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# MAGNITO

The Possibility of New Ultra-Strong  
Complex Magnet Materials

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Advanced Research Projects Agency – Energy (ARPA-E)

**August 25, 2025**

## Executive Orders

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Establishing the National  
Energy Dominance Council

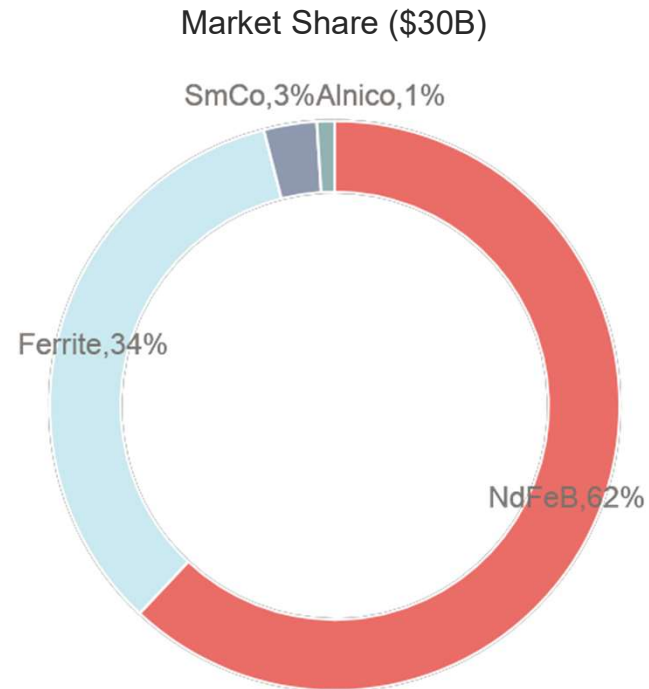
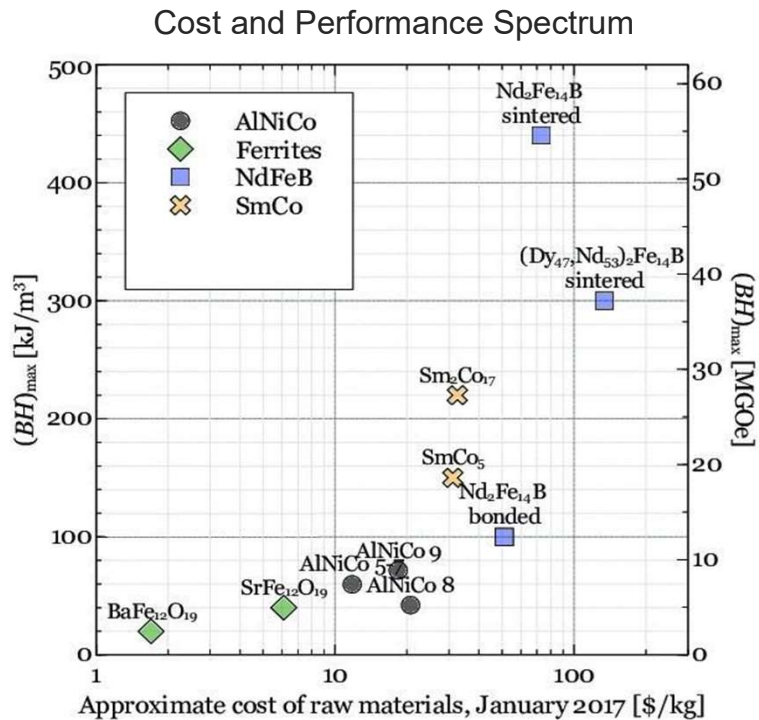
Immediate Measures to Increase  
American Mineral Production

UNLEASHING AMERICA'S OFFSHORE  
CRITICAL MINERALS AND RESOURCES

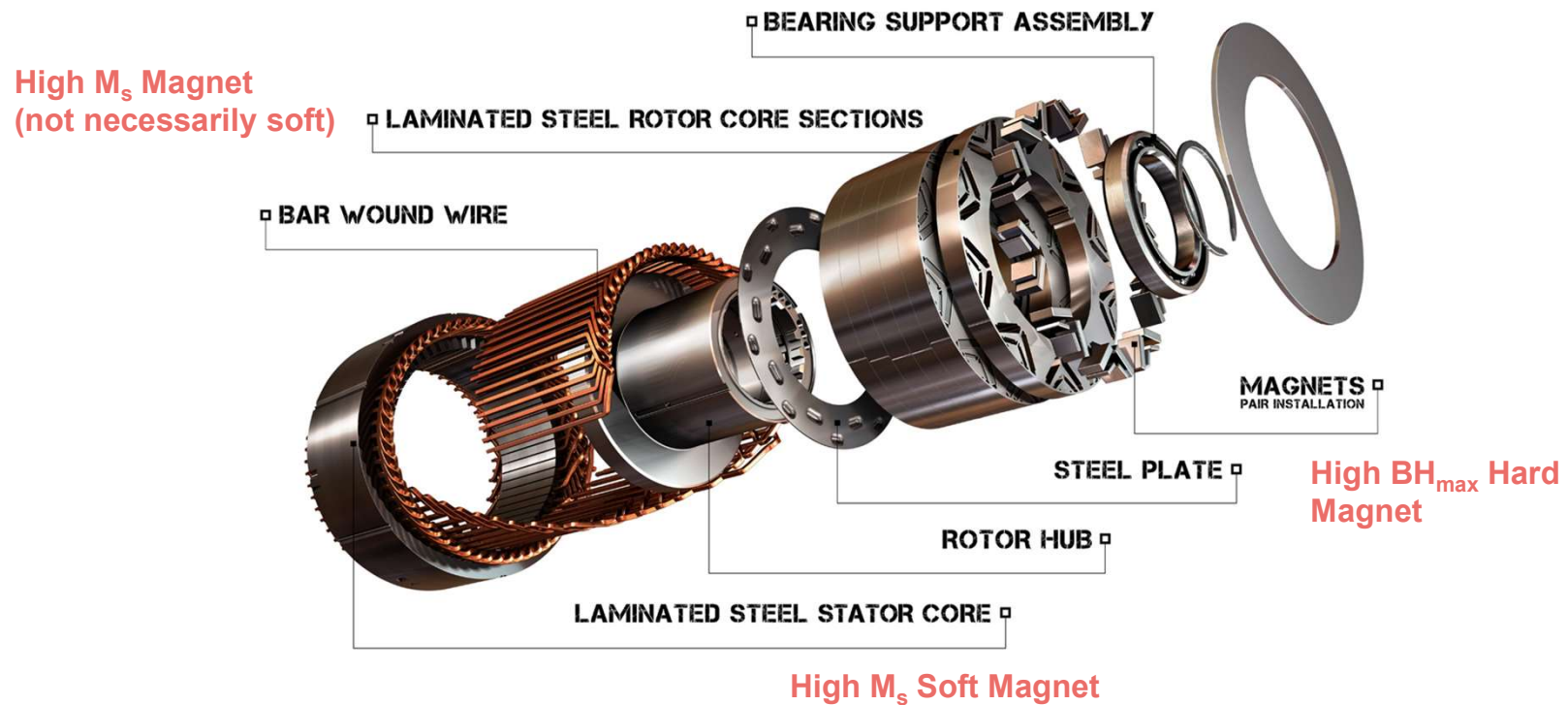
ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY AND  
ECONOMIC RESILIENCE THROUGH SECTION  
232 ACTIONS ON PROCESSED CRITICAL  
MINERALS AND DERIVATIVE PRODUCTS

“Our national and economic security are now acutely threatened by our reliance upon hostile foreign powers’ mineral production. It is imperative for our national security that the United States take immediate action to facilitate domestic mineral production to the maximum possible extent.”

