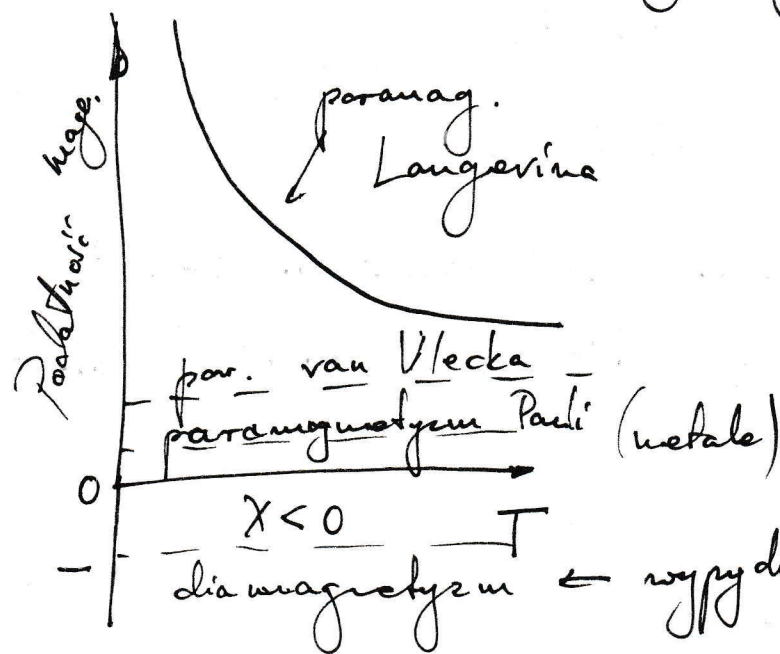


W 8.1

Własności magnetyczne ciał stałych



$$\chi = \frac{\mu_0 \vec{M}}{B}$$

$$\chi = \frac{\mu_0 d\vec{M}}{\mu_0 d\vec{H}}$$

$$\vec{M} = \frac{\sum \vec{\mu}_i}{V}$$

$$\vec{M} = \mu_r \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

Podatność magn.

doshonaty diamagnetyzm
χ = -1 (nadprzewodniki)

• ruch e wokół jądra porodyje

$$\omega_c = \frac{eB}{2m} \quad (\text{cz. Larmora} \rightarrow \text{precesja})$$

Pogd $I = (-2e) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{eB}{2m} \right)$

$$\mu = \frac{-2e^2 B}{4m} \langle r^2 \rangle$$

$$\chi = \frac{\mu_0 N \mu}{B} = -\frac{\mu_0 N 2e^2 \langle r^2 \rangle}{6m}$$

moment magn. jęśli I

$$\mu = I \pi r^2 \quad (\text{gł. s'recki pręci.})$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \rangle + \langle y^2 \rangle \quad (\text{w płaszczyźnie})$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \langle x^2 \rangle + \langle y^2 \rangle + \langle z^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle x^2 \rangle = \langle y^2 \rangle = \langle z^2 \rangle$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{2} \langle r^2 \rangle$$

N - liczba atomów na j. objętości

$$\mu = I \pi \frac{2}{3} \langle r^2 \rangle = -\frac{2e^2 B}{4\pi m} \pi \frac{2}{3} \langle r^2 \rangle$$

material	χ
H ₂ O	-8.8 × 10 ⁻⁶
Au	-34 × 10 ⁻⁶
Bi	-170 × 10 ⁻⁶
C (grafit)	-160 × 10 ⁻⁶
C (kryształ)	-450 × 10 ⁻⁶

$$\chi_{\text{Vleck}}^{\text{magn}} = \frac{2\mu_0 \mu_B^2}{V} \sum_n \frac{|\langle 0 | (\vec{L}_2 + g_0 \vec{S}_2) | n \rangle|^2}{E_n - E_0}$$

$$\chi_{\text{Vleck}} > 0 \quad \text{bo} \quad E_n > E_0$$

- przejście elektronowe pod wpływem pola $\vec{B}$
- zwykłe $\Delta E = E_n - E_0$ dość duże czyli χ -mote

