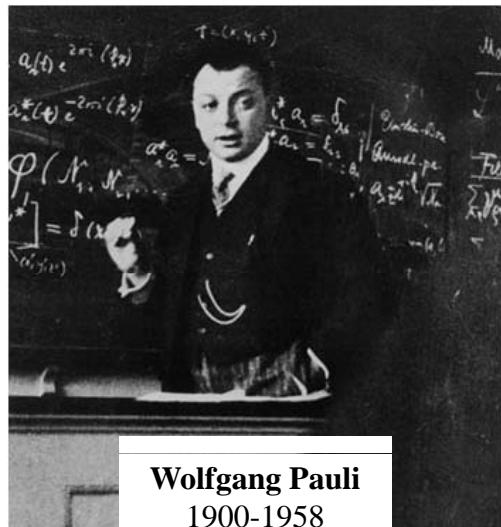


Intercambio

Orden magnético de corto alcance. Interacción de intercambio

Electrones **1 y 2** de dos átomos vecinos **i,j**.

Spin-statistics theorem



Fierz

Pauli

Schwinger

Feynman

El estado de un sistema de partículas idénticas de espín entero no cambia cuando dos partículas son intercambiadas: tienen estados simétricos. Las partículas con estados simétricos se llaman **bosones**.

El estado de un sistema de partículas idénticas de espín semientero cambia de signo cuando dos partículas son intercambiadas: tienen estados antisimétricos. Las partículas con estados antisimétricos se llaman **fermiones**.

Estado de dos $\varphi_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$ $\chi_{ij}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2)$
fermiones espacial spin

Electrones:

$$\Psi_{ij}(1,2) = \varphi_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \chi_{ij}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2)$$

antisimétrica

electrones $\rightarrow \Psi_{ij}(1,2)$ antisimétrica

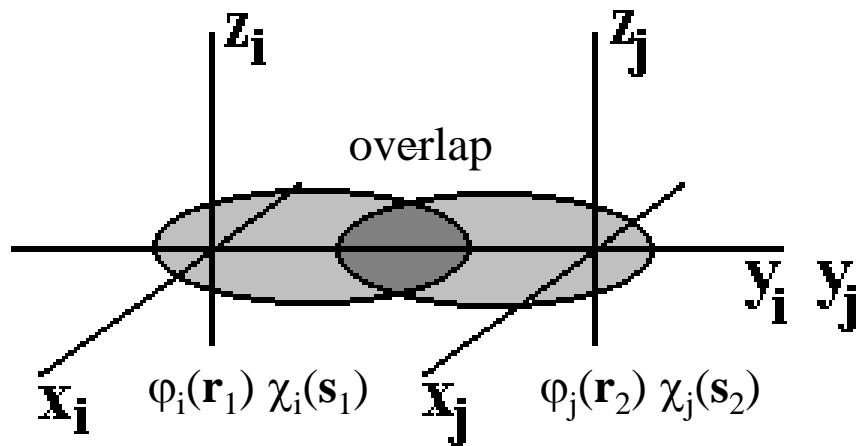
$$\Psi_{ij}(1,2) = \varphi_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \chi_{ij}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2)$$

$\varphi_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$
simétrica

$\chi_{ij}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2)$
antisimétrica

$\varphi_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2)$
antisimétrica

$\chi_{ij}(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2)$
simétrica



Átomos
hidrogenoides

Orden magnético de corto alcance. Interacción de intercambio

Electrones **1 y 2** de dos átomos vecinos **i,j**.

Factor de espín

$$\chi_{ij}^s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \right\}$$

$$\chi_{ij}^t = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle] \\ |\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$S = 0; \quad S_z = 0$$

Singlete
(antisimétrico)

$$S = 1; \quad S_z = 1$$

$$S = 1; \quad S_z = 0$$

$$S = 1; \quad S_z = -1$$

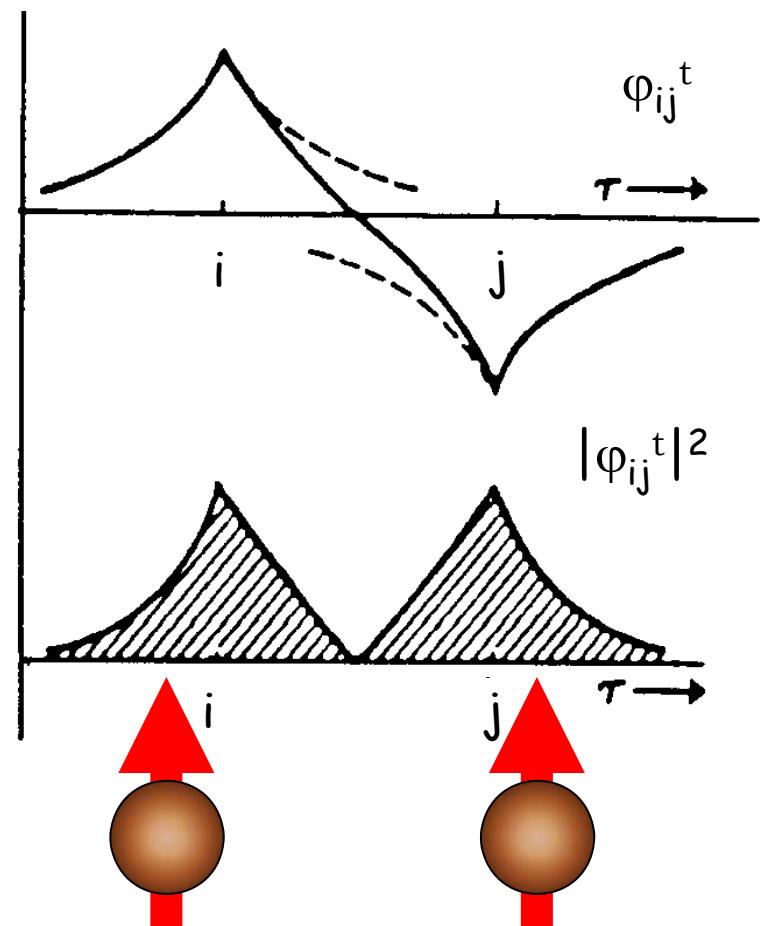
Triplette
(simétrico)

Factor espacial

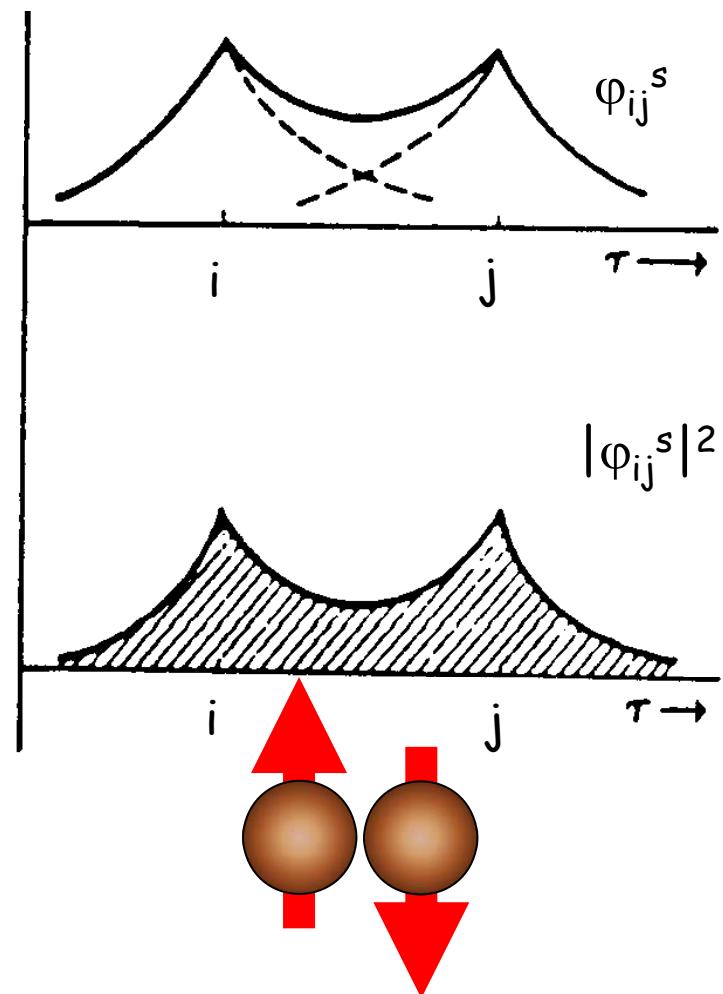
$$\phi_{ij}^s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_2) + \varphi_i(\vec{r}_2) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_1) \right\} \quad (\text{simétrico})$$

$$\phi_{ij}^t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_2) - \varphi_i(\vec{r}_2) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_1) \right\} \quad (\text{antisimétrico})$$

$$\varphi_{ij}^t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_2) - \varphi_i(\vec{r}_2) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_1) \right\}$$



$$\varphi_{ij}^s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_2) + \varphi_i(\vec{r}_2) \varphi_j(\vec{r}_1) \right\}$$



Evaluación de la energía potencial

$$U = \alpha \left(\frac{1}{r_{ij}} - \frac{1}{r_{i1}} - \frac{1}{r_{i2}} - \frac{1}{r_{j1}} - \frac{1}{r_{j2}} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} \right)$$

The diagram illustrates the components of the potential energy expression. It shows six terms in the equation, each with an arrow pointing to its corresponding interaction type: nucleo-nucleo, nucleo-electron, nucleo-electron, nucleo-electron, nucleo-electron, and electron-electron.

Valor esperado de U

$$E_S = \langle U \rangle_S = \langle \varphi_{ij} | U | \varphi_{ij} \rangle = \int_{\text{todo el espacio}} \varphi_{ij}^*(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) U \varphi_{ij}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) dV_1 dV_2$$

en el estado singlete:

$$(llamamos \varphi_i(\vec{r}_1) = \varphi_{i1})$$

$$E_s = \langle U \rangle_s = \int_{\text{todo el espacio}} \varphi_{ij}^{s*}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) U \varphi_{ij}^s(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) dV_1 dV_2$$

$$E_s = K_{ij} + J_{ij}$$

$$K_{ij} = \int \varphi_{i1}^* \varphi_{j2}^* U \varphi_{i1} \varphi_{j2} dV_1 dV_2 \quad J_{ij} = \int \varphi_{i1}^* \varphi_{j2}^* U \varphi_{i2} \varphi_{j1} dV_1 dV_2$$