# Strongest Magnets have the Largest Market Share

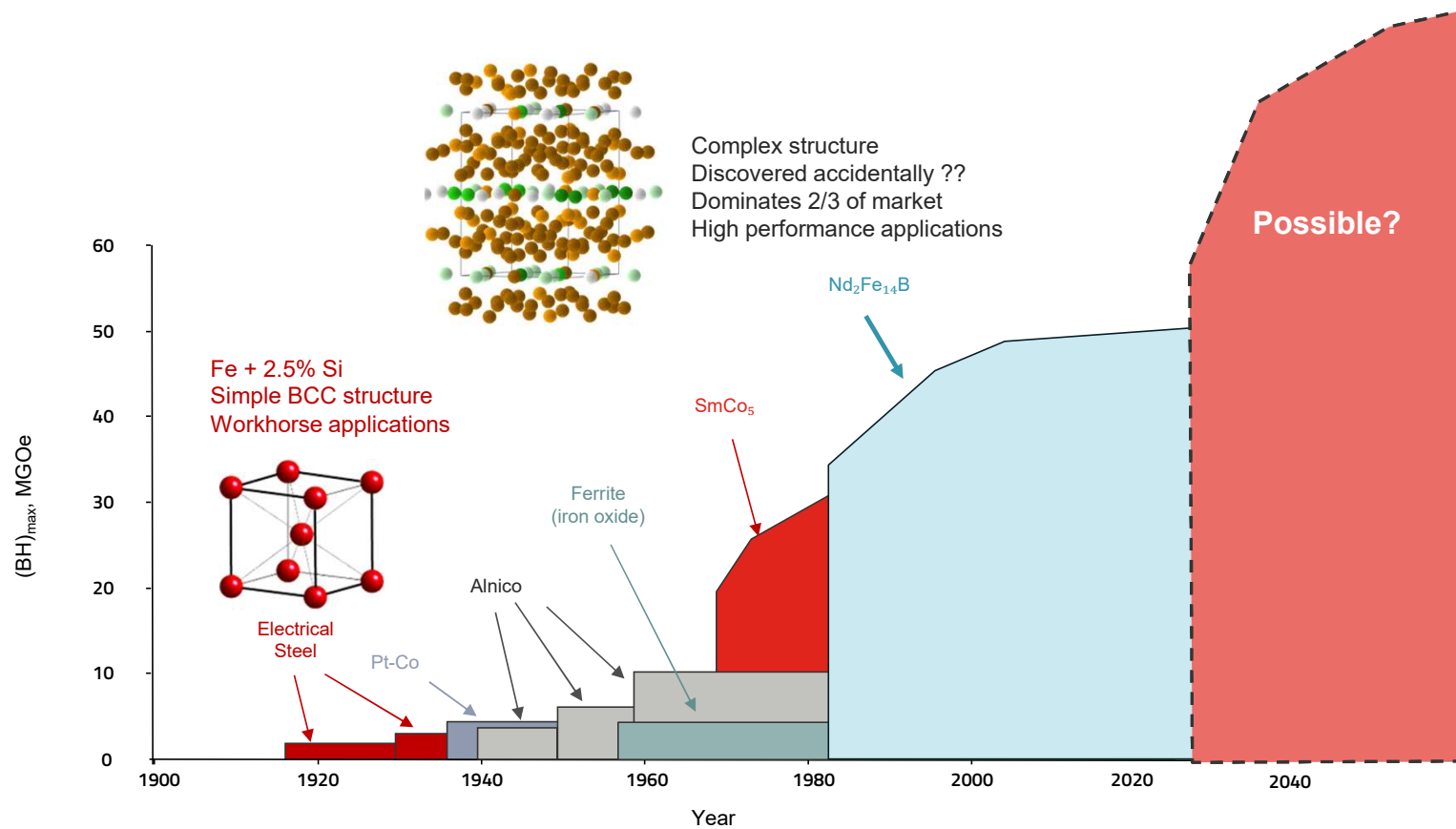


# Permanent Magnet Motor-Generator: Hard, Soft and ??

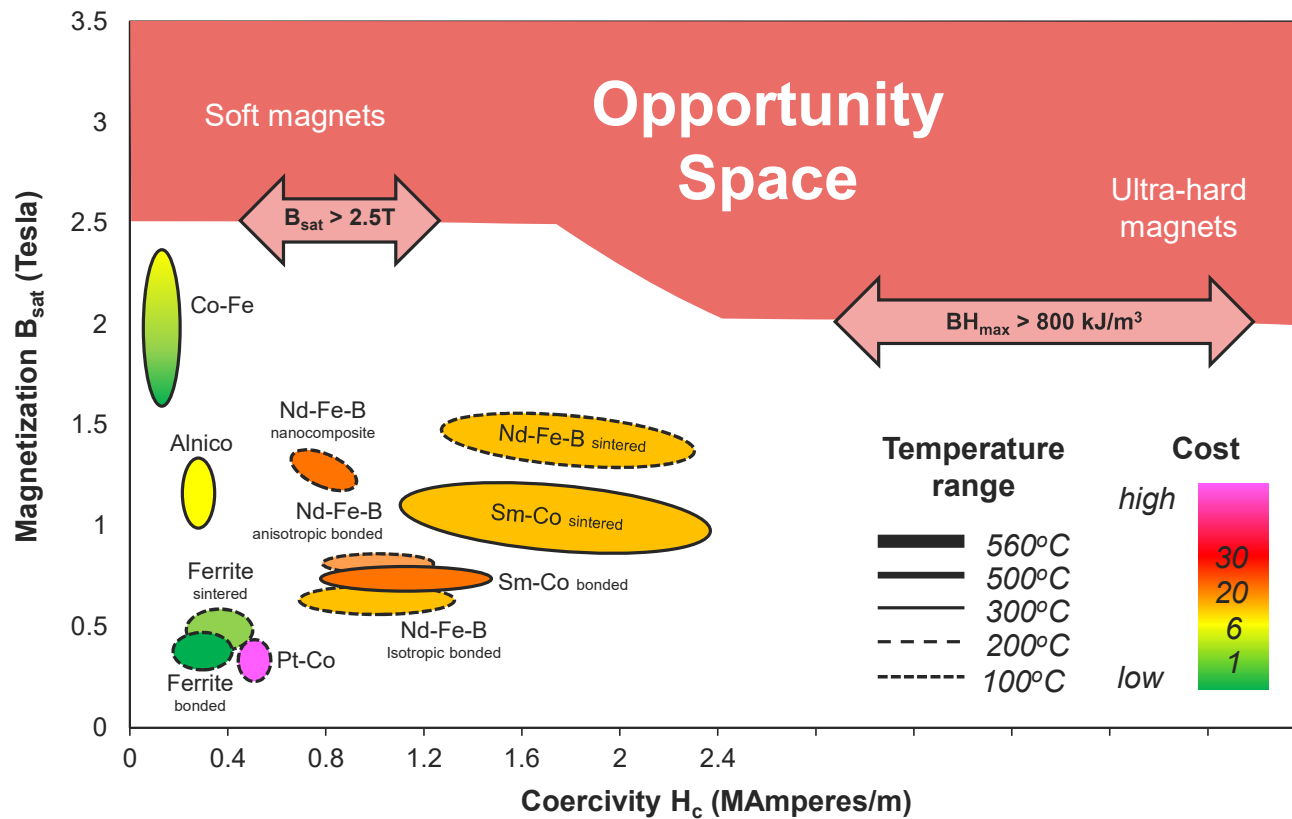


Interior permanent magnet (IPM) motor

# No New Magnets Developed for Over 40 Years



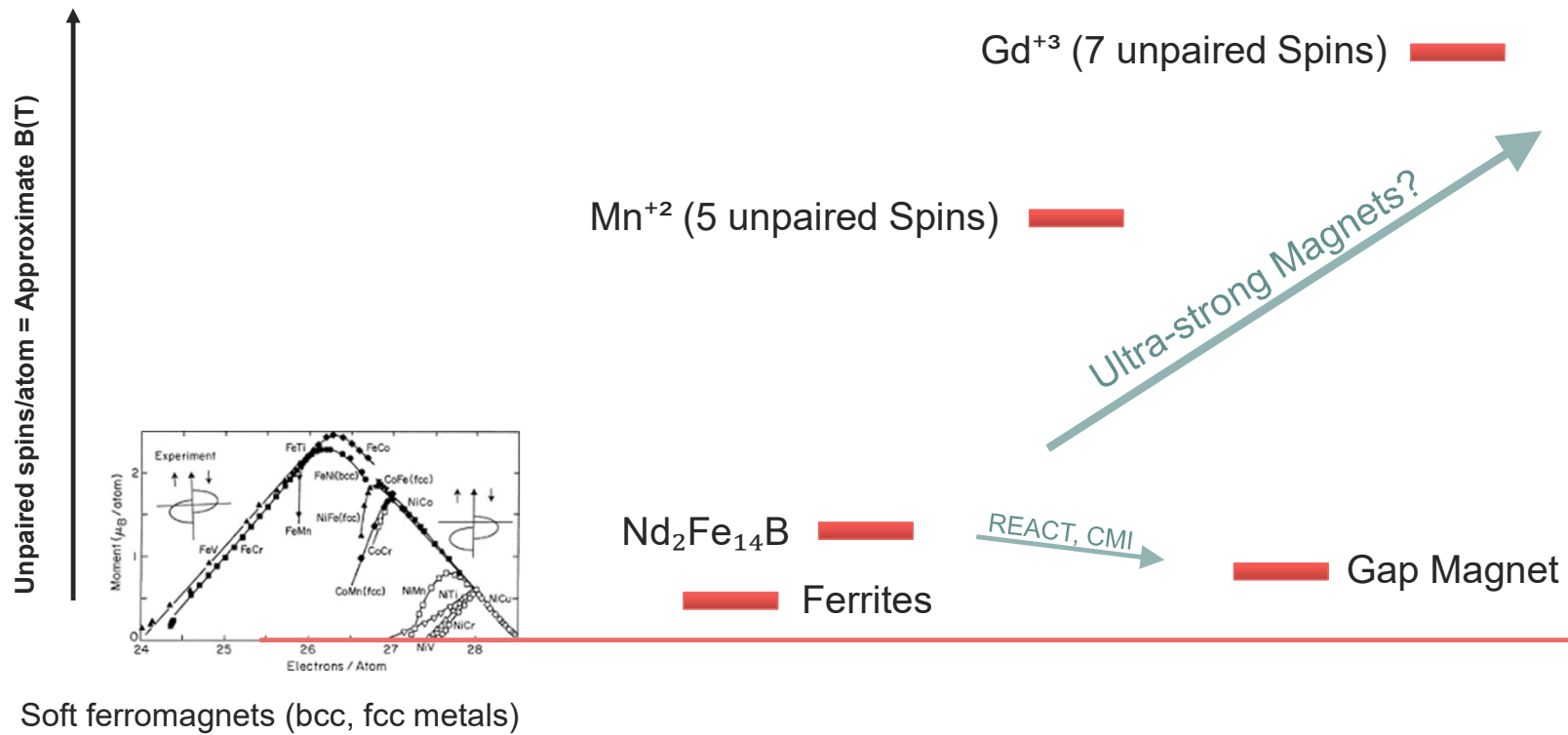
