM for the helps and guide of Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). I would also like to thank and convey my appreciation to Abang Noh, Dr. Noorhana Yahya, Laily, En. Nazli, En Azis and En Mat Rasa for the help, guide, advise, a friendly relationship and assist me in transcribing this work and as corrector in the translation process.

Back home, especially to my beloved father and mother, my sweet and beautiful sister and brothers. A million thank to all of you for your constant encouragement and support. Last but not least. this appreciation also goes to my lover, *Abang Noh* for your patience and understanding throughout my study period at UPM. I love you so much.



For all, I would like to say “ Thank you very much” to whom who have
“empowered” me to complete this thesis.

Truly,

Raba’ah Syahidah Azis

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I certify that an Examination Committee met on _____ to conduct the final examination of Raba'ah Syahidah Azis on her Master of Science thesis entitled "Preparation and Characterization of Barium and Strontium Hexaferrite Employing Recycled Millscale" in accordance with Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Act 1980 and Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (Higher Degree) Regulations 1981. The Committee recommends that the candidate to awarded the relevant degree. Members of the Examination Committee are as follows:

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the based on my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at UPM or other institutions.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
DEDICATION	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
APPROVAL SHEETS	ix
DECLARATION FORM	xi
TABLE OF CONTENT	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS	xx
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	
General	1
Hard Ferrite and Soft Ferrite	2
Permanent Magnet	4
Steel-Making Product : Millscale	11
II LITERATURE REVIEW	
Work Background	14
Abnormal Grain Growth	20
Research on Employing Recycled Millscale at UPM	20
III THEORY	
Introduction	22
Antiferromagnetism and Ferrimagnetism	23
Hexagonal Ferrites	26
Structure of Hematite	34
Intrinsic and Extrinsic Properties	35
Crystal Structure	36
Microstructure in General	37
Definition of Grain Size	37
Grain Growth Phenomenon	38
Magnetic Hysterisis	39
Imperfection	41
Saturation Magnetization and Curie Temperature	41
Domain	42
Wall Energy and Width	45
Single Domain Particle	45

III	METHODOLOGY	
	Introduction	47
	Sample Preparation	47
	Millscale Selection	51
	Weighing of Millscale	51
	Crushing of Millscale	51
	Impurities Separation (IMS)	52
	Curie Temperature Separation Technique (CTST)	53
	Oxidation	55
	Weighing of Constituent Powders	57
	Mixing	57
	Presintering	58
	Crushing and Sieving	59
	PVA and Zn Stearat Addition	59
	Pressing or Compact Forming	59
	Sintering	60
	Characteristic Measurement	60
	Density Measurement	68
	Resistivity Measurement	69
	Hysterisis Loop Measurement	71
	Electron Dispersive Analysis (EDAX)	73
	Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) Observation	75
	X-Ray Diffractometer	76
	Microstructure Measurement	80
	Cutting and Polishing	81
	Thermal Etching	81
	Microstructure Analysis	82
	Errors of Measurement	83
IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
	Introduction	84
	Physicals properties of sample (pallet)	84
	XRD (X-Ray Diffraction Analysis)	85
	EDAX	97
	Density, (g/cm^3)	92
	Particles Size Analyses , Magnetic properties and Microstructure	96
	Effect milling time on magnetic properties	101
	Effect of sintering temperature on magnetic properties	102
	Microstructure of sample	113
V.	CONCLUSION	130
	Summary	130
	Suggestion For Further Work	131

REFERENCES	134
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	141
APPENDICES	150
A	152
B	155
D	158
E	160
F	161
G	163
BIODATA OF THE AUTHOR	165

