



# Technical Data Sheet - NdFeB Magnets / Neodymium Iron Boron Magnets

Temperature Ratings (Please note - your application will affect the performance available)

MAGNET TYPE SUFFIX	Rev. Temp. Coef. of Induction (Br), $\alpha$ , %/°C (20-100°C)	Rev. Temp. Coef. of Intrinsic Coercivity (Hci), $\beta$ , %/°C (20-100°C)	Max. Working Temperature (based on a High working point)
	-0.120	-0.70	80 °C = 176 °F *
M	-0.115	-0.65	100 °C = 212 °F *
H	-0.110	-0.60	120 °C = 248 °F
SH	-0.105	-0.55	150 °C = 302 °F
UH	-0.100	-0.55	180 °C = 356 °F
EH	-0.095	-0.50	200 °C = 392 °F
VH / AH	-0.090	-0.49	230 °C = 446 °F

\* Please note that N54, N52, N50, N52M and N50M are rated to a maximum of 60°C (140°F).

## Coatings Available

NdFeB should always be given a protective coating to minimise corrosion risk. There are currently over 40 options for magnet finish.

Nickel Copper Nickel (NiCuNi) is the standard (default) coating. This NiCuNi coating is applied unless otherwise requested.

A Zinc (Zn) coating is sometimes used as an alternative to NiCuNi - it is not as shiny as the Nickel finish and is not as good on corrosion resistance.

Nickel Copper Nickel plus Epoxy provides a double coating with improved corrosion resisting properties.

Gold and Silver plating is actually a Gold or Silver layer on top of standard NiCuNi. Black nickel finish is a dull grey/black colour.

Undamaged coatings will prolong magnet lifetime but only if the magnets are used in good environmental conditions (e.g. warm, dry, no humidity).

It is impossible to guarantee that NdFeB magnets will be free from long term corrosion. For such requirements consider plated SmCo and any Ferrite magnets.

When using glue you are bonding onto the plating or coating rather than the material itself. If the plating or coating fails, the magnet may become free to move.



Nickel-Copper-Nickel (Ni-Cu-Ni) [standard coating]	Everlube (6102G, 10047)	Nickel (Ni)	Zinc (Zn)
Nickel-Copper plus Black Nickel	White Zinc	Black Zinc	Epoxy (Black)
Epoxy (Grey)	Copper (NiCu)	Copper (NiCuNiCu)	Tin (Sn)
Gold (Au) [this is actually NiCuNi plus Gold]	Ni-Cu-Ni plus Rubber	Zn plus Rubber	Zinc Chromate
Silver (Ag) [this is actually NiCuNi plus Silver]	Parylene C	Ni-Cu-Ni plus Parylene C	Ni-Cu-Ni-Au-ParyleneC
Phosphate Passivation	PTFE ("Teflon®") in white	PTFE ("Teflon®") in silvery	PTFE ("Teflon®") in grey
PTFE ("Teflon®") in black	Titanium (Ti)	Titanium Nitride (TiN)	(Zinc-Nickel) ZnNi
Chrome (black)	Chrome (bright/standard)	Ni-Cu-Ni plus Epoxy	Ni-Cu-Ni plus PTFE
Zn plus Everlube	Tin (Sn) plus Parylene C	Rhodium	Potted (various)
Coloured (red, green, blue, pink, purple, etc)	Painted (various)	Adhesive / Silicone Seal (assemblies)	Potted (various - assemblies)
Uncoated (bare - recommend vacuum packing as well)	Plastic encased (this fits around pre-coated magnets to give additional protection and is not hermetic)		

Other coatings may be possible - please let us know your requirements.