# What Metrics Would Revolutionize Magnets ?



Higher B Field  
than any soft or hard magnet  
 $B_{sat} > 2.5 \text{ T}$

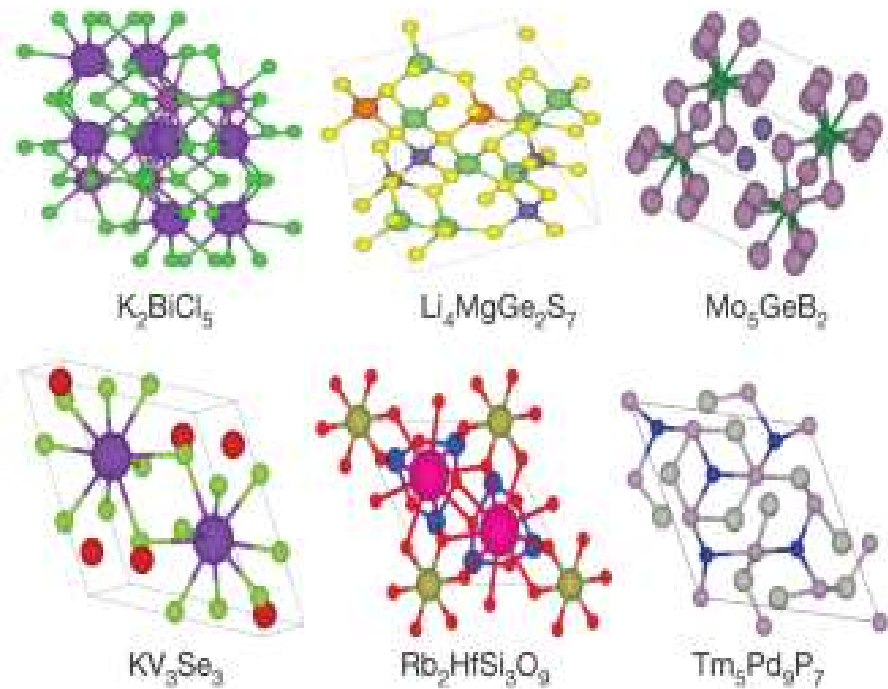
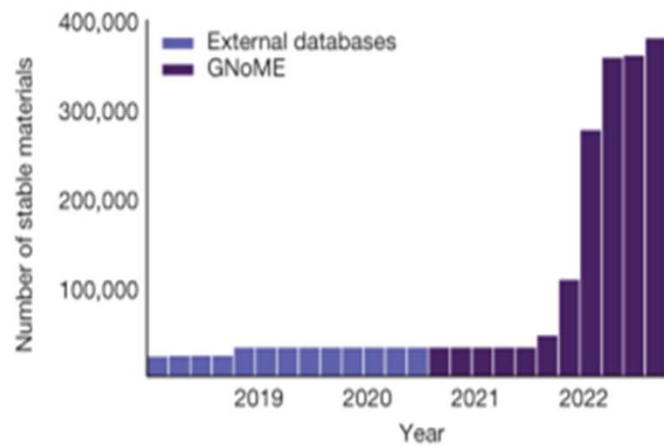
2× increase in  $BH_{max}$   
> 800 kJ/m<sup>3</sup>  
(100MGOe)  
will require  $B_{sat} > 2 \text{ T}$