LIST OF TABLE

Table	Page
1. Magnetic Propertise of the M-Hexagonal Ferrites [18,19,20]	29
2. The Classification of Wustite,FeO, Magnetite, Fe ₃ O ₄ and Hematite, Fe ₂ O ₃ [26]	36
3. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Properties of Ferrite	37
4. Estimated errors of measurement	83
5. Parameter size of samples	86
6. Density for BFM (CTST)	96
7. Density for BFHPP sample	96
8. Density for SFM (CTST)	97
9. Density for SFHPP sample	97
10. PSD result for the powder graound milling at 16h, 20h and 22h From Malvern Particle Size Analyser	101
11. Magnetic properties of samples with various sintering temperature	105
12. The density value, an average grain size and Curie temperature for SFM sample.	115
13. Resistivity value for BFM for different sintering temperature	125
14. Resistivity value for SFM for different sintering temperature	126
15. The comparison experiment value from the reference	129

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure	Page
1. The comparison between soft ferrite and hard magnetic ferrite[30]	3
2. Development of coercivity in the 2 nd century	8
3. Global market for magnetic materials. The total in 1999 was About 30 b\$	9
4. The figure shows that hard ferrite permanent magnet product [27,29]	10
5. Millscale from steel making plant	13
6. Magnetism figure for paramagnetism, ferromagnetism, Antiferromagnetism and ferrimagnetism	24
7. Kinds of Magnetism	25
8. Primitive structure of hexagonal crystal	30
9. The crystal structure of BaFe ₁₂ O ₁₉ and SrFe ₁₂ O ₁₉	31
10. The M-ferrite crystal structure showing the S and R subunits	32
11. The M-ferrite a) crystal structure showing the S and R subunits where O is O ²⁻ ; O, Ba ²⁺ ; and ⊕, ⊙, ○, ● and ■ are all Fe ³⁺ at 12k, 4f2, 4f1, 2a, and 2b positions, respectively; b) magnetic structure where the arrows represent size and spin direction of unpaired electrons at the various crystallographic positions [18].	33
12. Structure of Hematite	34
13. 3-D Model of Hematite	35
14. Structure of grain boundary	39
15. (a) Hysterisis loop for Barium hexaferrite [16] (b) Hysterisis loop for soft ferrite	41
16. The figure (a) and (b) shows the gradual change in direction Of moment inside a domain wall (Bloch wall)	44
17. Structure of 180° wall	44
18. Alternative domain configuration for a needle and cube with	

(a) and (c) single domain, (b) and (d) possible domain structure [17]	46
19. Flow chart for preparation of Fe ₂ O ₃ millscale-derived	49
20. The preparation of millscale derived BaFe ₁₂ O ₁₉ and SrFe ₁₂ O ₁₉	50
21. The figure shows the separation of millscale and impurities with dry ground milling using steel pot for 24h	53
22. Impurities Separation Model (IST) to separate the magnetic and non-magnetic particles	54
23. The Curie temperature separation technique (CTST) to separate magnetic particles wustite, FeO and magnetite, Fe ₃ O ₄	56
24. Heating and cooling rate during presintering	58
25. Millscale from steel factories	63
26. Magnetizer	63
27. Electronic digital balance	64
28. Steel pot and steel ball milling	64
29. Milling machine	65
30. Morta and sive 45 μm	65
31. Cylinder Moulder	66
32. Planetary micromill	66
33. Hydraulic machine	67
34. Electric furnace	67
35. Flow chart for characteristic measurement	68
36. Measuring sample's density using Archemedes Method	70
37. The figure shows the resistivity measurement of the sample. Pallet with the area A, coated with silver conductive paints	72
38. The Approximation Method Technique used to measure a hysteresis loop of the sample	75
39. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) samples preparation	78
40. PHILIPS X-Ray Diffractometer beam path	79
41. Flow chart for microstructure measurement	80
42. Diamond saw	82
43. Microscope Olympus BX50	82