W8.2 Paramagnetyzm (teoria kwantowa)

$$\vec{\mu} = \gamma \hbar \vec{J} = -g \mu_B \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S}$$

↑
orb. ↑
spinowy

γ - stosunek giromagnetyczny

$$\mu_B = \frac{e \hbar}{2m} \quad (\text{magneton Bohra})$$

$$g = 1 + \frac{J(J+1) + S(S+1) - L(L+1)}{2J(J+1)}$$

dla elektronu

$$g = 2.0023 = 2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \dots \right)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137} \quad (\text{stała struktury sub.})$$

$$\mu_B = 0.579 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{T}}$$

W polu magnet. $\vec{B}$ poziom

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} = m_J g \mu_B B$$

m_J - magnetyczna liczba kwantowa $J, J-1, \dots, -J$

Jeśli moment orbitalny = 0 $\Rightarrow m_J = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ i $g=2$

$$U = \pm \mu_B B \leftarrow \text{moment spinowy w polu}$$



W stanie równowagi
obsadzenie poziomów
kaskadowe!

$$\frac{N_1}{N} = \frac{\exp(\mu B / k_B T)}{\exp(\mu B / k_B T) + \exp(-\mu B / k_B T)} \quad ; \quad \frac{N_2}{N} = \frac{\exp(-\mu B / k_B T)}{\exp(\mu B / k_B T) + \exp(-\mu B / k_B T)}$$

$$M = (N_1 - N_2) \mu = N \mu \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = N \mu \tanh x$$

$$x = \frac{\mu B}{k_B T}$$

Dla $x \ll 1$ $\tanh x \approx x$

$$M \approx N \mu \left(\frac{\mu B}{k_B T} \right)$$

W 8.3 || W pole magnet. atomy o korbie krot.
 J mag's $(2J+1)$ p'wiedleglych porianow mag.

$$M = N g J \mu_B B_J(x)$$

$$x = \frac{g J \mu_B B}{k_B T}$$

$B_J(x)$ - funkcja Brillouina

(dla pole B)

$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{M = N g \mu_B J}$

$$B_J(x) = \frac{2J+1}{2J} \operatorname{arctanh} \left[\frac{(2J+1)x}{2J} \right] - \frac{1}{2J} \operatorname{arctanh} \left(\frac{x}{2J} \right)$$

dla $J = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ mamy $M = N \mu_B x$