## Relative Coating Performance - Examples (your application and its environmental condition may give different results)

PLATING APPLIED 6 commonly coating examples given (other coatings exist)	Overall Thickness (1 micron = 1/1000th mm) (1 micron = 0.03937 mil) (1 inch = 1000 mil)	Pressure Cooker Test (PCT) Test is:- 2 bar, 120°C and 100% RH (hours until corrosion could start to be noted)	Salt Spray Test Test is:- 5% NaCl solution at 35°C (hours until corrosion could start to be noted)
Nickel Copper Nickel (NiCuNi)	15-21 microns	48 hours	24 hours
NiCu + Black Nickel	15-21 microns	48 hours	24 hours
NiCuNi + Black Epoxy	20-28 microns	72 hours	48 hours
NiCuNi + Gold	16-23 microns	72 hours	36 hours
NiCuNi + Silver	16-23 microns	48 hours	24 hours
Zinc	7-15 microns	24 hours	12 hours

## Physical Characteristics (Typical)

Characteristic	Symbol	Unit	Value
Density	D	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	7.5
Vickers Hardness	Hv	D.P.N	570
Compression Strength	C.S	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	780
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	C/I	10 <sup>-6</sup> /°C	3.4
	C.L	10 <sup>-6</sup> /°C	-4.8
Electrical Resistivity	$\rho$	$\mu \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$	150
Temperature coefficient of resistivity	$\alpha$	10 <sup>-4</sup> /°C	2
Electrical Conductivity	$\sigma$	10 <sup>5</sup> S/m	0.667
Thermal Conductivity	k	kCal/(m.h.°C)	7.7
Specific Heat Capacity	c	kCal/(kg.°C)	0.12
Tensile Strength	$\sigma_{UTS}$ , or $S_U$	kg/mm <sup>2</sup>	8
Young's Modulus	$\lambda$ / E	10 <sup>11</sup> N/m <sup>2</sup>	1.6
Flexural Strength	$\beta$	10 <sup>12</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /N	9.8
Compressibility	$\sigma$	10 <sup>-12</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /N	9.8
Rigidity	E.I	N/m <sup>2</sup>	0.64
Poisson's Ratio	$\nu$		0.24
Curie Temperature	Tc	°C	310

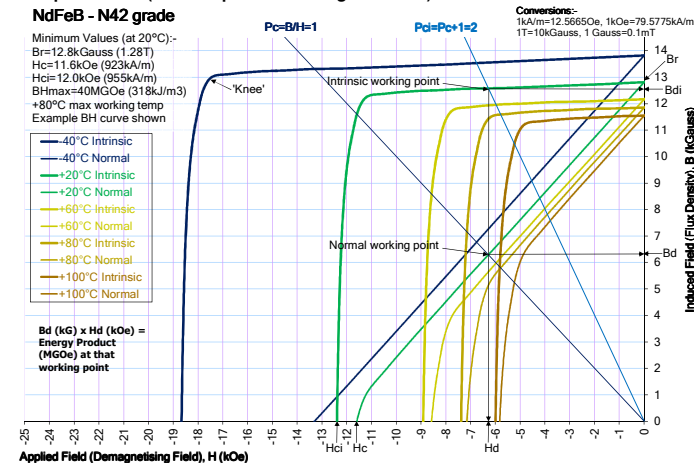
## Dimensional Tolerances

The standard NdFeB magnet tolerance is +/-0.1mm. It is possible to produce most shapes to +/-0.05mm tolerances but the magnet may cost more.

For tighter tolerances we would have to review the shape to inform you of the tolerances we could achieve (most applications +/-0.05mm is the best).

The shape and finish determines the tolerances that can be achieved. Please contact us for a free and without obligation quotation.

## Example of a BH (second quadrant demagnetisation) curve



## Additional Notes

The magnet shape, its environment, and the actual application affect how the NdFeB magnet will perform. Temperature is important as well as damp or wet conditions.

When determining suitability, you should analyse the Intrinsic curve not the Normal curve.

By keeping the intrinsic working point above the 'knee' and ideally at the BHmax working point maximum performance is possible.

If you have any more questions, require technical assistance and would like a quotation, simply contact us.

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