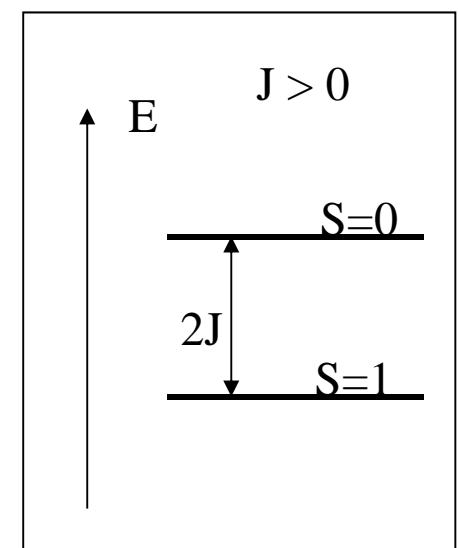
en el estado triplete:

$$E_t = \langle U \rangle_t = \int_{\text{todo el espacio}} \varphi_{ij}^{t*}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) U \varphi_{ij}^t(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) dV_1 dV_2$$

$$E_s = K_{ij} - J_{ij}$$

diferencia de energía entre ambos estados:

$$E_s - E_t = E(s=0) - E(s=1) = 2J_{ij}$$



Sistema de dos estados

Operador Hamiltoniano de espín

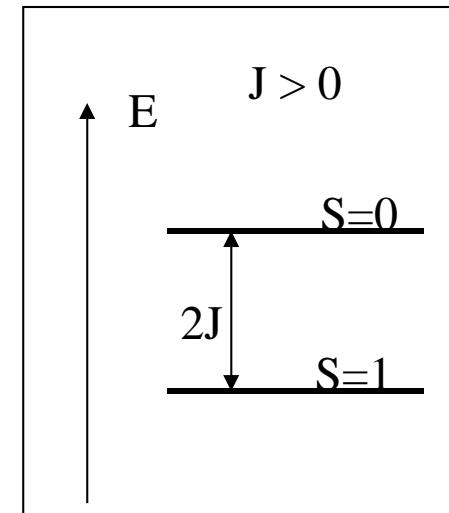
\vec{s}_i , espín del electrón i \vec{s}_j , espín del electrón j

$\vec{S} = \vec{s}_i + \vec{s}_j$, espín suma

$$S^2 = (\vec{s}_i + \vec{s}_j)^2 = s_i^2 + 2\vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j + s_j^2$$

$$\vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j = \frac{1}{2} [(\vec{s}_i + \vec{s}_j)^2 - s_i^2 - s_j^2]$$

$$\vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j = \frac{S^2}{2} - s^2$$



Sistema de dos estados

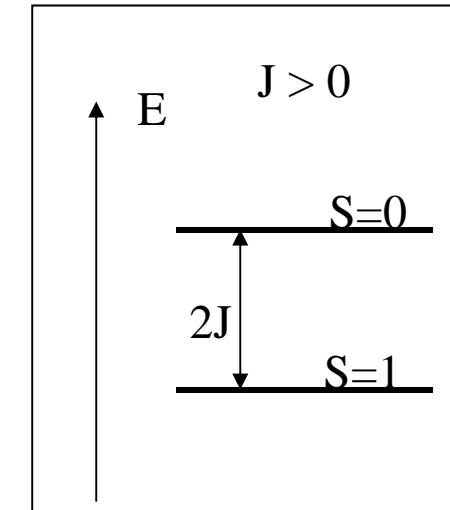
Operador Hamiltoniano de espín

$$\langle \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \rangle = \frac{S(S+1)}{2} - s(s+1)$$

$$S=0 \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \quad S=1$$

$$\langle \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \rangle^s = -\frac{3}{4} \quad \langle \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \rangle^t = +\frac{1}{4}$$

diferencia de $\langle \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \rangle$ entre ambos estados:



Sistema de dos estados

$$\langle \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \rangle^s - \langle \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j \rangle^t = -1$$

$$S=0 \quad S=1$$

Operador Hamiltoniano de espín

definiendo:

$$\mathcal{H}_{spin} = Cte \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j$$

y requiriendo:

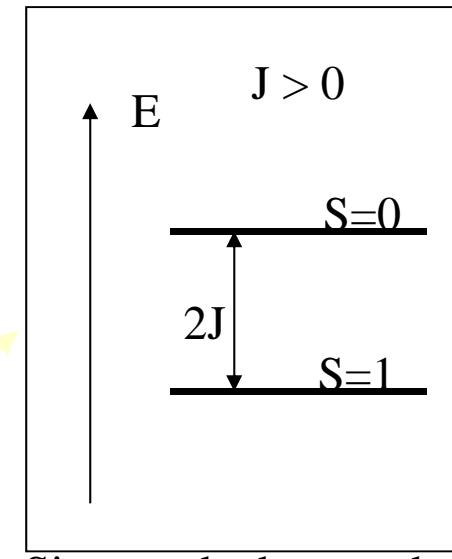
$$\langle \mathcal{H}_{spin} \rangle_s - \langle \mathcal{H}_{spin} \rangle_t = 2J_{ij}$$



$$Cte = -J_{ij}$$

Obtenemos el
Hamiltoniano
de Heisemberg

$$\mathcal{H}_{spin} = -2J_{ij} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j$$



Sistema de dos estados

Valor típico de J en materiales con elementos 3d (Cr, Mn, Fe, Co Ni)

$$J_{ij} \approx 10^{-21} Joules$$

Alcance espacial de la interacción de intercambio

$$\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = R(r)P(\theta)F(\phi)$$

Función de onda electrónica

$$R_{n,l}(r) = r^l L_{n,l} e^{-rnla_0}$$

Polinomio de Laguerre (át. H)

$$J(r) \approx e^{-\alpha r}$$

Interacción de corto alcance

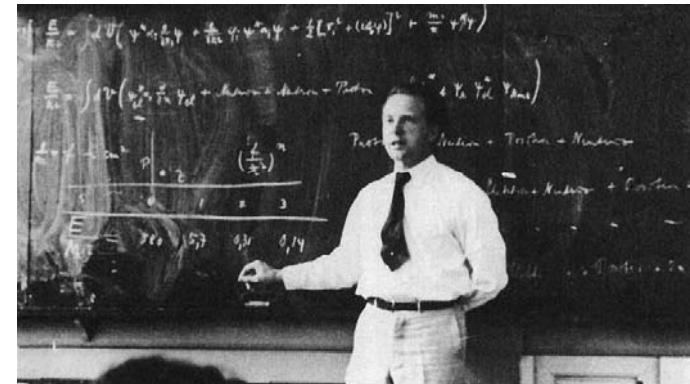
Operador Hamiltoniano de espín



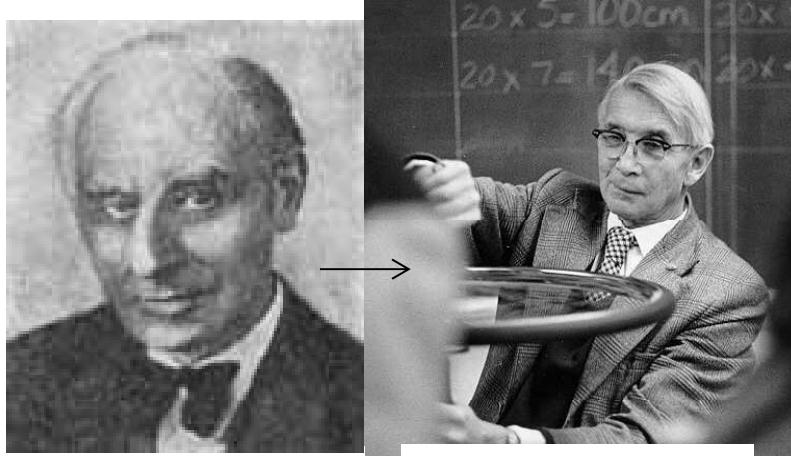
Hamiltoniano de Heisemberg

$$\mathcal{H}_H = -2J_{ij} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j$$

Paul Dirac (1902 - 1984)



Werner Heisenberg (1901 - 1976)

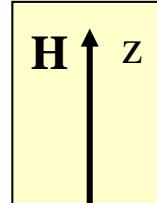


Wilhelm Lenz
(1888 - 1957)

Ernst Ising
(1900 - 1998)

Hamiltoniano de Ising

$$\mathcal{H}_I = -2J_{ij} s_{iz} s_{jz}$$



Empleo muy difundido en física y otras áreas
del conocimiento

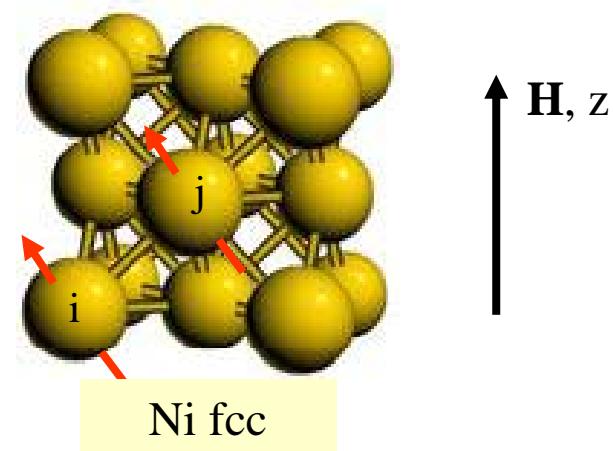
(a) Ferromagnetismo

Análisis simple del Ferromagnetismo. Teoría del campo molecular para electrones localizados en un sólido elemental.

Consideramos dos contribuciones a la energía

$$E = -\sum_{ij} J_{ij} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j - \sum_i \mu_0 g \mu_B \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}$$

$J_{ij} > 0 \Rightarrow$ ferromagnetismo



intercambio Zeeman

$$E = - \sum_{ij} J_{ij} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j - \sum_i \mu_0 g \mu_B \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}$$

$$E = - \sum_{ij} \mu_0 g \mu_B \vec{s}_i \cdot \frac{J_{ij} \vec{s}_j}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} - \sum_i \mu_0 g \mu_B \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}$$

$$E = - \mu_0 g \mu_B \sum_i \vec{s}_i \cdot \left(\sum_j \frac{J_{ij} \vec{s}_j}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} + \vec{H} \right)$$

$$E = - \mu_0 g \mu_B \sum_i \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}_{ef}$$

$$E = -\mu_0 g \mu_B \sum_i \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}_{ef}$$

Campo de Weiss

$$\vec{H}_{ef} = \sum_j \frac{J_{ij} \vec{s}_j}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} + \vec{H}$$

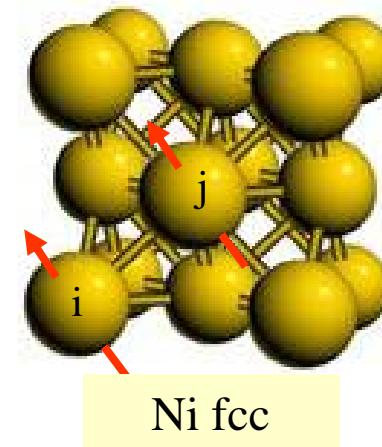
\vec{H}_{Weiss}



Scanned at the American
Institute of Physics

Pierre Weiss (1865-1940)

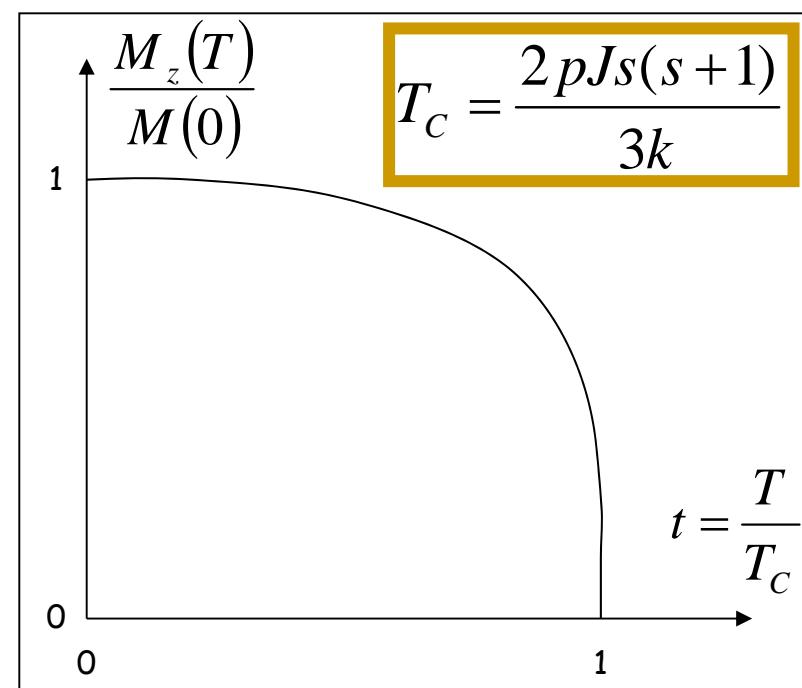
$$p = 12$$



$$\vec{H}_{Weiss} = \sum_j \frac{J_j \vec{s}_j}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} \approx \frac{p J_j \vec{s}_j}{\mu_0 g \mu_B}$$

$$\vec{H}_w^i = \frac{2 p J \langle s_z \rangle}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} \vec{u}_z \longleftrightarrow \begin{cases} \approx 6.4 \times 10^8 \text{ A/m} \\ \approx 800 \text{ Tesla} \end{cases}$$