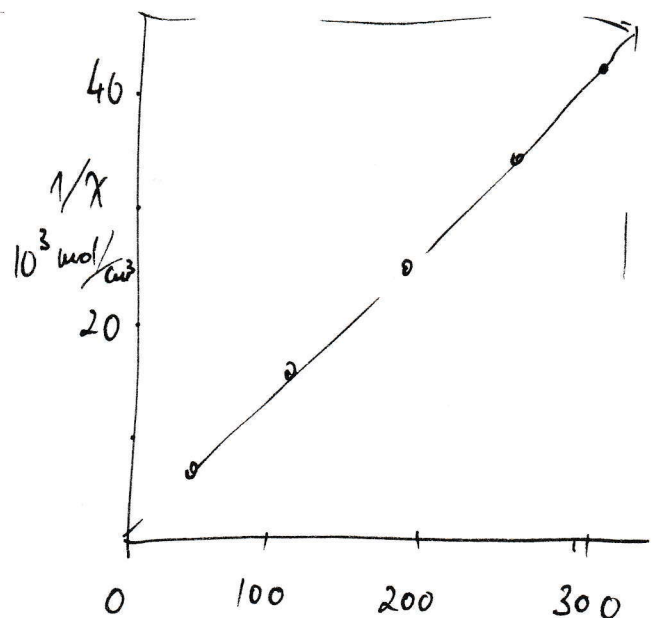
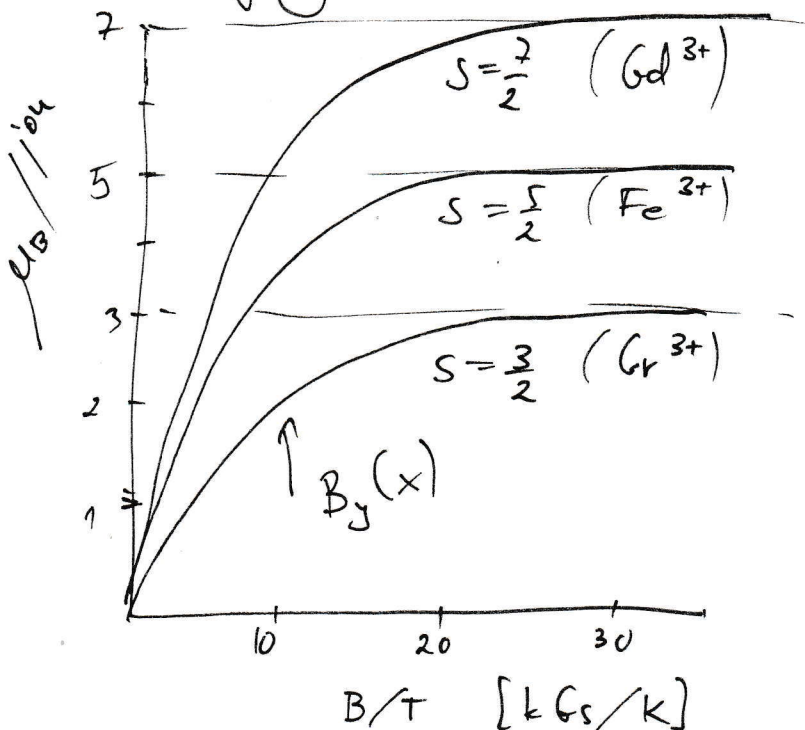
Dla $x \ll 1$ $\operatorname{arctanh} x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^3}{45} + \dots$

$$\frac{M}{B} \approx \frac{N J (J+1) g^2 \mu_B^2}{3 k_B T} = \frac{N p^2 \mu_B^2}{3 k_B T} = \frac{C}{T} \leftarrow \text{stała Curie}$$

prawo Curie

$$p = g \sqrt{J(J+1)}$$

efektywny moment $\rightarrow$ efektywna liczba magn. Bohra



W 8.3 || W polu magnet. atomy o liźwie krot.
 J mag's $(2J+1)$ p'wocollegialnych poriańdów mag.

$$M = N g J \mu_B B_J(x)$$

$$x = \frac{g J \mu_B B}{k_B T}$$

$B_J(x)$ - funkcja Brillouina

(dla pole B)

$$x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow M = N g \mu_B J$$

$$B_J(x) = \frac{2J+1}{2J} \operatorname{dgh} \left[\frac{(2J+1)x}{2J} \right] - \frac{1}{2J} \operatorname{dgh} \left(\frac{x}{2J} \right)$$

dla $J = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ mamy $M = N \mu_B x$