# What is Possible ?

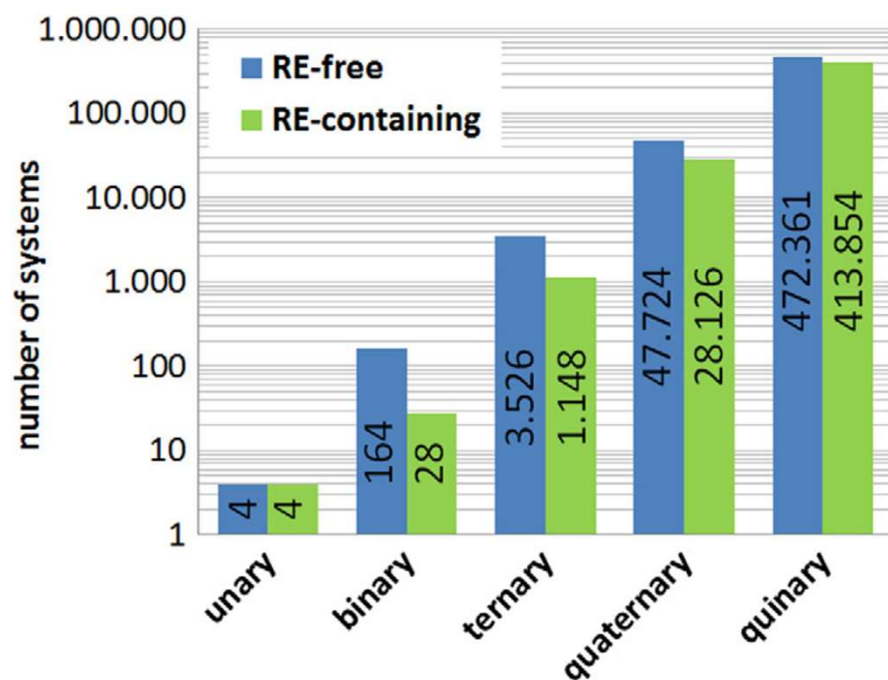


# Computational Materials Discovery

## Google DeepMind 2 million new materials



# Potential for New Compounds and Structures

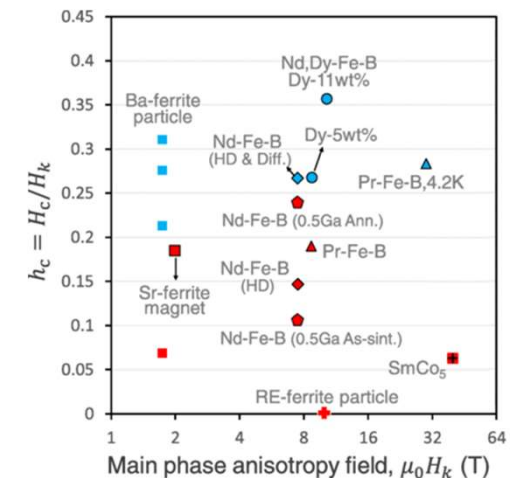


|                               | Unique Combinations | Standard        | Missing                | Interesting     | Unlikely                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Chemical filter               | -                   | Allowed         | Allowed                | Forbidden       | Forbidden               |
| Materials Project             | -                   | Known           | Unknown                | Known           | Unknown                 |
| Binary ( $A_wB_x$ )           | 225,879             | 3,627 (1.6 %)   | 9,837 (4.4 %)          | 6,354 (2.8 %)   | 206,061 (91.2 %)        |
| Ternary ( $A_wB_xC_y$ )       | 77,637,589          | 24,713 (0.03 %) | 10,754,728 (13.9 %)    | 12,153 (0.01 %) | 66,845,995 (86.1 %)     |
| Quaternary ( $A_wB_xC_yD_z$ ) | 16,902,534,325      | 16,455 (0.00 %) | 2,909,418,527 (17.2 %) | 962 (0.00 %)    | 13,993,098,381 (82.8 %) |

about 100k relevant 4 element systems for Magnets, maybe 1% examined  
D. Goll, et al, "Novel Permanent Magnets by High-Throughput Experiments," *JOM*, 67 (2015)  
H. Park, et al, "Mapping inorganic crystal chemical space," *Faraday Discussions*, 256 (2025)

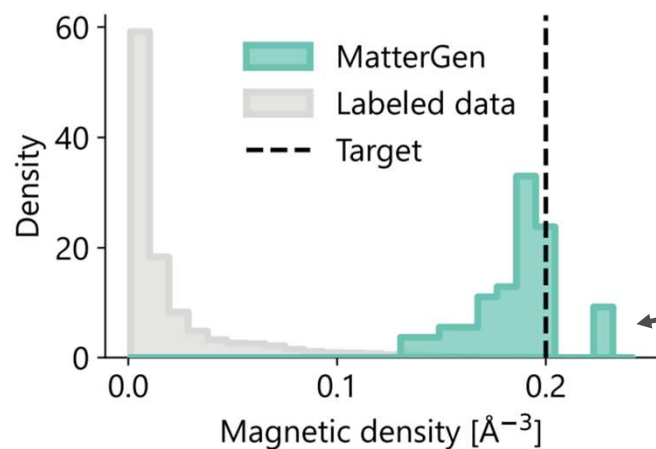
## Magnetic Properties we can Calculate: $B_{\text{sat}}$ , $T_c$ , $H_a$