Temperatura de Curie



$$T_c = \frac{2pJs(s+1)}{3k}$$

Temperaturas de Curie

Material	Curie temperature (K)
Fe	1043
Co	1388
Ni	627
Gd	293
Dy	85
CrBr ₃	37
Au ₂ MnAl	200
Cu ₂ MnAl	630
Cu ₂ MnIn	500
EuO	77
EuS	16.5
MnAs	318
MnBi	670
GdCl ₃	2.2
Fe ₂ B	1015
MnB	578

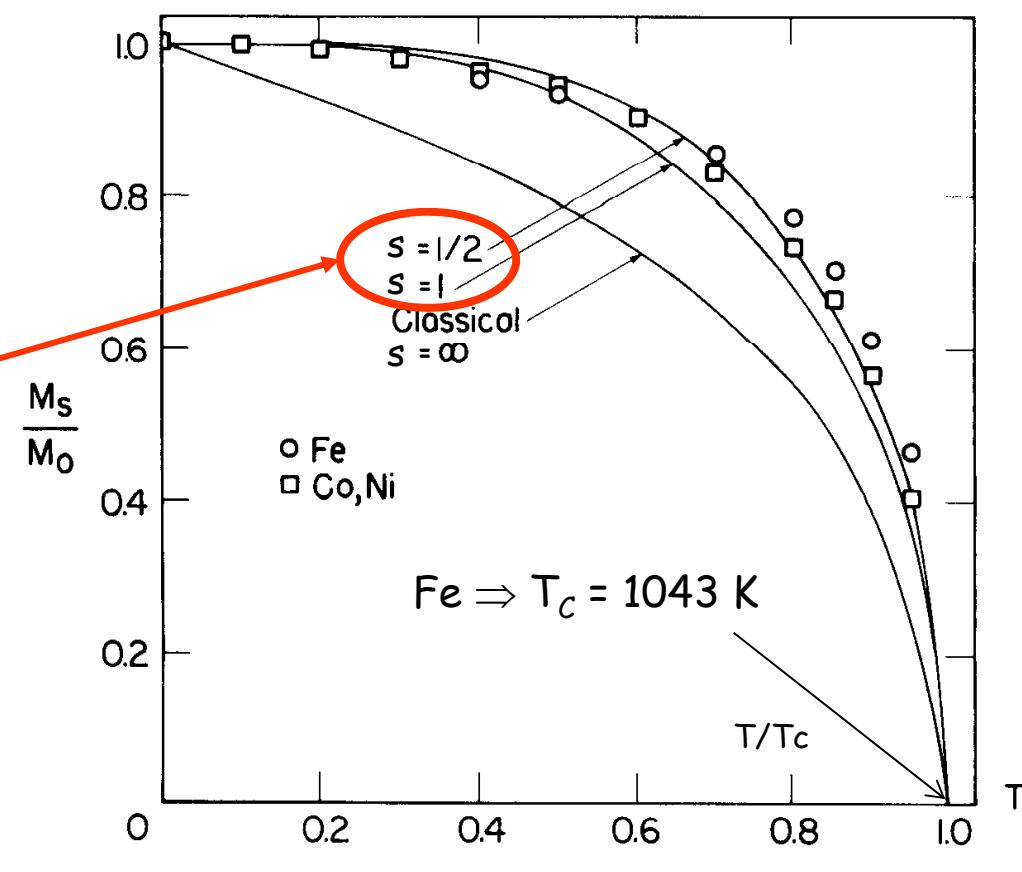
Ejemplo: estimación del spin s y la integral de intercambio J para el Fe bcc (α)

$$T_C = \frac{2pJs(s+1)}{3k} \rightarrow J = \frac{3kT_C}{2ps(s+1)}$$

(1) $s_{\text{Fe}}?$

(1a) M_S vs T

$$s_{\text{Fe}} = 1/2 \text{ ó } s_{\text{Fe}} = 1$$



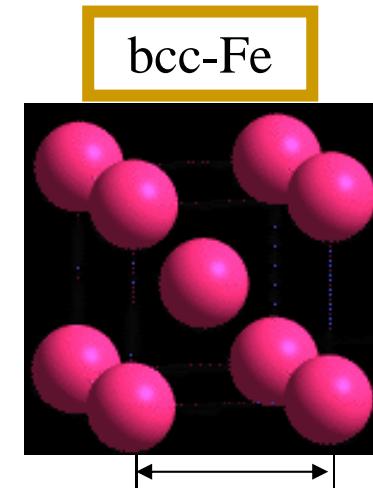
s_{Fe} ?

(1b) valor de M_s a 0 K

$$M_s = 2.198 \text{ Tesla}$$

$$M_s = \frac{\mu}{V} = \frac{\mu_{at}}{V_{at}} \Rightarrow \mu_{at} = M_s V_{at}$$

$$\mu_{at} = M_s \frac{V_{cel}}{2} = M_s \times \frac{a^3}{2} = \frac{2.198}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} \left(\frac{A}{m} \right) \times \frac{(2.865)^3}{2} \times 10^{-30} m^3 = 2.065 \times 10^{-23} Am^2 = 2.23 \mu_B$$



$$a = 2.865 \text{ \AA}$$

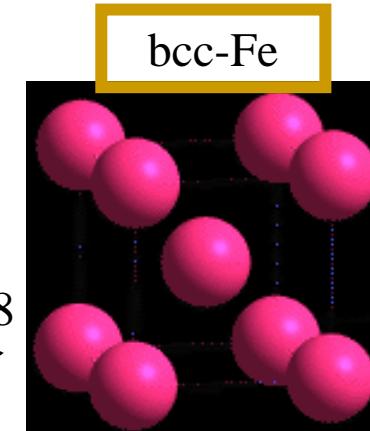
$$\mu_{at} = g s_{Fe} \mu_B = 2 s_{Fe} \mu_B$$

$$s_{Fe} \approx 1.115$$

Ejemplo: estimación de la integral de intercambio para el Fe bcc (α)

$$J = \frac{3kT_C}{2ps(s+1)}$$

1043K
1.115



$$J_{\alpha-Fe} \approx \frac{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} (\text{Joule} / K) \times 1043 K}{2 \times 8 \times 1.115 \times 2.115} = 1.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ Joule}$$

$$J_{\alpha-Fe} \approx 1.21 \times 10^{-21} \text{ Joule}$$

(b) Antiferromagnetismo

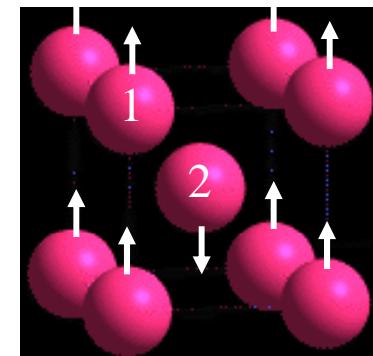
Análisis simple del Antiferromagnetismo. Teoría del campo molecular para electrones localizados en un sólido elemental.

$$E = - \sum_{i,j}^{N,p} J_{ij} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j - \sum_i^N \mu_0 g \mu_B \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}$$

acoplamiento con primeros y segundos vecinos

Ejemplo, Red bcc: sólo dos subredes 1 y 2, p primeros vecinos (1) y p' segundos vecinos (2)

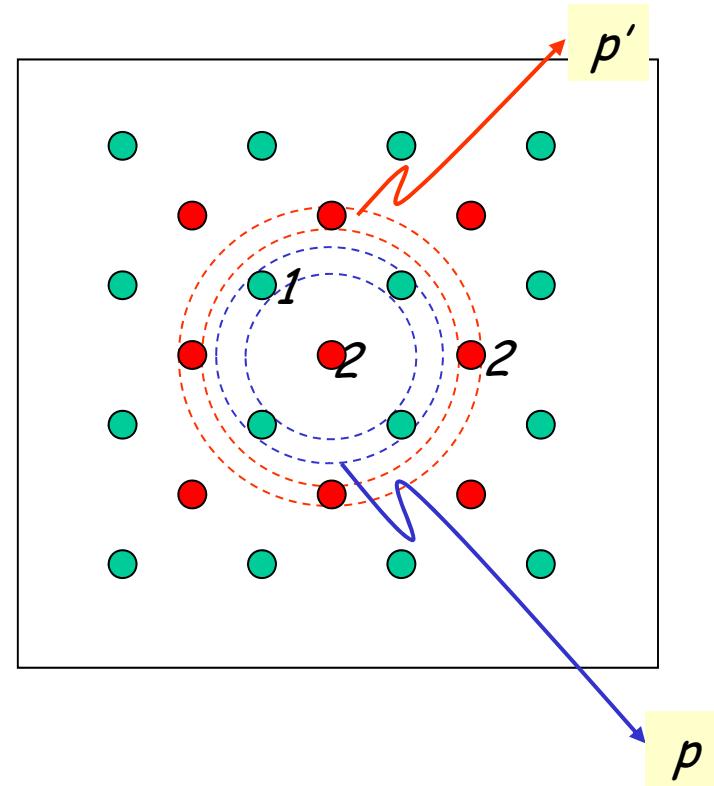
bcc-Cr



Subredes 1 y 2

Para fijar ideas nos ubicamos en un punto de la subred 2

- (a) intercambio $J < 0$ entre primeros vecinos
- (b) J' , acoplamiento entre segundos vecinos (de la misma subred-2), $|J| \gg |J'|$

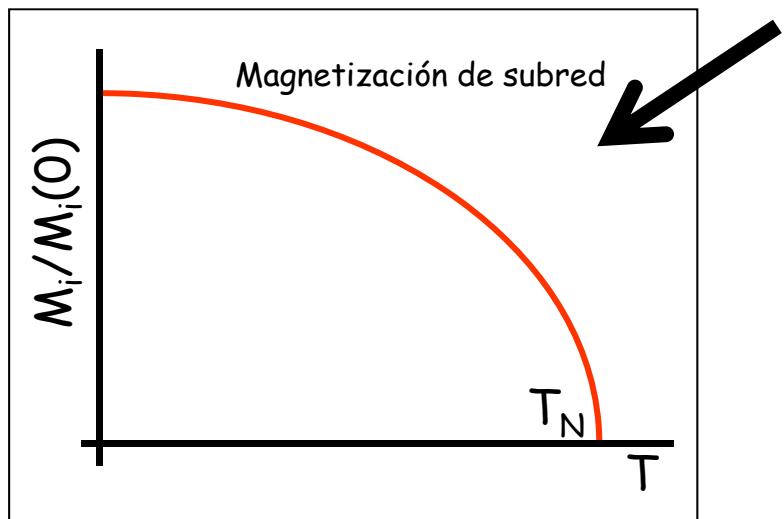


$$H_{\text{Weiss}}^{(2)} = \frac{2}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} (p J \langle s_1 \rangle + p' J' \langle s_2 \rangle)$$