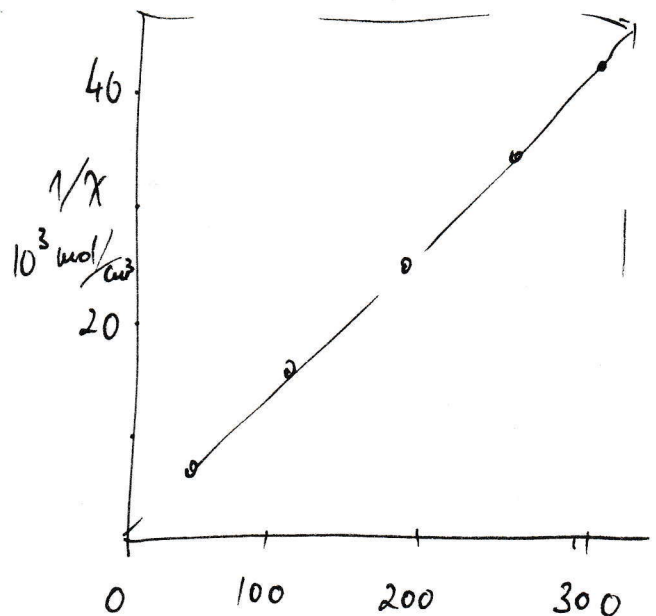
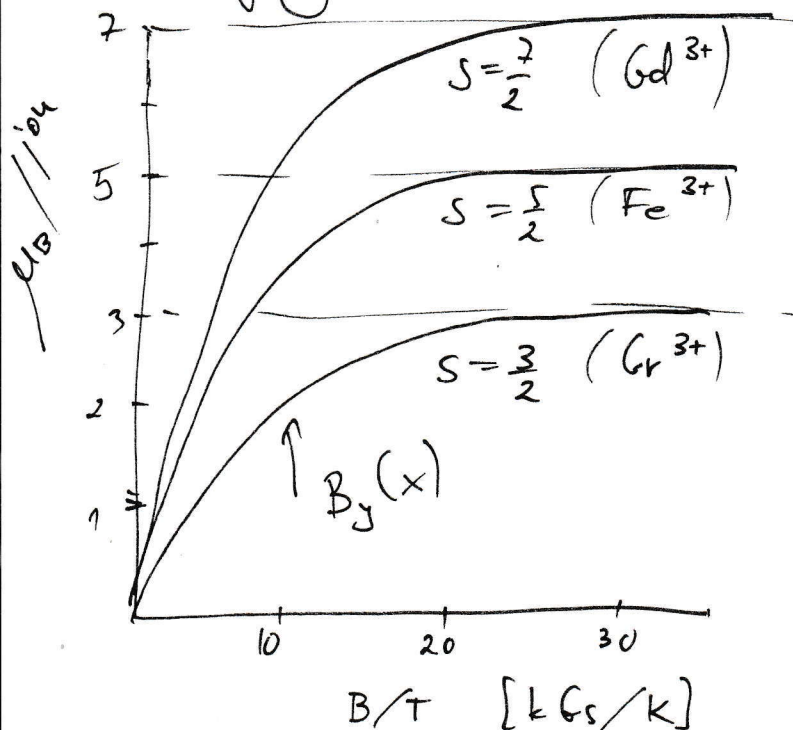
Dla $x \ll 1$ $\operatorname{dgh} x = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^3}{45} + \dots$

$$\frac{M}{B} \approx \frac{N J(J+1) g^2 \mu_B^2}{3 k_B T} = \frac{N p^2 \mu_B^2}{3 k_B T} = \frac{C}{T} \leftarrow \text{stała Curie}$$

prawo Curie

$$p = g \sqrt{J(J+1)}$$

efektywny moment $\rightarrow$ efektywna liźba magn. Bohra



W 8.4

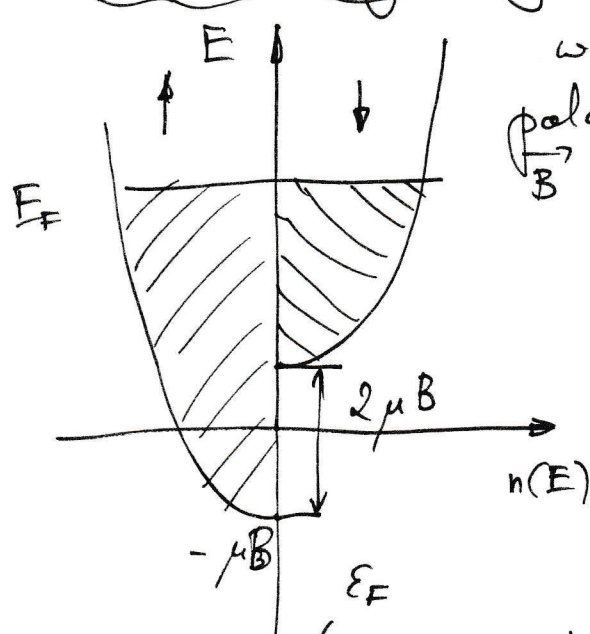
Reguły Hund:

$$L = \sum m_l \quad S = \sum m_s$$

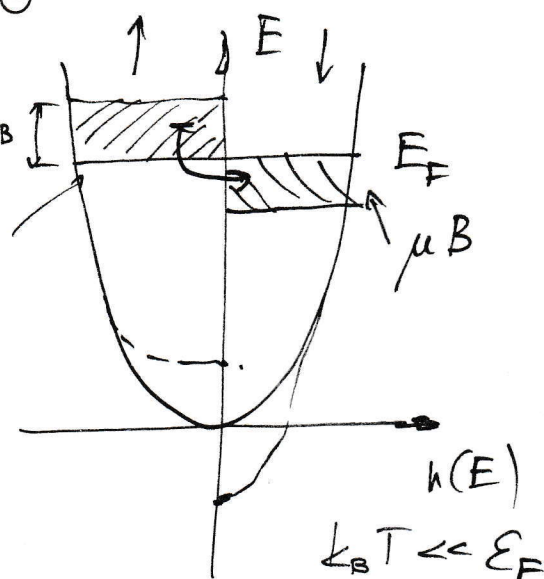
1. $S \rightarrow$ maks. dowolny przez zakaz Pauliego
2. $L \rightarrow$ maks. dopuszczalna dla danej wartości S
3. $J = |L - S|$ powstaje parzystej potęgi $< 2L + 1$
 $J = L + S$ powstaje nieparzystej potęgi $> \frac{1}{2}$ $> 2L + 1$
 w polu $L = 0 \Rightarrow J = S = \frac{2S+1}{2} = 2L+1$

L_y

Paramagnetyzm Pauliego (e przewalutowa)



w obecności
pola magn. μ_B



$$N_+ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\mu_B}^{E_F} D(E + \mu_B) dE \approx \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{E_F} D(E) dE + \frac{1}{2} \mu_B D(E_F)$$

$$N_- = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mu_B}^{E_F} D(E - \mu_B) dE \approx \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{E_F} D(E) dE - \frac{1}{2} \mu_B D(E_F)$$

$$M = \mu (N_+ - N_-) = \mu^2 D(E_F) B = \frac{3 N \mu^2}{2 k_B T_F} B$$

bo $D(E_F) = \frac{3N}{2E_F} = \frac{3N}{k_B T_F}$

namagnesowanie Pauliego
e przewalutowa dla $k_B T \ll E_F$

poprawka Landau'a na zaburzenie
f. fal. przez B

$$M = \frac{N \mu_B^2}{k_B T_F} B$$

$$\chi_p = \frac{3 N \mu^2}{2 E_F}$$

W 8.5

Wzrostowe formuły

$$F = E - TS$$

$$\chi_{\text{mag}}(H) = \left. \frac{\partial M(H)}{\partial H} \right|_{S,V} = - \frac{1}{\mu_B V} \left. \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial H^2} \right|_{S,V} \quad F = -k_B T \ln 2$$

$$\chi_{\text{mag}}(H, T) = - \frac{1}{\mu_B V} \left. \frac{\partial F(H, T)}{\partial H} \right|_{S,V} = - \frac{1}{\mu_B V} \left. \frac{\partial^2 F(H, T)}{\partial H^2} \right|_{S,V}$$

$\uparrow \downarrow$ $S=0$ E_s
 $\uparrow \uparrow$ $S=1$ E_t
 Rozróżnienie singletowo-tripletowe dla dwóch elektronów
 hamiltonian Heisenberga

$$\vec{S}_i^2 = \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{ale} \quad \vec{S}^2 = (\vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2)^2 = \vec{S}_1^2 + \vec{S}_2^2 + 2\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 = \frac{3}{4} + 2\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2$$

