

Galfenol – A New Class of Magnetostrictive Materials GALFENOL PUBLIC RELEASE V.7

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Magnetostrictive alloys must exist that exhibit the optimum combination of good magnetostriction and mechanical robustness





Magnetostriction vs. Composition (single crystals)



$Fe_{1-x}Ga_{(0.15 \le x \le 0.20)}$

- Single crystal data from: Magnetic Materials Group – Carderock Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC)
- ETREMA's efforts have focused on the first magnetostrictive peak between <u>15 at% Ga and</u> <u>20 at% Ga</u>
- Nominal Ga content in ETREMA produced Galfenol is 18.4 at%
- ETREMA produces coarsegrained polycrystalline samples



Galfenol Production Method

Advanced Bridgman Process

- Directional solidification process
- Primary composition centers on 18.4 at% Ga, nominal
 - Other compositions available upon request
- Standard diameter produced = 24 mm
 - > 30 mm in development
- Typical length produced = 250 mm
- This is followed by machining of requested component geometry



Photo of Galfenol being produced via Bridgman Process



Typical Properties

- Typical properties of polycrystalline Galfenol (Fe_{81.6}Ga_{18.4})
- > As-grown material via Bridgman Process

| Saturation Strain | 200 – 250 ppm at 48 MPa applied compressive load |
|---|---|
| Piezomagnetic Constant, d ₃₃ | 15 – 30 nm/A, lower values at larger stresses |
| Saturating Magnetic Field | 100 – 250 Oe, value depends upon stress applied with larger stresses requiring high magnetic fields to reach saturation |
| Saturation Magnetic Flux Density | 1.5 Tesla |
| Magnetic Permeability, µ _r | 75 – 100, lower values at larger stresses |
| Coercivity, H _c | 10 Oe |
| Hysteresis (major loop) | 1000 J/m ³ |
| Curie Temp. | ≈ 950 K |
| Density | 7800 kg/m ³ |
| Hard Young's Modulus | 75 GPa |
| Soft Young's Modulus | \approx 40 GPa, achieved during magnetic moment rotation |
| Tensile Strength | ≈ 350 MPa |
| Elongation | ≈ 1% |



Typical as-grown Strain-H Curves (under various compressive loads)

As Grown, Non-Stress Annealed SH Magnetostriction vs. Magnetic Field





Typical as-grown B-H Curves (under various compressive loads)

As Grown, Non-Stress Annealed BH Magnetostriction vs. Magnetic Field





Villari Effect for Galfenol Sensing/Energy Harvesting



Compressive stress vs. flux density

Graph from testing completed by Dr. Toshiyuki Ueno, Kanazawa University, Japan Test results from a typical Galfenol sample



Comparison to Terfenol-D

- Less magnetic field required to reach saturation
- Larger pre-stresses maybe necessary



Strain vs. Magnetic Field

- Larger saturation flux density
- Higher permeability
- Less hysteresis



Flux Density vs. Magnetic Field



Galfenol Characteristics

- Photos shown are of 18.4 at% Ga samples, nominal composition
- Material can be machined using conventional machining techniques; such as mills, lathes, and EDM's
- Material can be welded using TIG welding techniques



Galfenol plate TIG welded to a steel cylinder





Fabricated Galfenol Part Examples



Laminated and machined threads



Laminated and milled stack



Forged and machined horseshoes



Machined and laminated "C"-cores



Stress Annealing of Galfenol alloys

Stress annealing process builds in a compressive stress into the Galfenol sample (referred to as an 'uniaxial anisotropy')

- Result: full magnetostrictive performance without application of an external compressive stress mechanism
- Good magnetostrictive performance under tensile loads
- Tension limitation around 50 MPa
- ETREMA has successfully stress annealed Galfenol alloys from 15 at% to 18.4 at% Ga
- Recent processing advancements have doubled the length that can be stress annealed to 250 mm



Typical stress-annealed Strain-H Curves (under various compressive loads)

Stress Annealed SH Magnetostriction vs. Magnetic Field





Typical stress-annealed B-H Curves (under various compressive loads)



Stress Annealed BH Magnetic Flux vs. Magnetic Field

Magnetic Field Intensity -- Kiloamperes/Meter



Energy Harvesting Possibilities

- Galfenol can be designed into various energy harvesting configurations
- Large half-power bandwidths exhibited when directly coupled to large forces or displacements

> Examples shown below for a lab prototype Galfenol energy harvester



Voltage quadrupler circuitry – 90 Hz bandwidth

Voltage doubler circuitry – 180 Hz bandwidth



Conclusions

- Galfenol currently produced using an Advanced Bridgman directional solidification method
- Can use conventional machining and welding techniques to form a variety of shapes
- Galfenol can be stress annealed to operate without an applied compressive load and achieve 100% of it's magnetostrictive performance
- Galfenol's mechanical robustness allow it to be used in a displacement (force) based energy harvester that exhibits large half-power bandwidths

ETREMA is actively searching for collaborators to help advance and integrate Galfenol technologies into next-generation products



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