Campo de Weiss sobre momentos de la subred 2

$$H_{\text{Weiss}}^{(1)} = \frac{2}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} (p J \langle s_2 \rangle + p' J' \langle s_1 \rangle)$$

Campo de Weiss sobre momentos de la subred 1



$$M_i \neq 0$$

$$M_1 + M_2 = 0$$



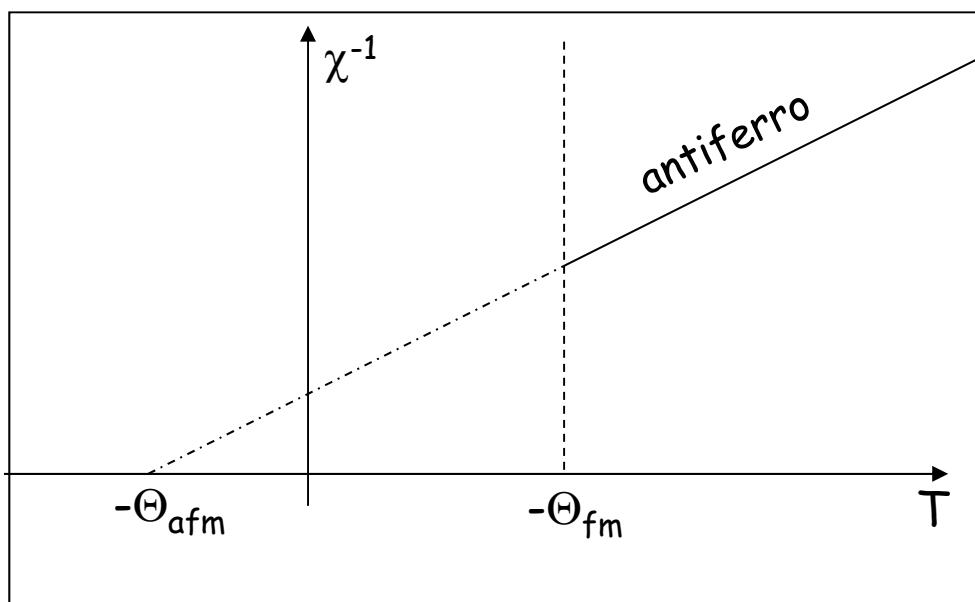
$$\vec{M}_2 = -\vec{M}_1$$

$$T_N = \frac{2(pJ)_{ef} s(s+1)}{3k} = \frac{2(-pJ + p'J')s(s+1)}{3k}$$

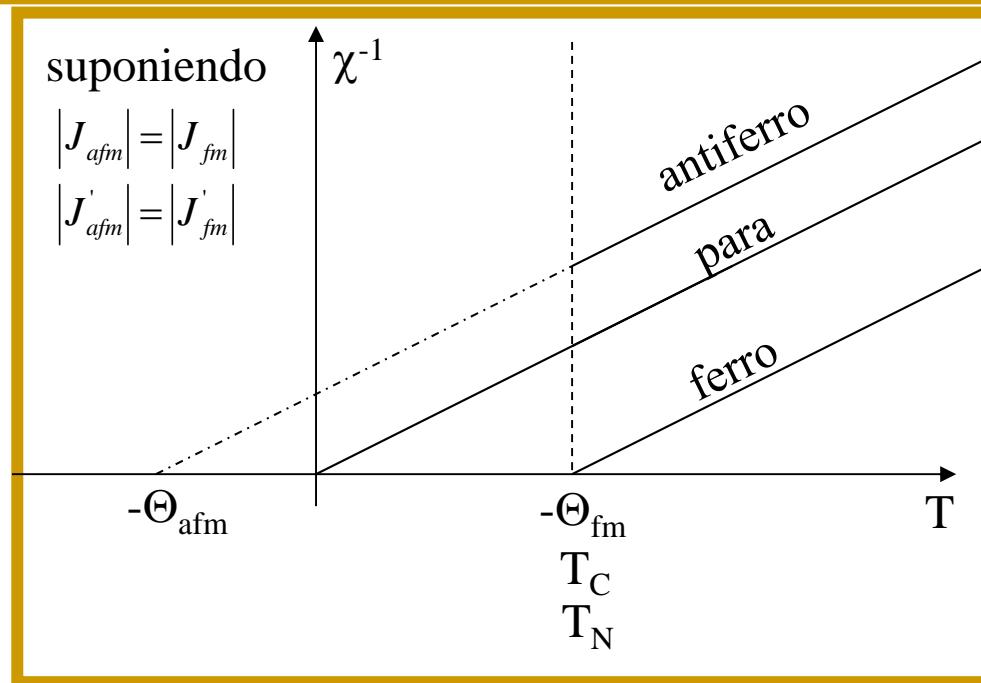
$$J < 0, \quad |J| \gg |J'| \Rightarrow T_N > 0$$

$$\chi_{inic} = \frac{C}{T + \Theta}$$

$$\chi_{inic}^{-1} = \frac{T + \Theta}{C}$$



antiferro	ferro	para
$J \leq 0; J \gg J' $ $\Theta_{afm} = -\frac{2s(s+1)(pJ + p'J')}{3k} > 0$ $T_N = \frac{2s(s+1)(p'J' - pJ)}{3k} > 0$ $T_N \neq \Theta_{afm}$	$J \geq 0; J \gg J' $ $\Theta_{fm} = -\frac{2s(s+1)(pJ + p'J')}{3k} < 0$ $T_C = \frac{2s(s+1)(p'J' + pJ)}{3k} > 0$ $T_C = -\Theta_{fm}$	$J = J' = 0$ $\Theta_{pm} = 0$ $T_{Cr}^{pm} = 0$



Ley de Curie-Weiss

$$\chi_{inic} = \frac{C}{T + \Theta}$$

antiferromagneto

$$T_N = +\frac{2s(s+1)(p'J' - pJ)}{3k}$$

$$\Theta_{afm} = -\frac{2s(s+1)(pJ + p'J')}{3k}$$



$$J = -\frac{3k(T_N + \Theta_{afm})}{2s(s+1)p} < 0$$

$$J' = \frac{3k(T_N - \Theta_{afm})}{2s(s+1)p'}$$

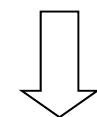
ferromagneto

$$T_C = \frac{2s(s+1)(p'J' + pJ)}{3k}$$

$$J \gg |J'|$$

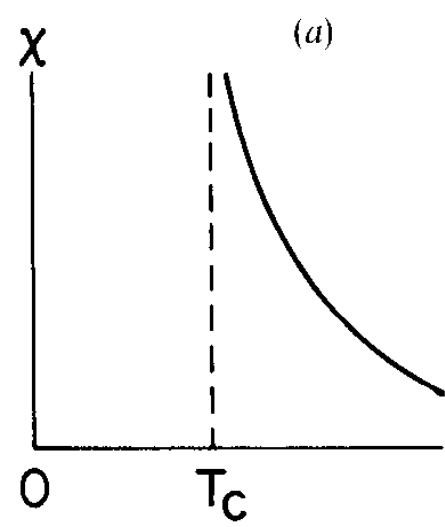


$$pJ + p'J' = \frac{3kT_C}{2s(s+1)} > 0$$



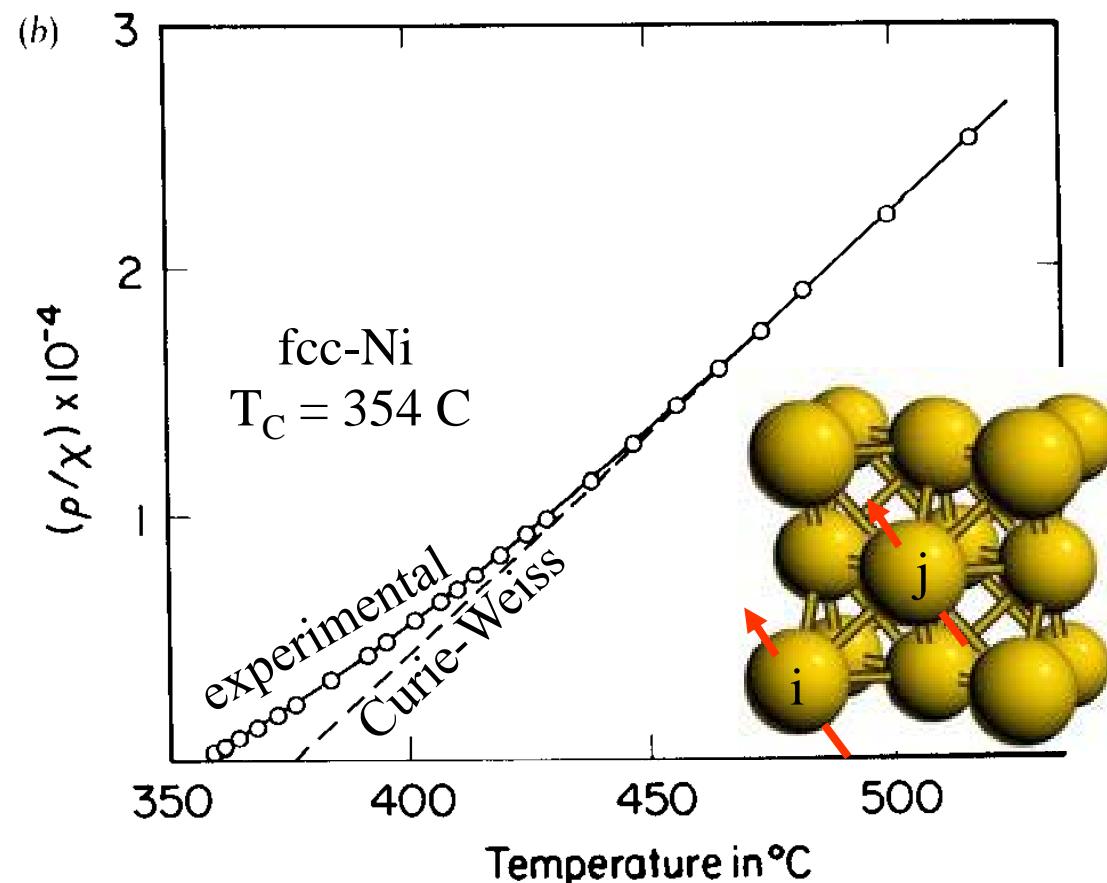
$$J \approx \frac{3kT_C}{2s(s+1)p} > 0$$