$i=1, 2$

$$\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 \rightarrow S(S+1) \quad \text{wartości własne}$$

$$\text{dla } S=0 \Rightarrow \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 = -\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} E_s = -\frac{3}{4} \\ E_t = +\frac{1}{4} \end{matrix}$$

$$S=1 \Rightarrow 2\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 = \cancel{1 - \frac{3}{4}} \quad 1 - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$H^{\text{spin}} = -J \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2$$

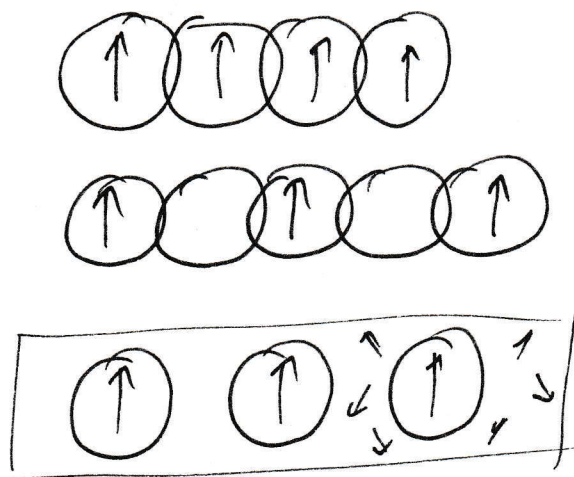
$$J = E_s - E_t$$

$J > 0$ ferro
 $J < 0$ antyferro

$$H^{\text{spin}} = - \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

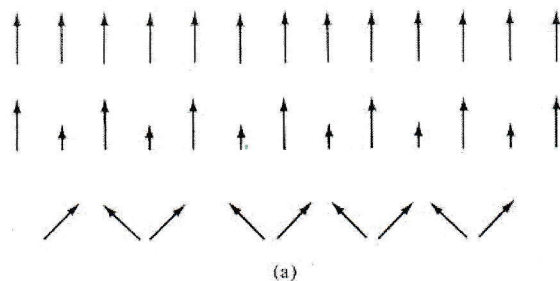
$|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle, |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle, |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle$

Stan	S	S_z
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \downarrow\uparrow\rangle$	0	0
$ \uparrow\uparrow\rangle$	1	1
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \uparrow\downarrow\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \downarrow\uparrow\rangle$	1	0
$ \downarrow\downarrow\rangle$	1	-1

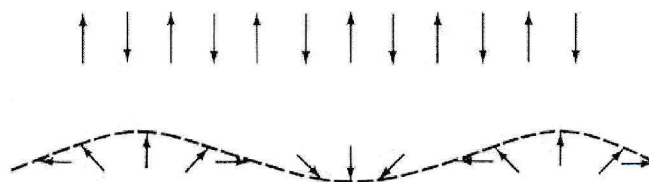


"direct exchange"
wymiana bezpośrednia
"superexchange"
nadwymiana

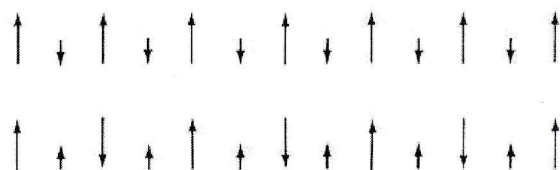
wymiana pośrednia
"indirect exchange"



(a)



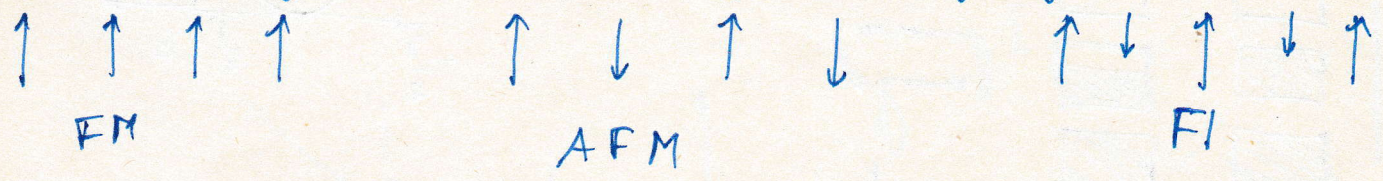
(b)



(c)

Figure 8.8: Typical magnetic orders in a simple linear array of spins. (a) ferromagnetic, (b) antiferromagnetic, and (c) ferrimagnetic.