- Saturation Moment  $B_{\text{sat}}$ 
  - relatively easy for high throughput (maybe DMFT for RE)
    - Given a magnet order (e.g. Ferromagnetic or AntiFerromagnetic)
  - Complex Antiferromagnetic order is a challenge for high throughput
- Curie Temperature  $T_c$ 
  - Demonstrated but not high throughput
- Anisotropy Field  $H_a$   
as Upper bound for Coercivity (and  $BH_{\text{max}}$ )
  - Requires greater accuracy calculations but could be high throughput
  - From Magneto-Crystalline Anisotropy Energy (MAE)
  - $H_c < 1/4 H_a$  (Brown Paradox)
  - KKR-CPA + open core + SIC appears to work for RE+disorder

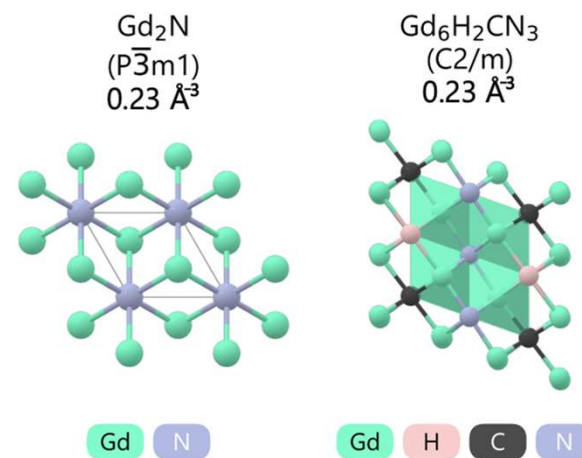


## Add Calculation of Magnetization and Target High B

Microsoft MatterGen  
140 new high B materials

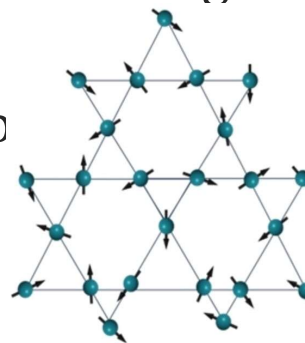


Density Functional Theory (DFT)  
Calculate magnetization B

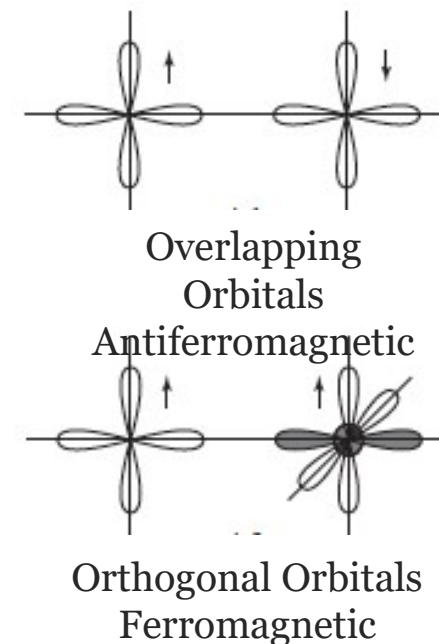


## New Structure – Bonding Strategies ?

- Can High Spin Ions make Ferromagnets ?
  - High Spin (e.g.  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  5 unpaired spins) often in Insulators
    - crystal field splitting ?
  - High Spin  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  is usually Antiferromagnetic
- Direct Exchange explained by Goodenough-Kanamori Rules
  - Strong Antiferromagnetic coupling between overlapping half
  - Weak Ferromagnetic coupling when orbitals are orthogonal
- Strategy – Find 3D structure
  - prevents or frustrates Antiferromagnetic coupling
  - maximizes Ferromagnetic coupling
  - Anisotropic for Coercivity

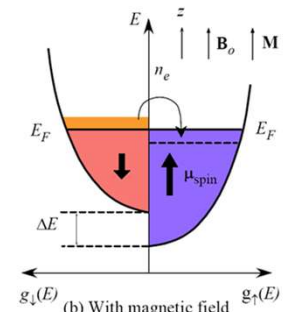


Spin Frustrated Kagome Lattice

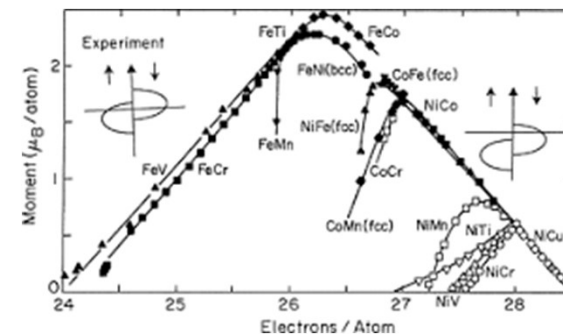


# Physics – Exchange Coupling of Metals

- DFT (+DMFT) predicts result but does not give strategy
  - Various structures, electron count, pressures can be calculated to ML a strategy?
- Direct Exchange coupling between spins
  - Depends on electron count (Slater-Pauling)
    - chemical doping
  - What leads to strong exchange splitting (Stoner Magnetism)?
    - giving high number of unpaired spins per atom
    - High DOS, is there an ideal, engineered DOS?
- Conduction electron mediated (indirect) exchange
  - e.g., RKKY is oscillatory
  - Depends on interatomic distance
    - physical and chemical pressure
- MAE – from Anisotropic structure



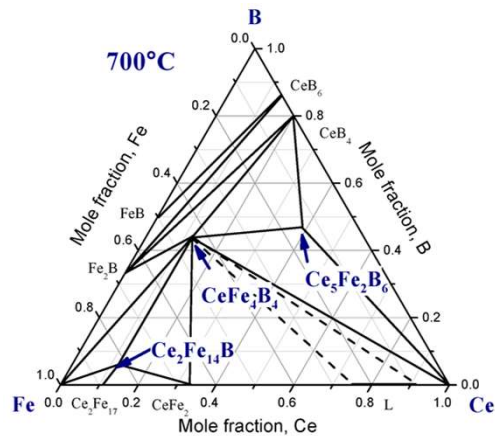
Exchange Splitting  
Stoner magnetism



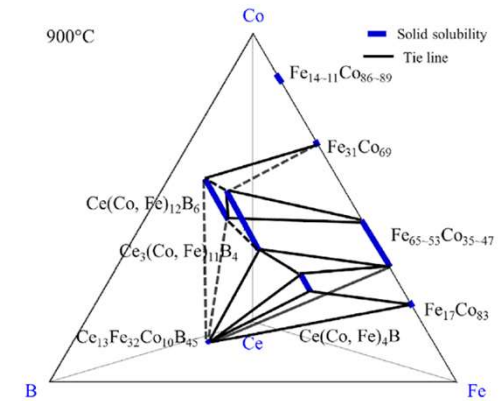
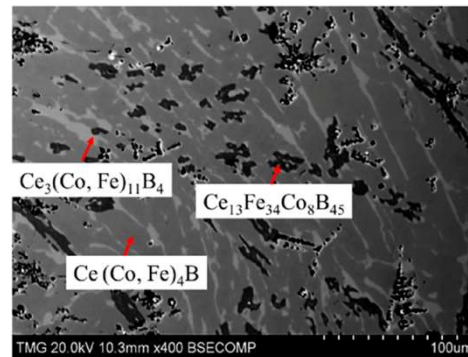
Slater-Pauling  $B_{\text{sat}}$  vs Electron Count