ferromagneto

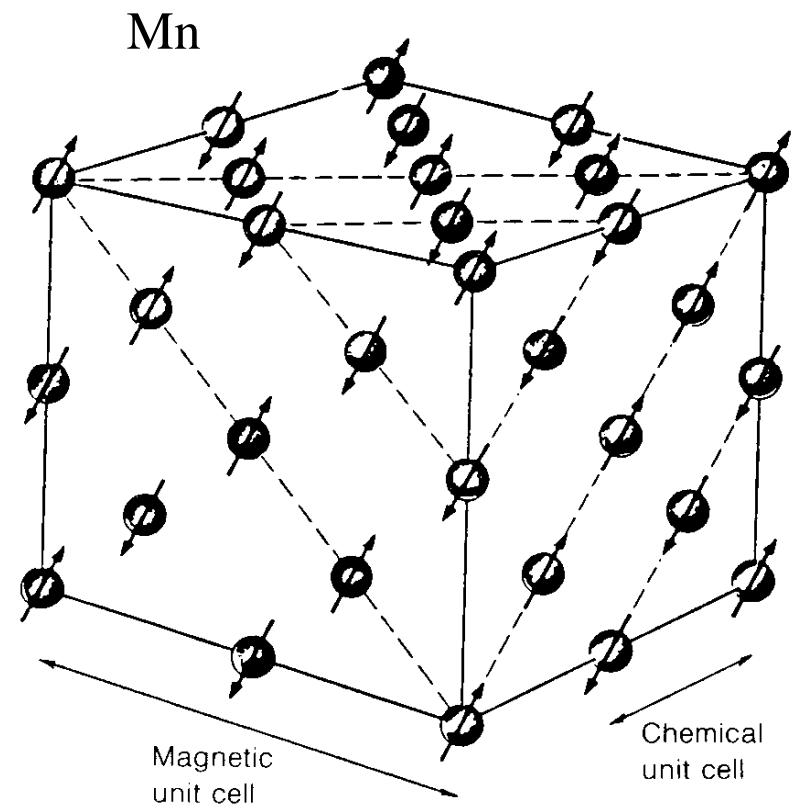
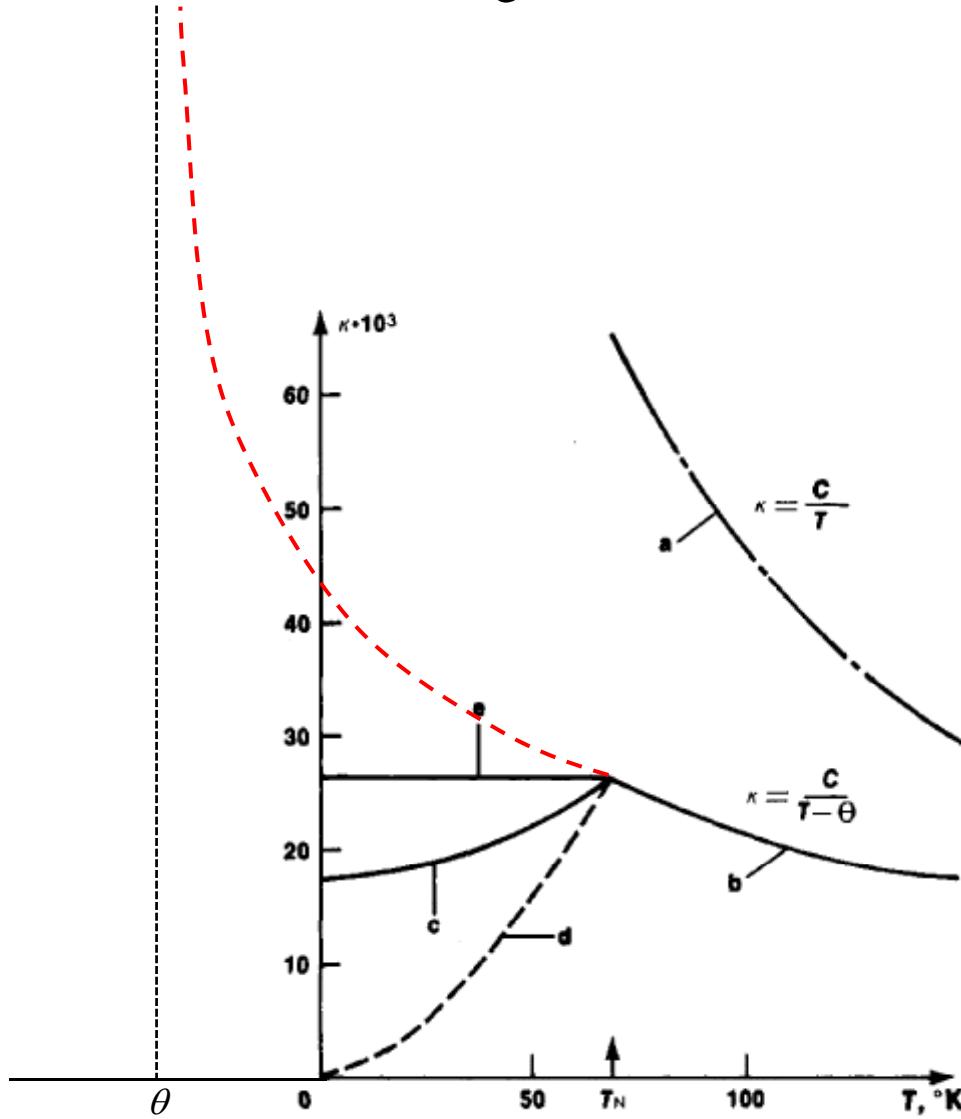


$$\chi = \frac{C}{T - T_C}$$

Curie-Weiss Law
($T > T_C$)

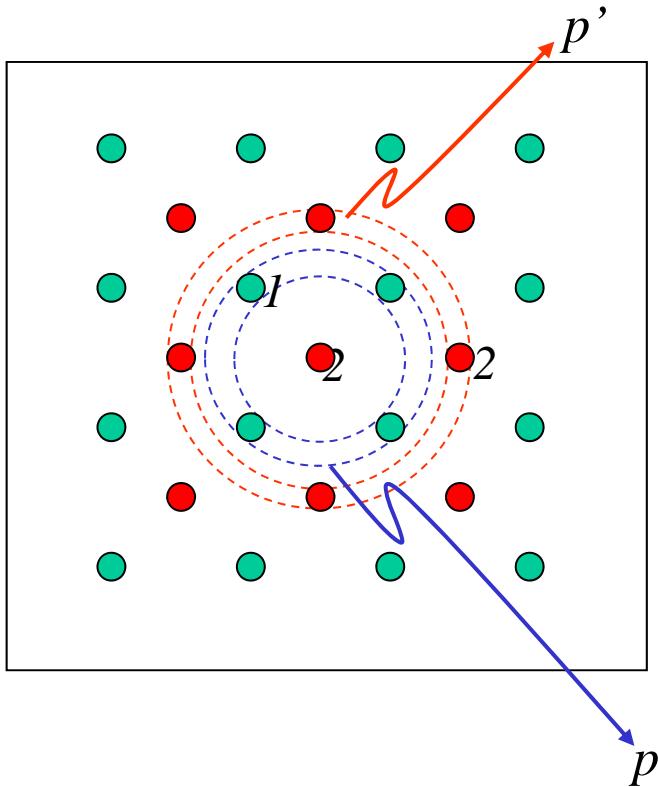


antiferromagneto



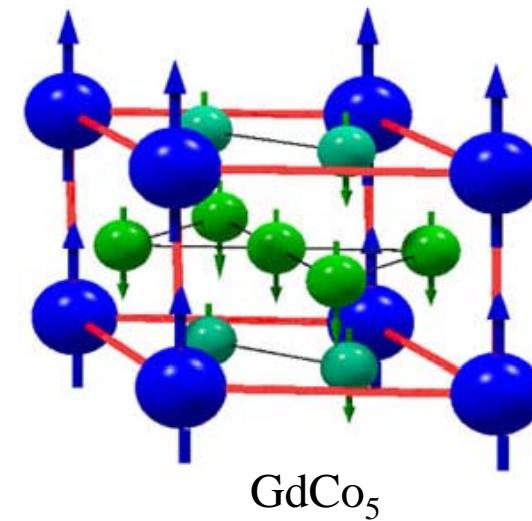
(c) Ferrimagnetismo

Ferrimagnetismo



$$\begin{matrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{matrix}$$

Ferrimagneto: momento opuesto y diferente en cada subred

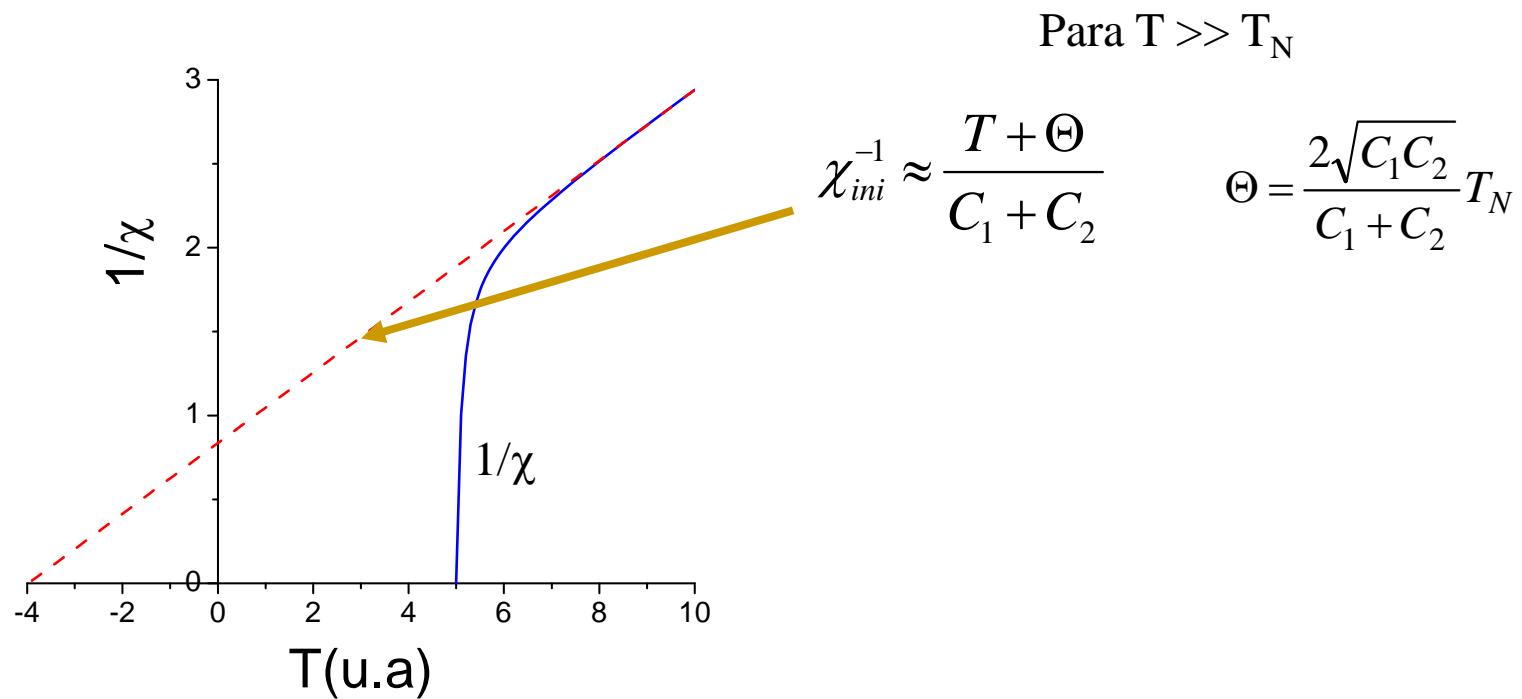


$$H_{\text{Weiss}}^{(2)} = \frac{2}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} (pJ \langle s_1 \rangle + p'J' \langle s_2 \rangle)$$

$$H_{\text{Weiss}}^{(1)} = \frac{2}{\mu_0 g \mu_B} (pJ \langle s_2 \rangle + p'J' \langle s_1 \rangle)$$

$$\chi_{ini} = \frac{(C_1 + C_2)T - 2\sqrt{C_1 C_2 \Theta_1 \Theta_2}}{T^2 - \Theta_1 \Theta_2} = \frac{(C_1 + C_2)T - 2\sqrt{C_1 C_2} T_N}{T^2 - T_N^2}$$

$$C_i = \frac{Ns_i(s_i+1)\mu_0 g_i^2 \mu_B^2}{3k} \quad \Theta_i = \frac{2ps_i(s_i+1)J}{3k} \quad T_N = \sqrt{\Theta_1 \Theta_2}$$



