

Magnetic Materials

Fundamentals and Device Applications

Nicola Spaldin



CAMBRIDGE

Contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>page</i> ix
1 Review of basic magnetostatics	1
1.1 Magnetic field	2
1.1.1 <i>Magnetic poles</i>	2
1.1.2 Magnetic flux	3
1.1.3 Circulating currents	4
1.1.4 Ampère's circuital law	5
1.1.5 Biot–Savart law	5
1.1.6 Field from a straight wire	6
1.2 Magnetic moment	7
1.2.1 Magnetic dipole	8
1.3 Definitions	9
Homework	10
2 Magnetization and magnetic materials	11
2.1 Magnetic induction and magnetization	11
2.2 Flux density	12
2.3 Susceptibility and permeability	12
2.4 Hysteresis loops	15
2.5 <i>Definitions</i>	16
2.6 Units and conversions	16
Homework	17
3 Atomic origins of magnetism	18
3.1 Solution of the Schrödinger equation for a free atom	18
3.1.1 What do the quantum numbers represent?	21
3.2 Extension to many-electron atoms	23
3.3 The normal Zeeman effect	24
3.4 Electron spin	25
3.4.1 Pauli exclusion principle	27

3.5	Spin-orbit coupling	27
3.5.1	Russell-Saunders coupling	28
3.5.2	Hund's rules	30
3.5.3	jj coupling	31
3.5.4	The anomalous Zeeman effect	31
	Homework	32
4	Diamagnetism	34
4.1	Observing the diamagnetic effect	34
4.2	Diamagnetic susceptibility	35
4.3	Diamagnetic substances	37
4.4	Uses of diamagnetic materials	38
4.5	Superconductivity	38
4.5.1	The Meissner effect	38
4.5.2	Critical field	39
4.5.3	Classification of superconductors	40
4.5.4	Applications for superconductors	41
	Homework	41
5	Paramagnetism	42
5.1	Langevin theory of paramagnetism	43
5.2	The Curie-Weiss law	46
5.3	Quenching of orbital angular momentum	48
5.4	Pauli paramagnetism	49
5.4.1	Energy bands in solids	50
5.4.2	Free electron theory of metals	52
5.4.3	Susceptibility of Pauli paramagnets	54
5.5	Paramagnetic oxygen	56
5.6	Uses of paramagnets	57
	Homework	57
6	Interactions in ferromagnetic materials	59
6.1	Weiss molecular field theory	60
6.1.1	Spontaneous magnetization	60
6.1.2	Effect of temperature on magnetization	60
6.2	Origin of the Weiss molecular field	63
6.2.1	Quantum mechanics of the He atom	64
6.3	Collective-electron theory of ferromagnetism	66
6.3.1	The Slater-Pauling curve	69
6.4	Summary	69
	Homework	71
7	Ferromagnetic domains	73
7.1	Observing domains	73

7.2	Why domains occur	75
7.2.1	Magnetostatic energy	75
7.2.2	Magnetocrystalline energy	76
7.2.3	Magnetostrictive energy	78
7.3	Domain walls	79
7.4	Magnetization and hysteresis	81
	Homework	86
8	Antiferromagnetism	89
8.1	Neutron diffraction	90
8.2	Weiss theory of antiferromagnetism	94
8.2.1	Susceptibility above T_N	95
8.2.2	Weiss theory at T_N	96
8.2.3	Spontaneous magnetization below T_N	96
8.2.4	Susceptibility below T_N	96
8.3	What causes the negative molecular field?	100
8.4	Uses of antiferromagnets	102
	Homework	105
9	Ferrimagnetism	107
9.1	Weiss theory of ferrimagnetism	108
9.1.1	Weiss theory above T_C	109
9.1.2	Weiss theory below T_C	111
9.2	Ferrites	113
9.2.1	The cubic ferrites	114
9.2.2	The hexagonal ferrites	118
9.3	The garnets	119
9.4	Half-metallic antiferromagnets	119
	Homework	121
10	Anisotropy	123
10.1	Magnetocrystalline anisotropy	123
10.1.1	Origin of magnetocrystalline anisotropy	124
10.1.2	Symmetry of magnetocrystalline anisotropy	125
10.2	Shape anisotropy	126
10.2.1	Demagnetizing field	127
10.3	Induced magnetic anisotropy	129
10.3.1	Magnetic annealing	129
10.3.2	Roll anisotropy	130
10.3.3	Explanation for induced magnetic anisotropy	130
10.3.4	Other ways of inducing magnetic anisotropy	131
	Homework	131

11	Magnetic data storage	132
11.1	Introduction	132
11.2	Magnetic media	135
11.2.1	Magnetic properties of small particles	136
11.2.2	Materials used in magnetic media	139
11.2.3	Disadvantages of small particles in media applications	140
11.2.4	The other components of magnetic hard disks	144
11.3	Write heads	144
11.4	Read heads	145
11.4.1	Magnetoresistance – general	146
11.4.2	Magnetoresistance in normal metals	146
11.4.3	Magnetoresistance in ferromagnetic metals	147
11.4.4	Colossal magnetoresistance	153
11.5	Future of magnetic data storage	156
	Homework	157
12	Magneto-optics and magneto-optic recording	159
12.1	Magneto-optics basics	159
12.1.1	Kerr effect	159
12.1.2	Faraday effect	161
12.1.3	Physical origin of magneto-optic effects	161
12.2	Magneto-optic recording	162
12.2.1	Other types of optical storage, and the future of magneto-optic recording	165
13	Magnetic semiconductors	167
13.1	II–VI diluted magnetic semiconductors – (Zn,Mn)Se	168
13.1.1	Enhanced Zeeman splitting	168
13.1.2	Persistent spin coherence	169
13.1.3	Spin-polarized transport	169
13.1.4	Other architectures	170
13.2	III–V diluted magnetic semiconductors – (Ga,Mn)As	171
13.3	Rare earth–group V compounds – ErAs	173
13.4	Summary	175
	<i>Epilogue</i>	177
	<i>Solutions to exercises</i>	178
	<i>References</i>	206
	<i>Index</i>	210