# Experimental Systematic Phase Diagram Searches

Equilibrium phase diagram enables systematic searching



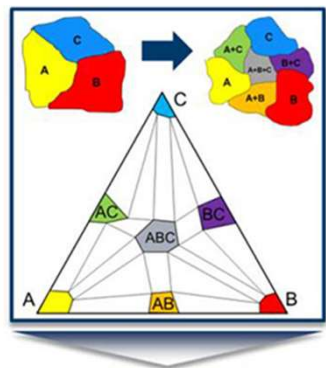
Ce-Fe-B Ternary diagram at 700C



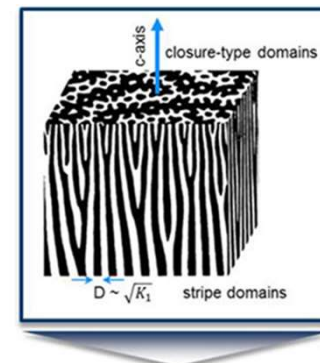
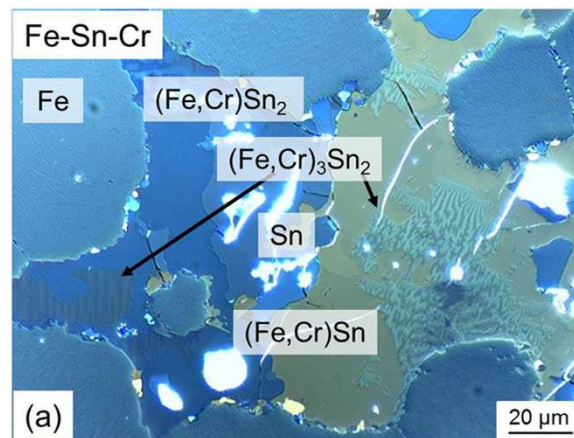
Projection of Ce-Fe-Co-B Quaternary

# High Throughput Experiments and Characterization

- Using diffusion couple with incomplete reaction
  - Thin films also possible but eventually we need  $\sim \text{cm}^3$  materials
- SEM or optical microscopy for phase identification
- Kerr Microscopy for magnetic property estimation,  $B_s$ ,  $T_c$ , Anisotropy

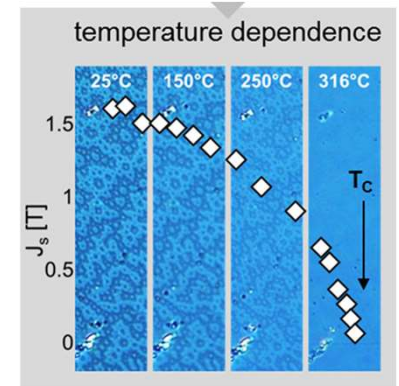


scan the systems



identify magnetic phases

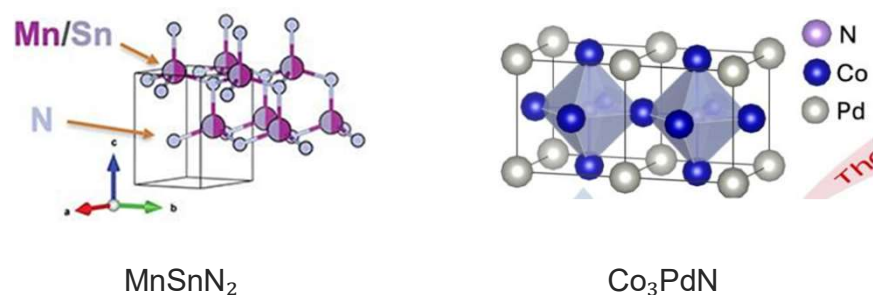
Anisotropy from  
domain spacing



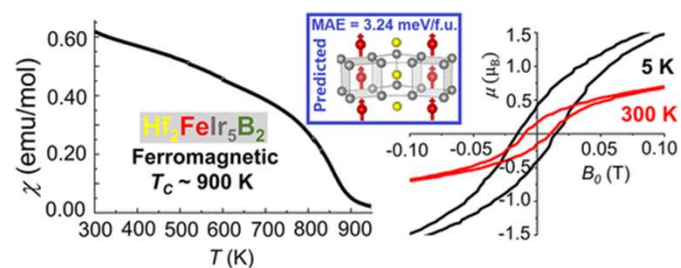
Saturation and  $T_c$   
from Kerr Intensity

# Examples of New Complex Magnet Materials

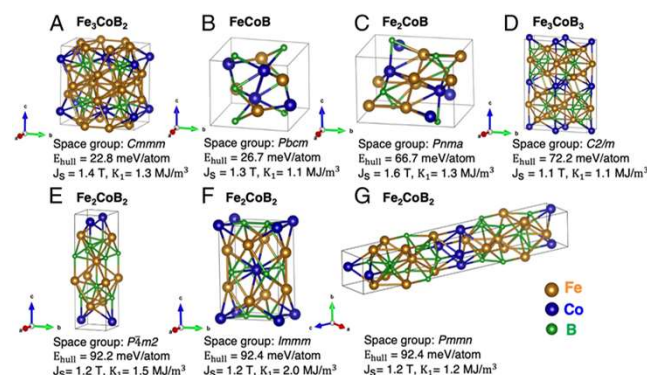
- Nitrides



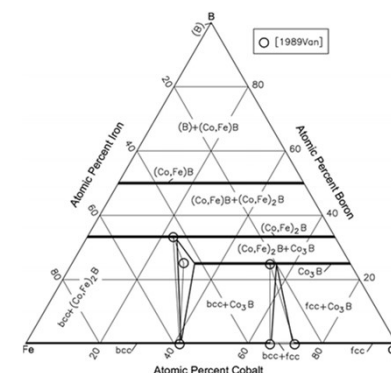
- Borides Hf<sub>2</sub>MIr<sub>5</sub>B<sub>2</sub> (M = Fe, Mn)



- Fe<sub>3</sub>CoB<sub>2</sub> discovered using ML

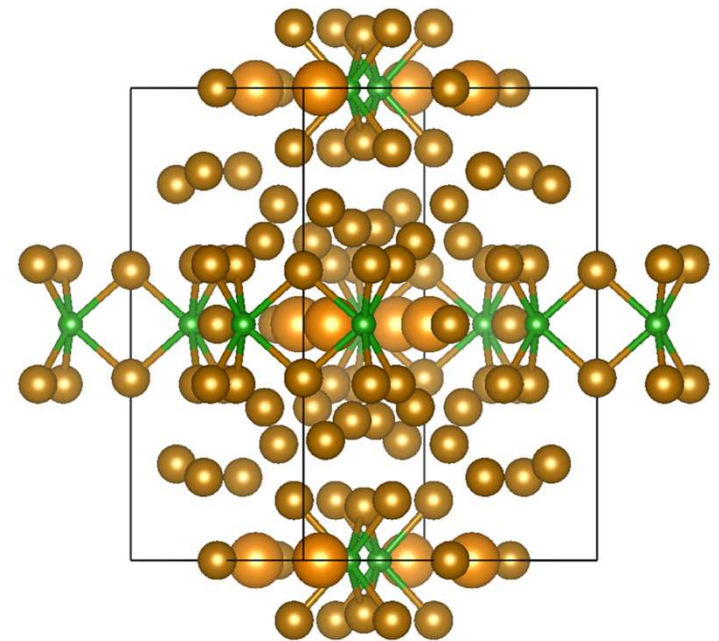


- Fe-Co-C, Fe-Co-Si



## Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B as Example and Test Case for Search