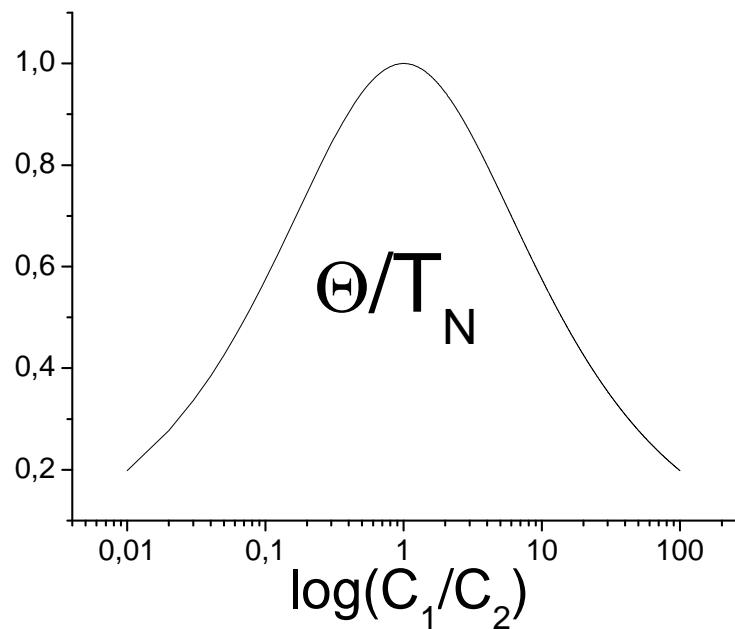
La relación entre Θ y T_N depende de la relación entre C_1 y C_2 :

$$\frac{\Theta}{T_N} = \frac{2\sqrt{C_1 C_2}}{C_1 + C_2}$$

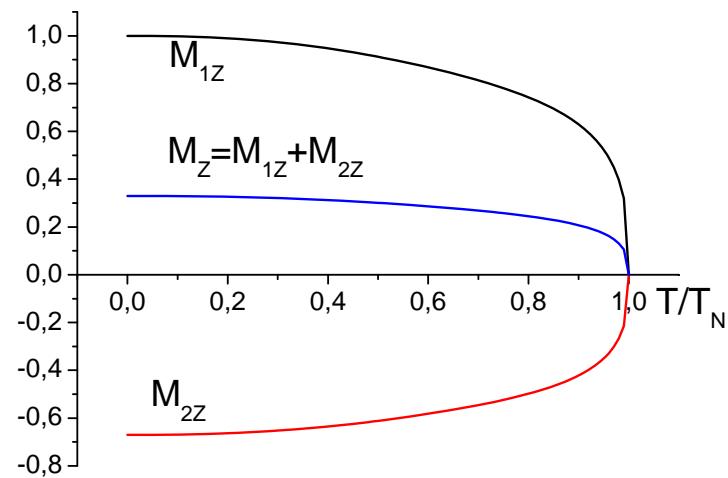


$$\Theta \leq T_N$$

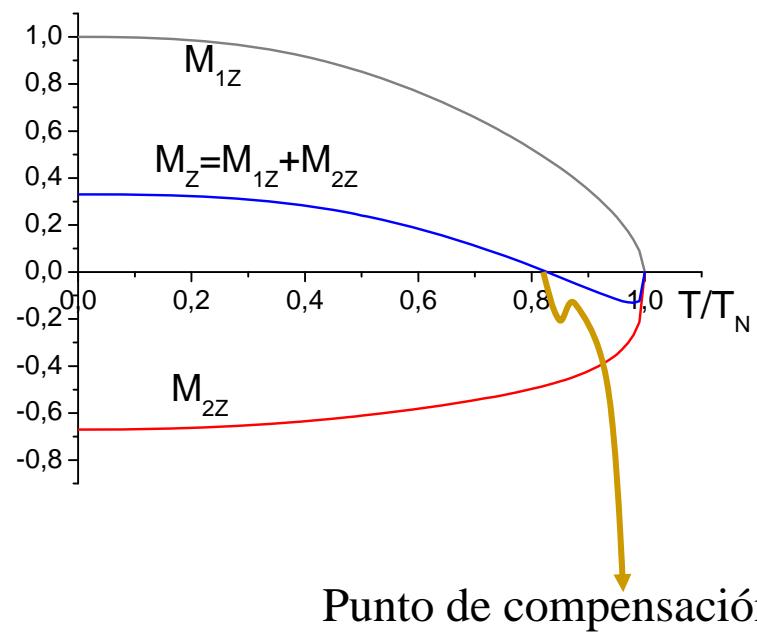
$\Theta = T_N$ sólo si $C_1 = C_2 \Rightarrow$ antiferro



Sub-redes con comportamiento térmico similar



Sub-redes con diferente comportamiento térmico



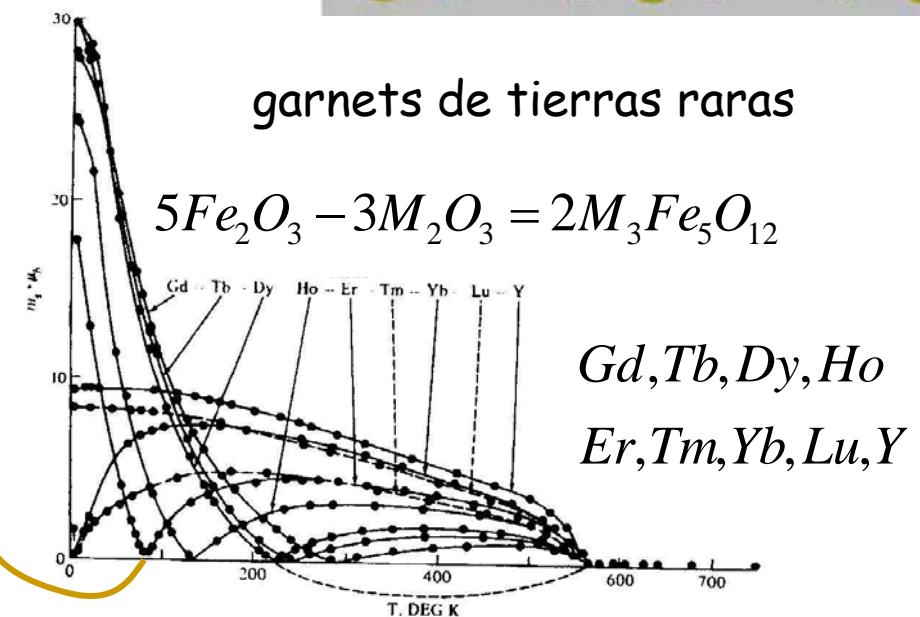
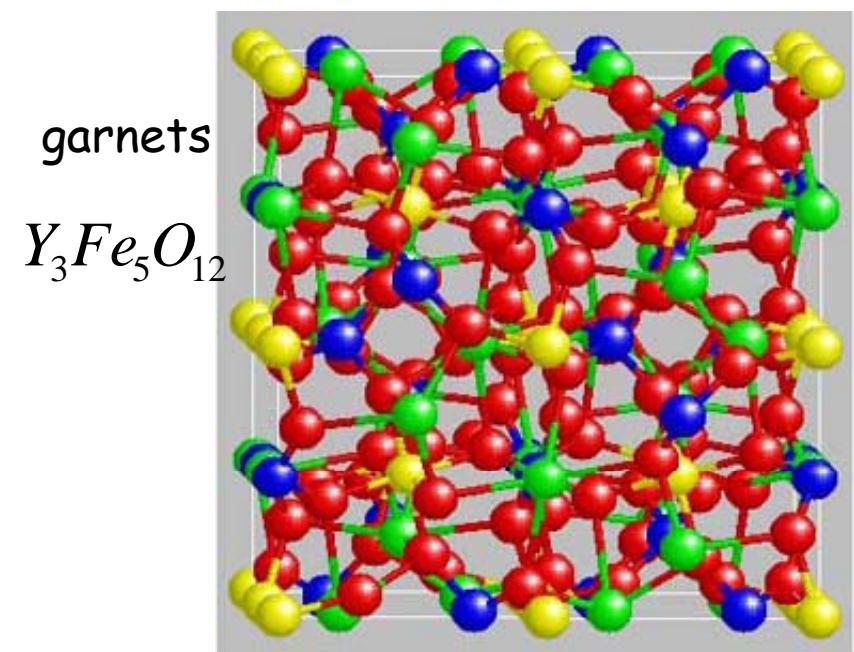
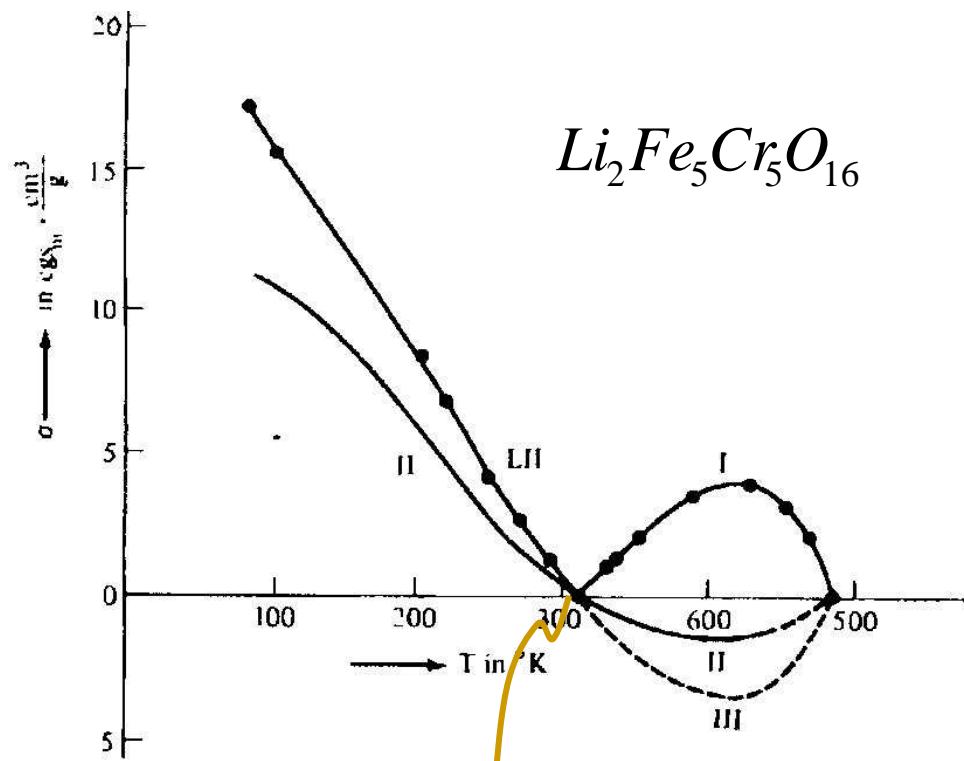
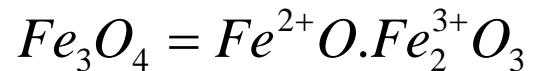
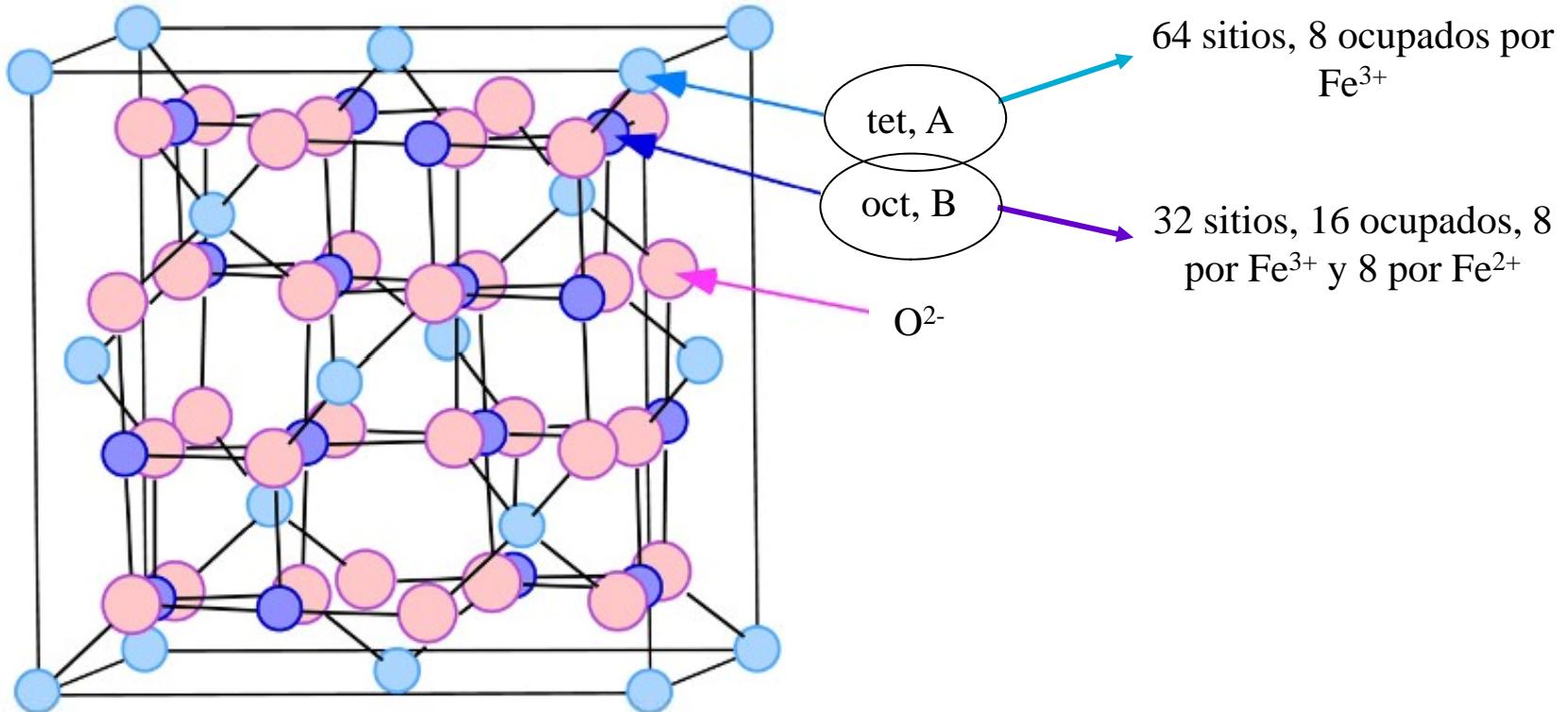