44. XRD phase for Fe_2O_3 derived from millscale and pure Fe_2O_3 powder .	88
45. XRD patterns of $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ based on millscale by 24h dry Ground milling	89
46. XRD pattern of $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ based pure Fe_2O_3 (99.99%) 24h dry ground milling	90
47. XRD patterns of $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ derive from millscale by 24h dry ground milling.	91
48. XRD patterns of $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ based pure iron (99.99%) by dry ground milling	92
49. EDAX results for millscale-derived $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$	94
50. EDAX analysis of millscale-derived $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$	96
51. Graph above indicates the density BFM and SFM at different sintering temperature	100
52. The effect varied milling on particle size of powders.	101
53. PSD analysis for Southern Steel milscale powder after milling Hours. The average of perticle is around $7.06\mu\text{m}$ size of particle.	104
54. Hysterisis loop for samples (a)BFM1150, (b)BFM1200, (c)BFM1250, (d)SFM1200, (e) SFM1250	109
55. Effect of sintering temperature on the magnetic properties of Samples at varied temperature	111
56. The effect of sintering temperature on Curie temperature of Samples, (a)BFM, (b) SFM	117
57. The effect of sintering temperature on grain size for samples BFM, SFM, and BFP, SFP (high purity Fe_2O_3) as reference	118
58. Graph indicates Curie temperature at $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ based on Millscale dry ground milling for 24h	119
59. Graph indicated the Curie temperature of $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ derive from millscale at 24h dry ground milling	120
60. SEM micrograph for sample BFM sintered at different sintering temperature	122

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|---|-----|
| 61. Scanning electron microscopy on sample sintered at different Sintering temperature, (a) SFM1200 ,(b)SFM1250, (c)SFM1300 (d)SFM1350, (e) SFP1200 (high purity Fe ₂ O ₃) | 125 |
| 62. Resistivity value for BFM samples sintered at different sintering temperature | 126 |
| 63. Resistivity value for SFM samples sintered at different sintering temperature | 127 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATION/ GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CTST	Curie temperature separation technique
IMS	Impurity separation technique
APM	Approximation technique
SFM	strontium ferrite (millscale derived sample)
BFM	barium ferrite (millscale derived sample)
SFP	strontium ferrite (high purity iron oxide)
BFM	barium ferrite (high purity iron oxide)
SEM	scanning electron microscopy
XRD	x-ray diffraction
EDAX	electron dispersive x-ray
PSD	particle size analysis
T_c	Curie temperature
H	applied field
ρ	density
f	frequency
B	induction
μ_B	Bohr magneton
A	cross section
L	induction
l	length
PVA	polyvinyl alcohol
B_r	remanence induction
R	resistance
ρ	resistivity
H _c	coercive force
B_s	saturation induction
$(BH)_{max}$	energy product

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

General

Ferrites are magnetic materials, which have been studied for several decades due to their wide range of applications in the field of telecommunications, microwave telecommunication system, transformers, inductors, audio and video electronics, power transformer, EMI suppression, antennas and many others involving electric signals with frequencies normally not exceeding a few hundreds Megahertz. A very important use of ferrites have occurred in electric mortar and loudspeakers. Ferrite is a member of a class of mixed oxides $MO.Fe_2O_3$, where M is metal such as Ba, Sr, Mn, Co, etc. Ferrite materials have been produced with strong magnetic properties, high electrical resistivity, and low hysteresis loss [31]. These materials are ceramic materials and are ferromagnetic, but not electrical conductors. For this reason, ferrites are used in high-frequency circuits as magnetic cores [26].

Ferrites are hard, brittle, ceramic-like materials with magnetic properties that make them useful in many electrical devices [18]. They are polycrystalline and are

generally gray or black in color. They can be formed into permanent magnets uses in motors, speakers and other electrical-mechanical energy conversion devices as well as devices requiring the simple use at attraction or repulsion by a dc magnetic field. Normally, they have a very high electrical resistance and can be operated at high frequencies (MHz) without excessive losses.