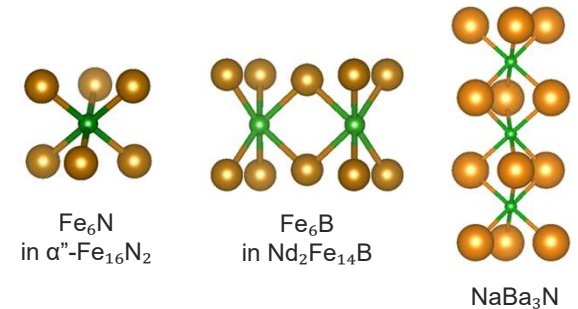
- 3 distinctly different elements
- 3 different structure environments (not just alloy)
  - Fe as a high B<sub>s</sub> but soft phase
  - Strong Fe<sub>6</sub>B bonds – enforce anisotropic structure?  
Help exchange splitting of Fe?
  - Rare Earth for Magnetic crystalline Anisotropy?
- Stable phase (multiple synthesis routes possible)
  - Commercialized within months of discovery
- If your search wouldn't find Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B is it broad enough?
  - only searching random alloy of binary compound ?
  - or interstitial structure of known binary alloy?



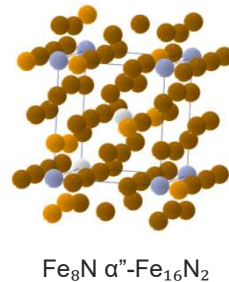
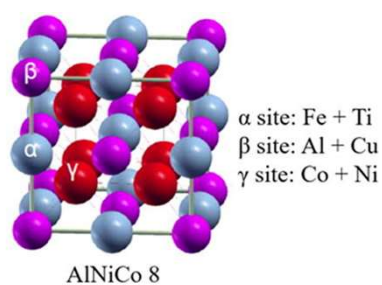
Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B

# Solid State Sub-nitride, -boride Chemistry of Fe-based Magnets

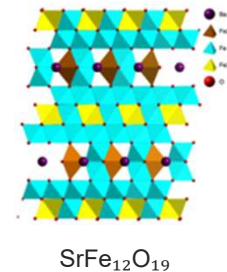
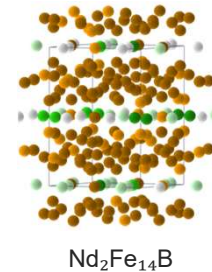
- Fe, Co, Ni and Rare Earth elements make the best Ferromagnets
  - Any d-shell or f-shell element with unpaired spins
- Interstitial Boron, Carbon, Nitrogen
  - Sub nitrides, borides, carbides, Si, P ...
  - Metal-Interstitial bond good for exchange? Crystal field splitting ?
- Anisotropic structure good for hard magnets
  - Usually 3 or more different atomic sites



## High symmetry magnets with low coercivity

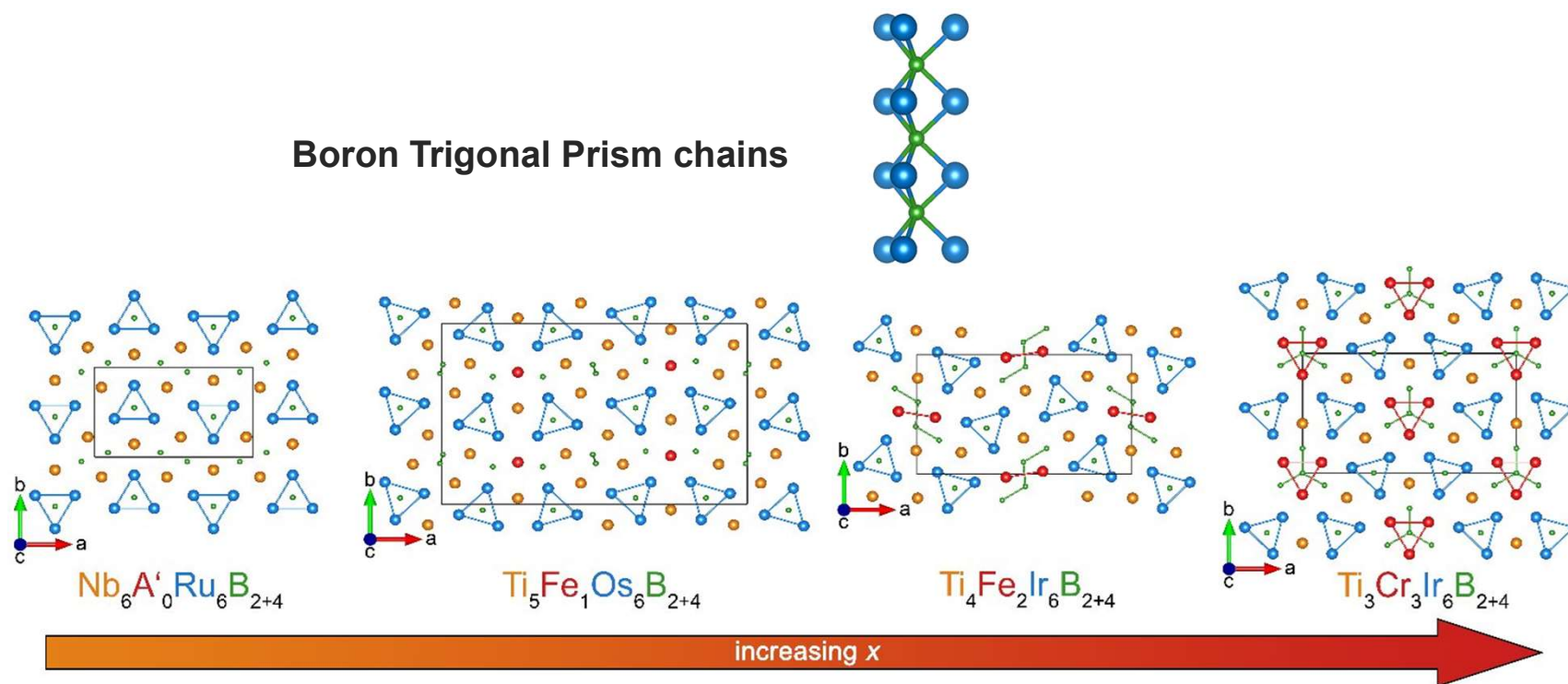


## Strongly directional magnets with high coercivity



## Example of Structural Motifs

### Boron Trigonal Prism chains



- Structure-building block principles to discover new structures containing **magnetic elements**:
- New ferromagnets have been discovered in all structures already.  $x$  = number of A'