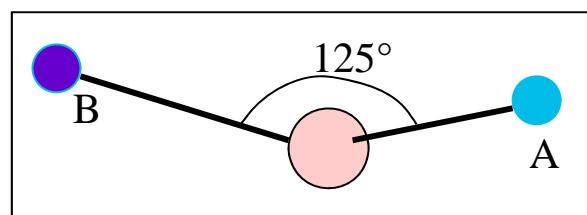
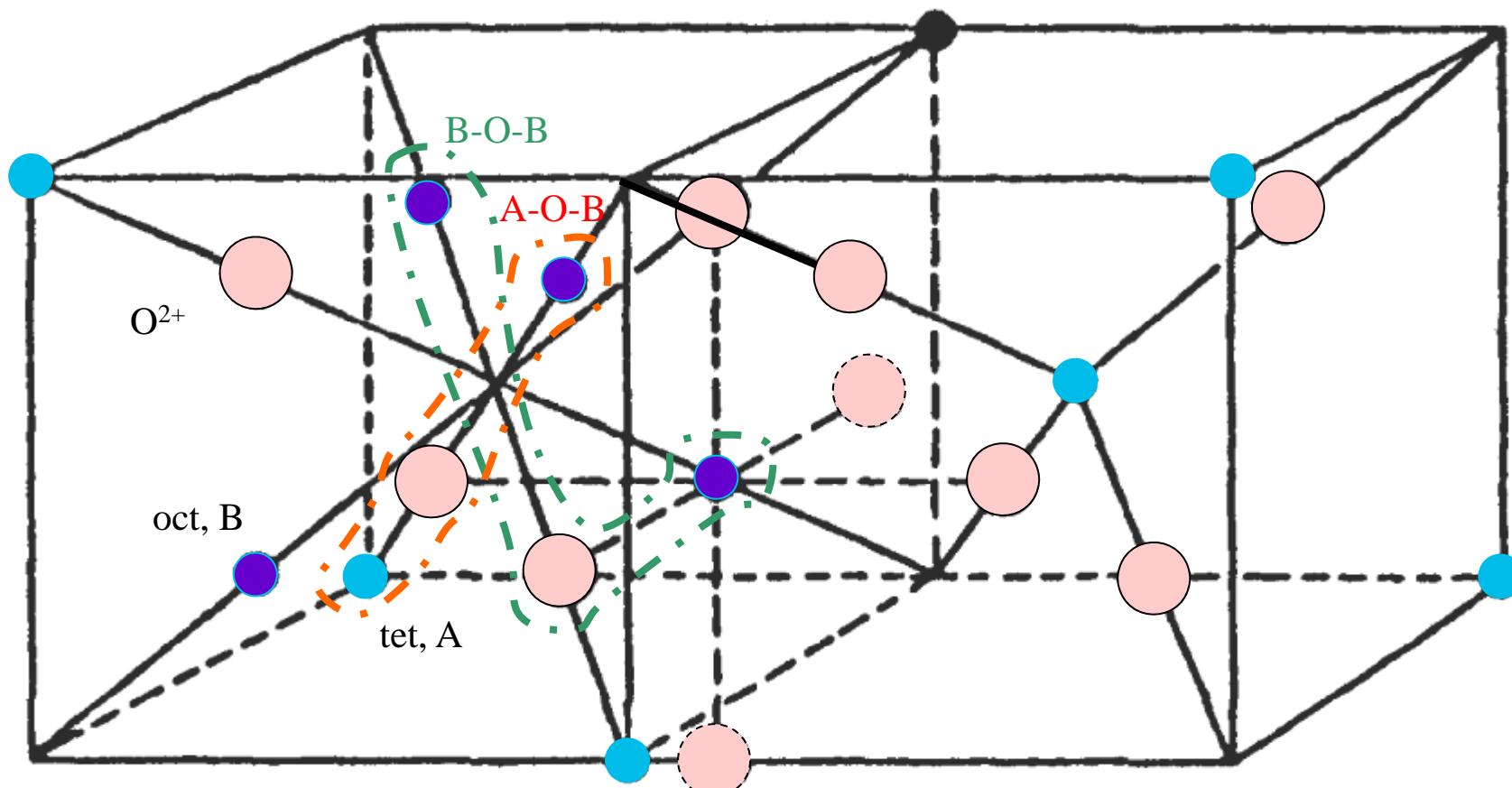
Figure 11.13-Temperature dependencies of the magnetic moments of the rare earth garnets. Note the occurrence of a compensation point in several of the curves. From Bertaut F., and Pauthenet,R., Proc. IEE, 104, Suppl.#5, 261,(1957)

Magnetita

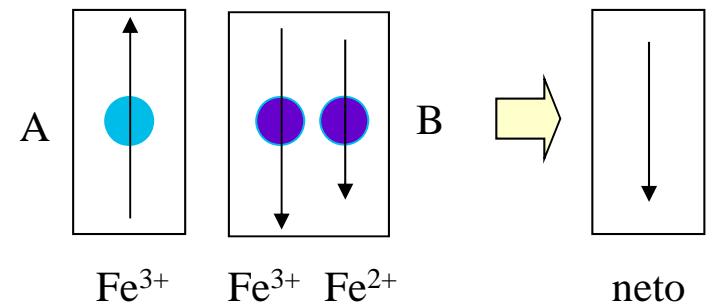
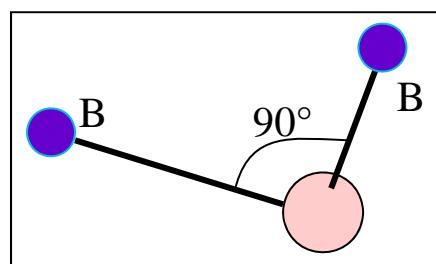


$$\langle \vec{m} \rangle_{Fe_3O_4} \approx m_{Fe^{3+}}(\uparrow\uparrow) + m_{Fe^{3+}}(\downarrow\downarrow) + m_{Fe^{2+}}(\uparrow) \approx m_{Fe^{2+}}(\uparrow) = 4\mu_B \vec{u}_z$$