Hard Ferrite and Soft Ferrite

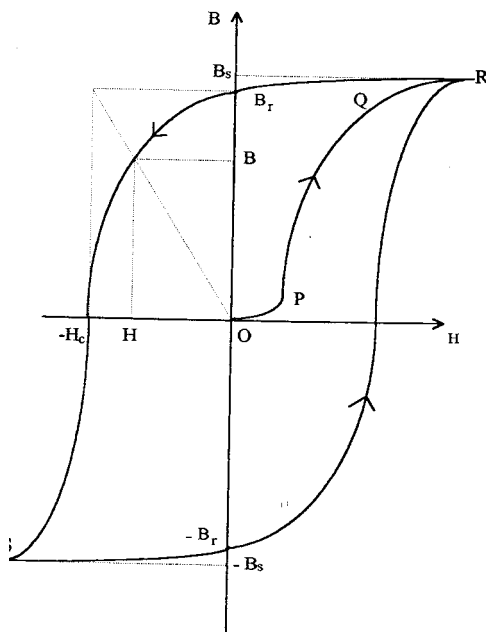
Ferrites can be classified according to **crystal structure**, ie, cubic versus hexagonal, or **magnetic behavior**, soft versus hard ferrites [20]. A soft ferrite is easy to magnetize and easy to demagnetize. Soft magnetic ferrites have a high electrical resistivity and they permit eddy current losses in a-c applications and have largely replaced the iron-based core materials in the radio frequency range. An example of soft ferrites is MnZn ferrite (frequencies up to about 1 MHz) and NiZn ferrites (frequencies \gg 1 MHz).

The main composition for hard ferrites is $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ and $\text{PbFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, and some rare earth elements that is a W,X, and Z type compounds. But mostly W,X and Z type are not interesting economically because of relative difficulty of the processing. A hard ferrite is hard to magnetize and hard to demagnetize. The magnetization of the hard ferrite is strongly bound to its hexagonal axis, which is the reason it exhibits a hard magnet behaviour, that is high permeability in the plane and low permeability in other directions. Hard ferrites have a wide application in the tape

recording market for their highly useful magnetic properties. According to Stuijts (1964), the most straightforward relation between microstructure and properties of permanent magnet materials are based on **single domain** behavior of their constituent particles [21].

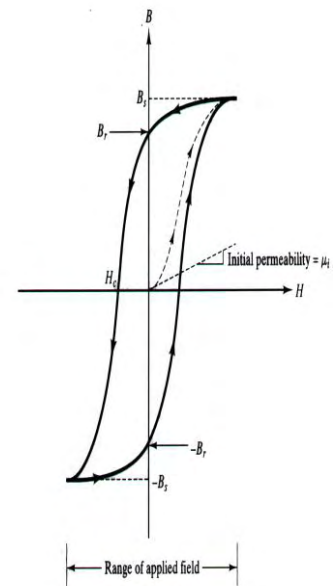
Permanent Magnet

Hard Magnetic Materials



- * High coercivity
- * High remanent magnetism
- * Wide hysteresis loop
- * Difficult to demagnetize

Soft Magnetic Materials



- * Low coercivity
- * High saturation flux density
- * Narrow hysteresis loop
- * High relative permeability
- * Easy to magnetize and demagnetize

Figure 1 : The comparison between soft ferrite and hard magnetic ferrite [30].

Permanent magnet

Permanent magnets play an important role and are spread in daily-life applications. Due to their very low cost, large availability of the raw materials and their high chemical stability, hard ferrites are still dominant in the permanent magnet market although their relatively poor magnetic properties are a distinct disadvantage. Today's high-performance magnets are mostly made from $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$. The aim of this research is to combine the large spontaneous magnetization of 3d metals with strong anisotropy fields known from rare-earth transition-metal compounds and at the same time, to maintain a high value of the Curie temperature [1].

Permanent magnet materials have found many applications in a wide variety of areas [2]. Ferrite-based magnetic materials, especially $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ and $\text{SrFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$, are still the most widely used starting materials as permanent magnets. They have excellent chemical stability and are relatively cheap to produce [3]. Ferrite magnetic materials with high coercivity due to the relatively high magnetocrystalline anisotropy field exhibit important properties for permanent magnet applications. [4]. Advanced magnetic material permanent magnets now underpin the data storage, telecommunications, consumer electronics and appliance industries [5].

Among the different classes of magnetic materials, hexagonal hard ferrites such as barium ferrite have attracted much attention because of their potential applications in permanent magnets, microwave devices and magnetic recording media [6,7,8]. The