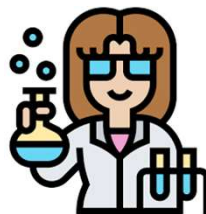
## Teaming is Likely Necessary



Computational Structure Discovery  
High Throughput Stability



Computational Physics  $B_{\text{sat}}$ ,  $T_c$ ,  $H_a$   
Physics Strategies: High  $B_{\text{sat}}$  Ferromagnetism

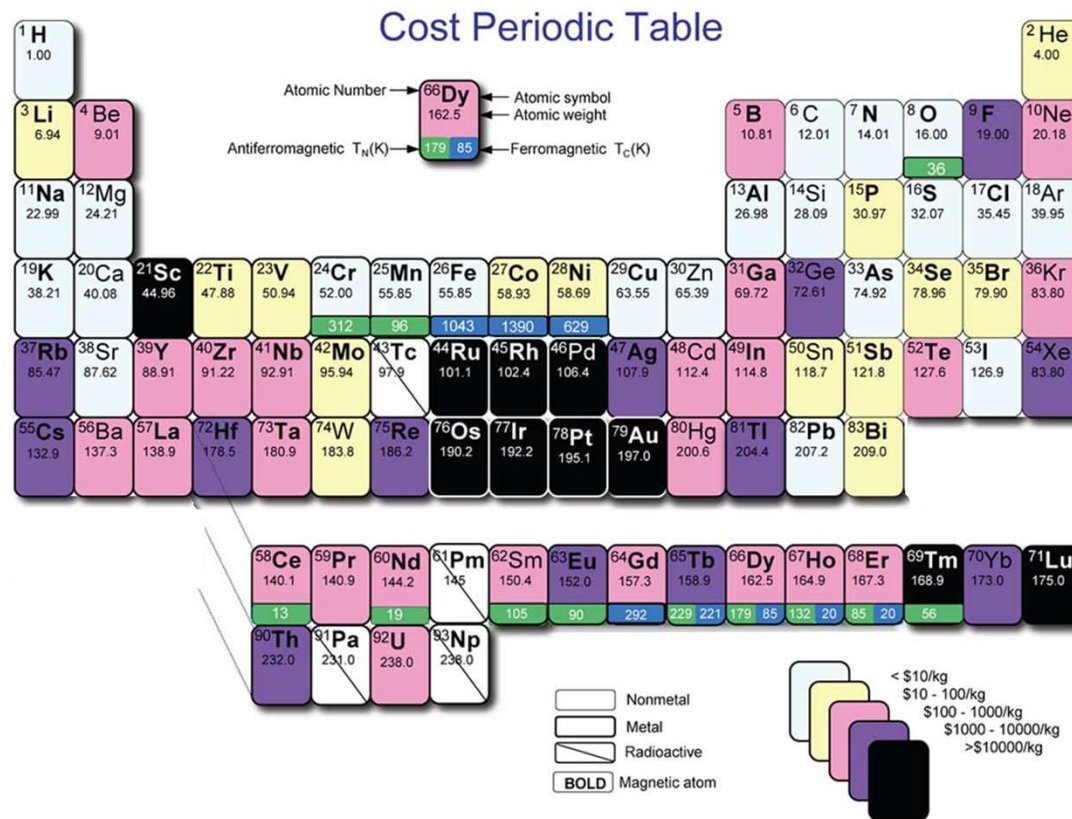


Synthesis and Characterization  
Chemical Strategies



Microstructure, Processing and  
Application Engineering

# Cost Considerations Should Be Appropriate For Target Application



## Manufacturability – Typical Applications Require $\sim\text{cm}^3$ Pellets

Commercial neo magnets



Typical sintered pellets



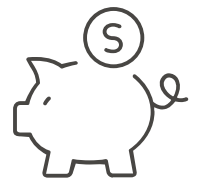
Thin Films or small quantities of nanopowder will need  
to show viable path for manufacturability

# Proposed Program Metrics

| Performance Metrics                                 | State of the art      | Target                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>M1. Strength of magnet material</b>              |                       |                                 |
| a) Magnetic flux density $B_{\text{sat}}$ <b>or</b> | 2.2 Tesla             | > 2.5 Tesla                     |
| b) Maximum energy product $(BH)_{\text{max}}$       | 400 kJ/m <sup>3</sup> | > 800 kJ/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| <b>M2. Manufacturability</b>                        | -                     | 1 cm <sup>3</sup> total pellets |
| <b>M3. Curie temperature</b>                        | -                     | >200°C                          |
| <b>M4. Cost</b>                                     | -                     | < \$1,000/kg                    |

These metrics are aggressive targets intended to exclude incremental approaches.

Proposed program structure: \$20M  
6-10 projects  
\$500K - \$3M per project



Double  
power density



Reduce reliance on  
critical materials

## Meeting the Metrics – Example of possible path to success

- Midterm Goal 1: Calculated  $B_{\text{sat}} > 2.5 \text{ T}$  or  $B_{\text{sat}} \times H_A / 16 > 800 \text{ kJ/m}^3$  and  $T_C > 200^\circ\text{C}$  in new material
  - $H_C$  can be expected to reach  $H_A/4$ , With limit of  $B_{\text{sat}} / \mu_0$
  - $BH_{\text{max}}$  approximately  $B_{\text{sat}} \times H_{\text{CB}} / 4$   
since  $\mu_0 H_{\text{CB}}$  is at most  $B_{\text{sat}}$ , need  $B_{\text{sat}} > 2T$
- Midterm Goal 2: Measured  $B_{\text{sat}} > 2.5 \text{ T}$  or  $B_{\text{sat}} \times H_A / 16 > 800 \text{ kJ/m}^3$  and  $T_C > 200^\circ\text{C}$  in  $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^3$  of new material
- Final Goal:  $B_{\text{sat}} > 2.5 \text{ T}$  or  $BH_{\text{max}} > 800 \text{ kJ/m}^3$  and  $T_C > 200^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $1 \text{ cm}^3$  of solid material

definitions: (experiment or computational)

- $B_{\text{sat}}$  Saturation Magnetization at 300K, extrapolation to  $H=0$  Tesla, converted to B in Tesla
- $T_C$  Curie Temperature where  $B_{\text{sat}}(\text{Temp})$  vanishes
- $BH_{\text{max}}$  at 300K, reported in  $\text{kJ/m}^3$
- $H_A$  anisotropy field at 300K of major axis, reported in MA/m or  $\mu_0 H_A$  in Tesla

# If It Works, It Will Matter !



Robots



Generators



Drones  
Electric aircraft



Industrial motors



Medical  
equipment



Consumer  
electronics



Maglev trains



Other possibilities?

## ARPA-E Engages a Wide Range of Stakeholders to Disrupt the Status Quo



*Together, We Bring  
Power to Possibility.*

We operate at the nexus of academia,  
industry, investment, and government.