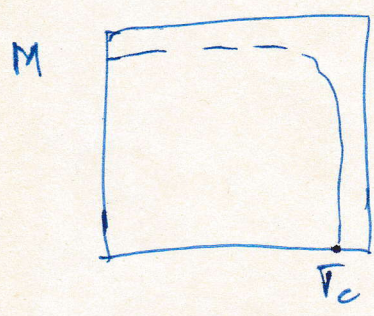
Ferromagnetizm + antyferromagnetizm



T_c - temperatura Curie $T > T_c$ zwika spontaniczne uporządkowanie momentów magnetycznych.

prawo Curie-Weissa

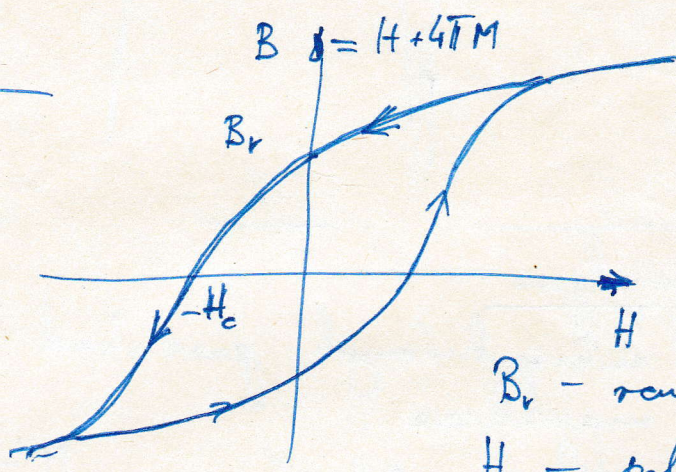
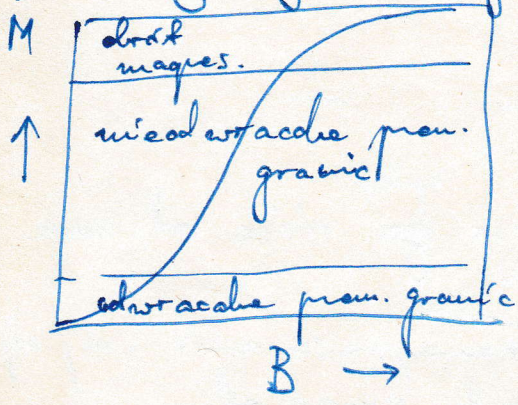
$$\chi = \frac{M}{B_a} = \frac{C}{T - T_c}$$



AFM

$$\chi = \frac{2C}{T + \theta}$$

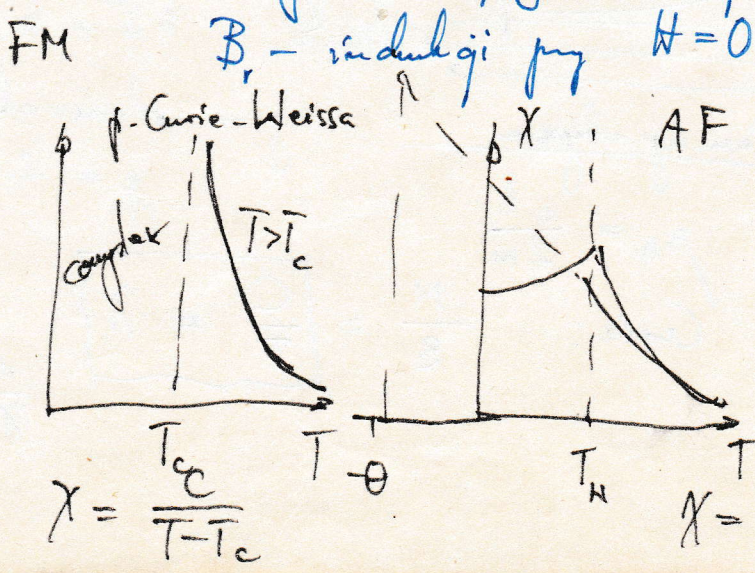
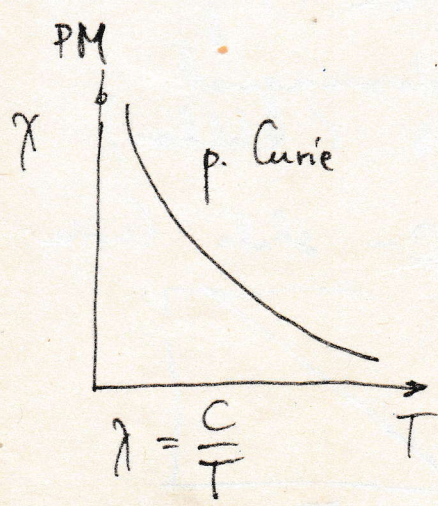
Diagramy ferromagnet.



