

5

B

10.81

↑ Hardness
 ↑ Conductivity
 ↓ Density

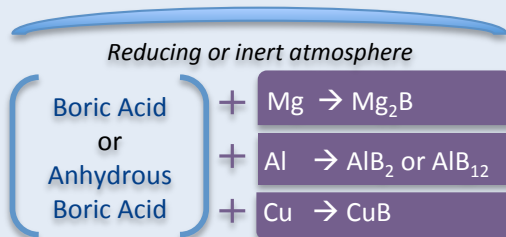
Powder Metallurgy (PM)

BORON in Ferrous & Non-Ferrous PM

In PM, the presence of **Metal Borides**, whether formed in-situ or added as a premix, provides multiple benefits to formed parts. **Boric Acid**, **Boron Nitride**, and **Boron Carbide** each form intermetallic phases in-situ by forming metal borides.

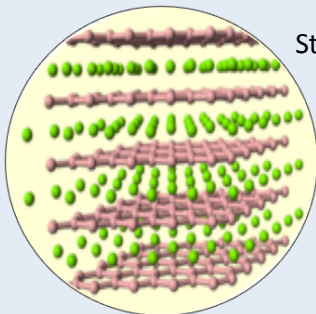
Non-Ferrous PM

In non-ferrous applications, both Anhydrous Boric Acid and Boric Acid are highly interactive with Mg, Al, and Cu. Boron is formed in-situ during sintering under either reducing or inert atmosphere, and further reacts to form metal borides.



EXAMPLE: B₂O₃ + 3Mg = 3MgO + 2B, and B + 2Mg = Mg₂B
 (Small amounts of metal oxides formed can be leached.)

Reaction products Mg₂B, AlB₂, AlB₁₂ and CuB impart **high conductivity**, being present as a dopant in the metallic interstices or around grain boundaries. Even a **small addition of Boric Acid** can make a **large difference in Mg**.



Structurally, the Boron atoms form graphite-like sheets with Mg/Al/Cu atoms between them.

Single crystals of **metal borides** exhibit metallic conductivity along the axis parallel to the basal hexagonal plane.

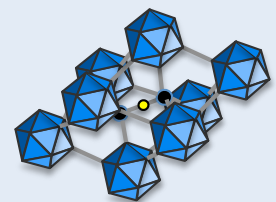
Boron is used in **Ti PM** for aviation (Ti-Al-V-B) to increase mechanical strength.

Ferrous PM

In Ferrous PM, the addition of boron has the following effects:

- ✓ Forms a **liquid phase** during sintering.
- ✓ **Increases density** and **hardness** with increasing sintering temperature.
- ✓ Significantly decreases **wear rate** and **weight loss**.
- ✓ Enhances corrosion resistance of steel.
- ✓ **Enables low temperature** sintering.

Boron Carbide



Boron Carbide Powder has a wide range of industrial applications:

- ⚙️ Wear parts
- ⚙️ Nuclear shielding
- ⚙️ Sintering Aid
- ⚙️ Abrasives
- ⚙️ Ceramic Armor

Parts made with **Boron Carbide** are **harder** and nearly **20-30% lighter** compared to SiC or Al₂O₃ parts.