



Designation: **A1071/A1071M – 11** **A1071/A1071M – 11 (Reapproved 2015)**

## Standard Test Method for Evaluating Hygrothermal Corrosion Resistance of Permanent Magnet Alloys<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A1071/A1071M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the equipment, procedures, and measurement of the resistance of permanent magnet alloys against corrosion in high temperature, high pressure water vapor environments. This test is also known as the Bulk Corrosion Test (BCT).

1.2 The values and equations stated in customary (cgs-emu and inch-pound) units or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within this standard the SI units, when different from customary units, are shown in brackets, the values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D3330/D3330M Test Method for Peel Adhesion of Pressure-Sensitive Tape](#)

2.2 *JEDEC Standards:*<sup>3</sup>

[JESD22-A102-C Accelerated Moisture Resistance – Unbiased Autoclave](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *bulk corrosion test (BCT) grade, n*—grade given to ranges of specific weight loss to indicate the relative corrosion resistance of a material. (The grades are listed in [15.2](#).)

3.1.2 *specific weight loss, n*—weight loss of the specimen per unit of exposed surface area, in units of milligrams per square centimetre, due to corrosion and disintegration.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Permanent magnet samples are exposed to pressurized steam to determine the resistance of these materials, especially rare earth-type permanent magnets, to degradation by the combined action of heat and water vapor. The resulting weight loss (including removed loosely-attached material) is used to rate the hygrothermal corrosion resistance of the magnet.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a controlled corrosive environment which can be utilized to produce relative corrosion resistance information for sintered permanent magnets.

5.2 Although prediction of performance in natural environments has seldom been statistically correlated with corrosion test results, sufficient empirical results are available to support the usefulness of this test in quantifying relative resistance to corrosion from moisture and heat.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from JEDEC Solid State Technology Association, 2500 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201-3834. [www.jedec.org](http://www.jedec.org)

5.3 The reproducibility of results in this test method is dependent on the type, size, and shape of specimens tested, and the control of the operating variables. In any testing program, sufficient replicates should be included to establish confidence limits. Replicates may be run simultaneously, in subsequent test runs, or in duplicate test chambers.

5.4 When multiple test chambers and operators are utilized, efforts shall be made to perform a suitable repeatability and reproducibility study for the equipment, operators, and test method.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 This test method will not yield meaningful results if nonhomogeneous specimens such as assemblies or partially coated magnets are tested because of the potential aggravating effect of galvanic corrosion between dissimilar materials, chemical reactivity with included materials, incompletely exposed surfaces, and difficulty in determining the amount of weight loss attributable to the magnet and coating.

6.2 Many cleansers contain bleach or chlorides which will increase the corrosion rate of the samples being tested. Do not use bleach- or chloride-containing cleansers to clean the interior of the test chamber or sample racks. Nonmetallic scrubbing pads and water rinsing have been found to be suitable for routine cleaning of chambers and racks.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Autoclave*—A heated pressure chamber capable of maintaining pressurized steam at controlled temperature. The temperature shall be maintained within  $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  of the selected temperature for the duration of the exposure. The atmosphere during test shall be saturated steam (100% RH). This can be achieved by venting the chamber as it reaches operating temperature and pressure and resealing the chamber after pressure has been reduced to 5 psi [34 kPa] through venting. The escaping steam purges the chamber of air, leaving only steam within the chamber. While commercial autoclaves are available that have self-contained heaters and timers, a conventional pressure cooker with external heater may also be used, as long as temperature and pressure controls capable of maintaining suitable control of these variables are present.

7.2 *Balance*—With suitable holders capable of measuring the mass of magnetic material to within  $\pm 0.001$  g or  $\pm 0.1\%$  of the magnet's nominal weight (whichever is greater).

7.3 *Specimen Holders or Racks*—Suitable containers or racks which can keep specimens from touching each other or metallic parts of the autoclave chamber. They must be constructed of material that will not affect the corrosion rate of the sample. Suitable materials of construction have been found to be aluminum (see [Note 1](#)), borosilicate or laboratory glass, or halogen-free polymers.

NOTE 1—Aluminum readily develops an insulating film when exposed to air or steam. Care should be exercised when using freshly prepared or refinished aluminum surfaces as the oxide film may be thin enough to allow galvanic corrosion with the magnet under test. Generally, after exposure to steam, the oxide film is sufficiently thick to prevent galvanic corrosion.

## 8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Distilled Water*.

8.2 *Masking Tape*—Paper tape with a pressure-sensitive adhesive with strength of at least 1.57 lb/in. [28 kg/m] when tested in accordance with Procedure A of Test Method [D3330/D3330M](#).

8.3 *Brush*—Bristle brush made with synthetic polymer or natural fiber.

## 9. Known Hazards

9.1 This test method utilizes equipment operating at elevated pressure. Suitable means should be employed to ensure the equipment meets local safety regulations and is in good operating condition, particularly regarding the security of the chamber door and ports. Suitable means (typically a pressure relief valve) shall be employed to ensure that the pressure within the equipment does not exceed its design limit.

9.2 This test method utilizes pressurized steam which has the ability to cause severe burns. Suitable means should be employed to ensure that personnel are protected from vented steam during operation, and in particular when the chamber is opened at the conclusion of the test.

9.3 This test method utilizes elevated temperature. Suitable means should be employed to prevent burns caused by the equipment, vented steam, and the specimens.

## 10. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

10.1 A minimum of three replicates should be tested.

10.2 Whenever possible the samples should be unmagnetized. Magnetized samples may be demagnetized electro-magnetically or thermally, provided the thermal process does not damage the sample or significantly change its metallurgical state. Magnetized samples may be used in the magnetized state provided they are secured on the rack so that they do not contact other samples. Care shall be taken to prevent magnetic particles from being attracted to and sticking to the test samples, causing erroneous readings.