B_r - reszankowa
 H_c - pole koercji

magnetyki miesznie i
 tworze.

(pole jakie trzeba przyłożyć by zmniejszyć indukcję do zera)



$T > T_N$

W8.6

Model Stonera dla $\bar{e}$ "wskrowyde"

$$E_{\uparrow}(\vec{k}) = \varepsilon(k) - I \frac{N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}}{N}$$

$$E_{\downarrow}(\vec{k}) = \varepsilon(k) + I \frac{N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}}{N}$$

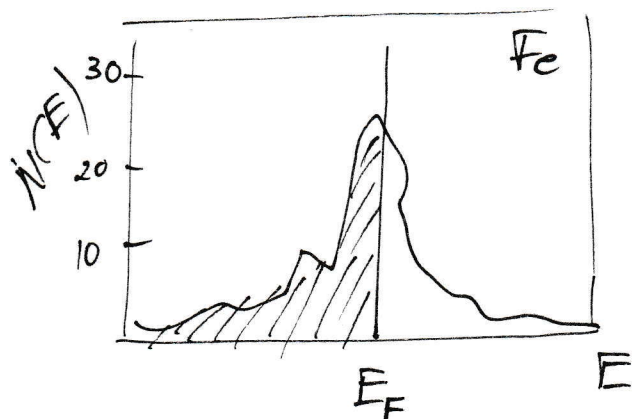
I - parameter Stonera (energia wymiary!)

$N_{\uparrow}, N_{\downarrow}$ - gęstości stanów na poziomie Fermiego

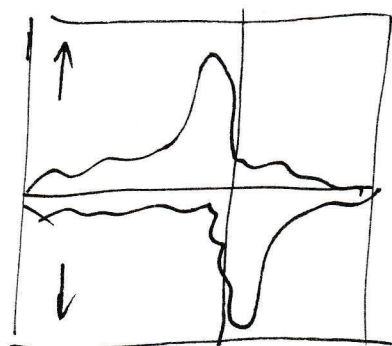
non-magnetic: $I \cdot N(E_F) > 1 \Rightarrow$ spontanicznie magnetyczny

$$P = \frac{N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}}{N} \quad \text{polaryzacja elektronów}$$

$$\text{ok. } N(E_F) \geq 15 / \text{Ry} / \text{spin}$$



Stoner
→



$$\mu_{Fe} \sim 2.2 \mu_B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V & c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ c \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -2c^2 + V \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \chi \end{pmatrix} \quad \boxed{\text{r. Diraca}}$$

$$\vec{p} \rightarrow \vec{p} + e\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{H} = \vec{p} \times \vec{A}$$

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_u \\ \phi_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_u \\ \chi_d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\sigma} = (\vec{\sigma}_x, \vec{\sigma}_y, \vec{\sigma}_z)$$

f. falawa
elektron

f. falawa
pozyton

$$\vec{S} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \vec{\sigma}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\sigma}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

macierze Pauliego