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## Synthesis of Nanocrystalline Iron Nitrides Using Two-Step Reactive Milling Process

Tech ID: 29387 / UC Case 2014-544-0

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### OTHER INFORMATION

#### CATEGORIZED AS

- » **Energy**
- » Other
- » **Security and Defense**
- » Other
- » **Transportation**
- » Other

#### RELATED CASES

2014-544-0

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Nanocrystalline iron nitride is an important soft magnetic material; however, conventional methods of production don't exist. Synthesis of dense nanocrystalline iron nitrides is not possible by simply annealing elemental iron in NH<sub>3</sub> at temperatures in excess of 600° C since g'-Fe<sub>4</sub>N and other iron nitrides are unstable above 600°C and will decompose. Sandia researchers have discovered that by using a two-step reactive milling process and high pressure spark plasma sintering (SPS) they can quickly and efficiently fabricate bulk g'-Fe<sub>4</sub>N parts.

## FULL DESCRIPTION

The first step in this novel synthesis process takes pure Fe powder (such as commercial gas atomized iron powder) and cryomills it using liquid nitrogen, producing a finer grained material with a significant amount of vacancies, grain boundaries and dislocations, allowing for faster diffusion of nitrogen gas into the iron crystalline lattice. Unlike typical Fe powder, cryomilled powder allows nitriding during the second ball-milling step with NH<sub>3</sub> to occur at room temperature, eliminating the need for high temperatures. Finally, the raw iron nitride nanocrystalline powder is sintered to form dense iron nitrides (such as g'-Fe<sub>4</sub>N) using SPS, which prevents significant grain growth and decomposition of iron nitride phases due to its low sintering temperature (< 600 °C), fast heating rate, and brief consolidation cycle. The resulting product is produced in less time and with considerably less energy than conventional methods. Additionally, through the use of shaped dies, SPS can directly create parts using a process called net-shaping, which completely eliminates the need for follow-up machining. Parts, such as toroidal and E-core shaped transformer cores, can be fabricated directly from raw iron nitride powders.

## SUGGESTED USES

Electronics/magnetics manufacturing

Renewable energy

Transportation

Grid scale energy

Distributed energy at the home/consumer level

Defense

## ADVANTAGES

Cost effective

Time-saving

Environmentally-friendly

## PATENT STATUS

Country	Type	Number	Dated	Case
United States Of America	Issued Patent	9,963,344	05/08/2018	2014-544

## STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Proposed - TRL 2 Technology concept and/or application formulated

**UCI** Beall  
Applied Innovation

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