Magnetita

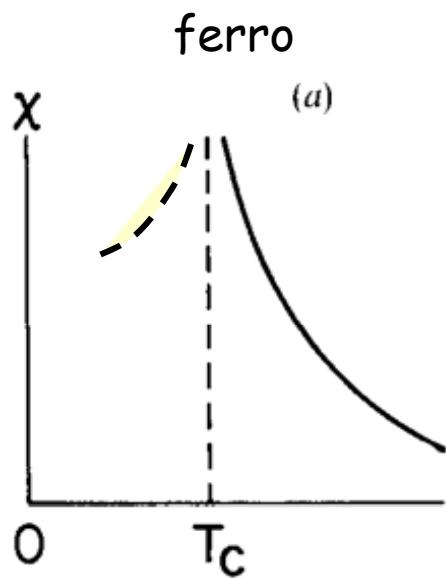


$$|J|_{AB} \gg |J|_{BB}$$



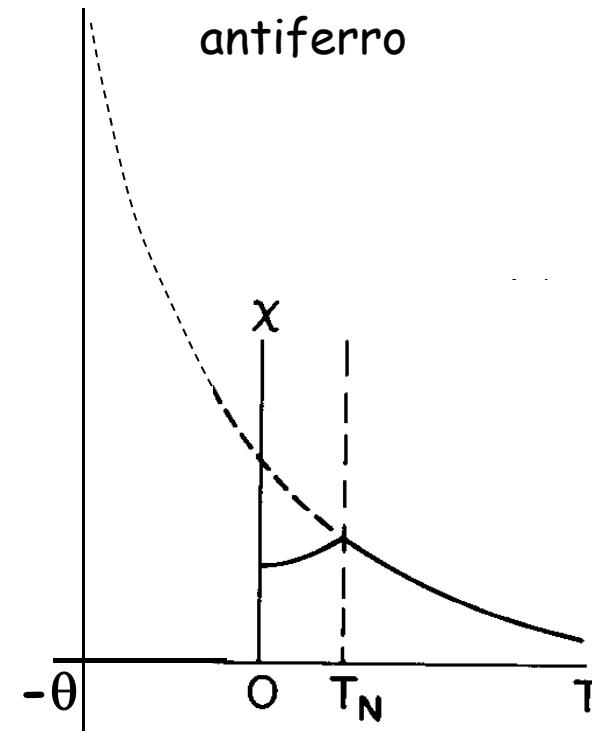
Máximos de χ en T_C , T_N

$$\chi_{inic} = \frac{C}{T + \Theta}$$



$$\chi = \frac{C}{T - T_C}$$

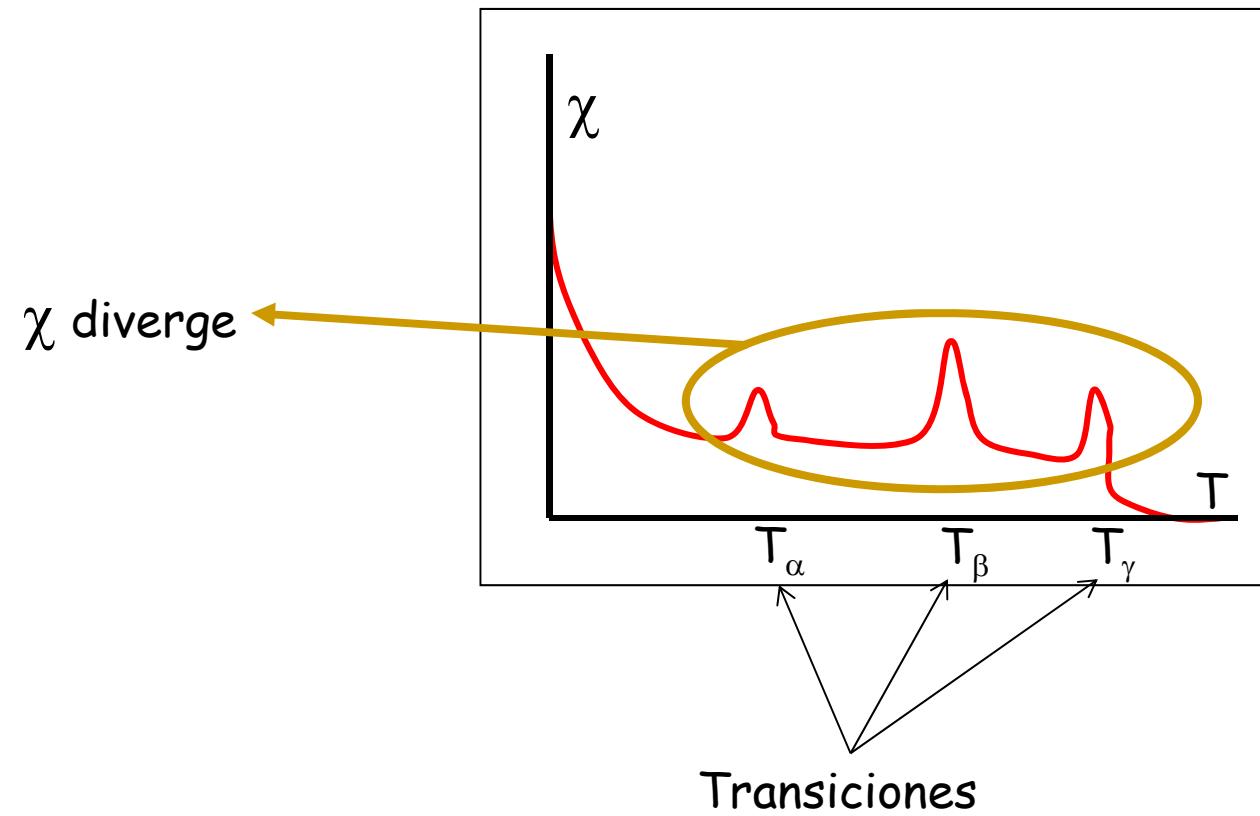
Curie-Weiss Law
($T > T_C$)



$$\chi = \frac{C}{T + \Theta}$$

($T > T_N$)

Comportamiento de χ en puntos de transición de fase magnética

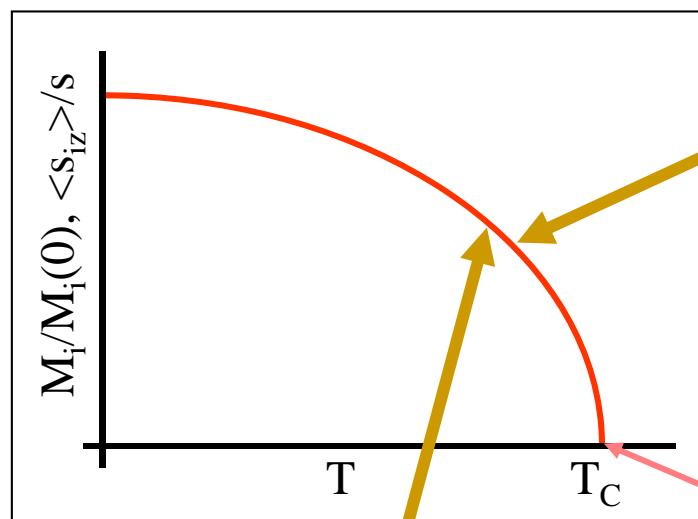


Valores medidos de $\mu = g_s(\mu_B)$ en diferentes materiales

Tabla 3.2. Cristales ferro-ferrimagnéticos

Sustancia	Imanación de saturación		$n_B(0 \text{ K})$ por molécula	Temperatura de Curie en K	$\langle g_s \rangle$
	Temp. amb.	$M_s/10^7 \text{ A/m}$			
Fe	0,1707	0,174	2,22	1043	
Co	0,14	0,1446	1,72	1368	
Ni	0,0485	0,051	0,606	627	
Gd	-	0,206	7,63	292	
Dy	-	0,292	10,2	88	
MnAs	0,067	0,087	3,4	318	
MnBi	0,062	0,068	3,52	630	
MnSb	0,071	-	3,5	587	
CrO ₂	0,0515	-	2,03	386	
MnOFe ₂ O ₃	0,041	-	5,0	573	
FeOFe ₂ O ₃	0,048	-	4,1	858	
NiOFe ₂ O ₃	0,027	-	2,4	858	
CuOFe ₂ O ₃	0,0135	-	1,3	728	
MgOFe ₂ O ₃	0,011	-	1,1	713	
EuO	-	0,192	6,8	69	
Y ₃ Fe ₅ O ₁₂	0,013	0,02	5,0	560	

Expresiones empíricas para $\langle s_z \rangle$; Comportamiento crítico



Solución aproximada de la ecuación trascendente - Ferromagnetos

$$\frac{M(T)}{M(0)} = B_s \left(\frac{s}{kT} [\mu_0 g \mu_B H + 2pJ \langle s_z \rangle] \right)$$

$$t = \frac{T}{T_c} \xrightarrow{T < T_c} 1$$

$$\frac{\langle s_z \rangle}{s} = (1-t)^\beta$$

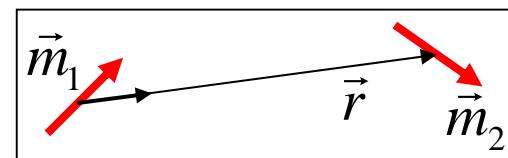
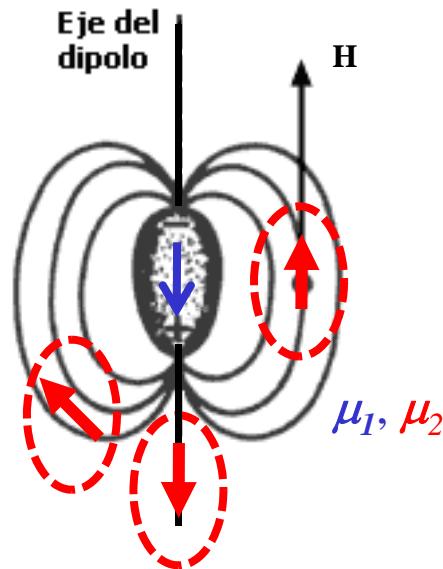
Comportamiento crítico
 $\beta = 3/2 \quad (3d)$

$$\frac{M(T)}{M(0)} = \frac{(1-t)^{\beta'}}{1 - \beta' t + A t^3 - C t^{7/2}}$$

Expresión empírica de Aharoni

Introduction to the Theory of Ferromagnetism, Amikam Aharoni, Oxford Science Publications, 1998.

Ordenamiento magnético por interacción dipolar



$$U_{dip} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} [\vec{\mu}_1 \cdot \vec{\mu}_2 - 3(\vec{\mu}_1 \cdot \hat{r})(\vec{\mu}_2 \cdot \hat{r})]$$

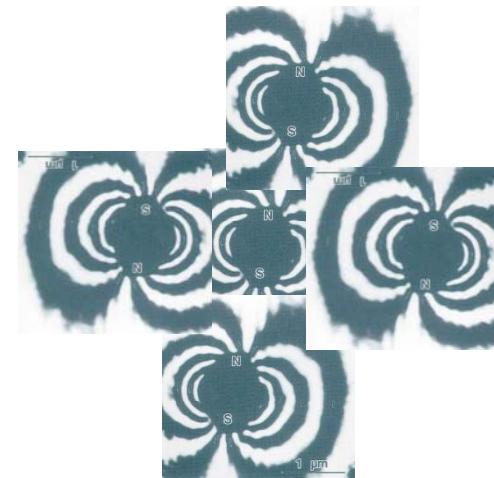
$$U_{dip} \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \mu_1 \mu_2$$

entre momentos atómicos:

$$U_{dip} \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \mu_1 \mu_2$$

$$\mu_1 \approx \mu_2 \approx \mu_B \approx 10^{-23} \text{ Am}^2$$

$$r \approx 0.2 \text{ nm} = 2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$



$$U_{dip} \approx \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7}}{4\pi \times 8 \times 10^{-30}} \times 10^{-46} \text{ Joules} = 1.25 \times 10^{-24} \text{ Joules} = 0.78 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV}$$

Podemos comparar esta interacción con la de intercambio (*exch*)

$$U_{exch} \approx 2J_{exch} = 10^{-21} \text{ Joules} = 0.63 \times 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$$

donde:

$$J_{exch} \approx 10^{-21} \text{ Joule} \quad T_{Cr exch} < 10^3 \text{ K}$$



$$U_{exch} \approx 10^{-21} \text{ Joules} = 0.63 \times 10^{-2} \text{ eV}$$

Considerando que

$$T_{Cr} \approx \alpha U_{\text{int}}$$



$$\frac{(T_{Cr})_{dip}}{(T_{Cr})_{exch}} \approx \frac{U_{dip}}{U_{exch}} \approx 10^{-3} \xrightarrow{T_{exch} < 10^3 K} (T_{Cr})_{dip} < 1K$$

Sólo pueden esperarse efectos de ordenamiento dipolar a escala atómica a temperaturas muy bajas

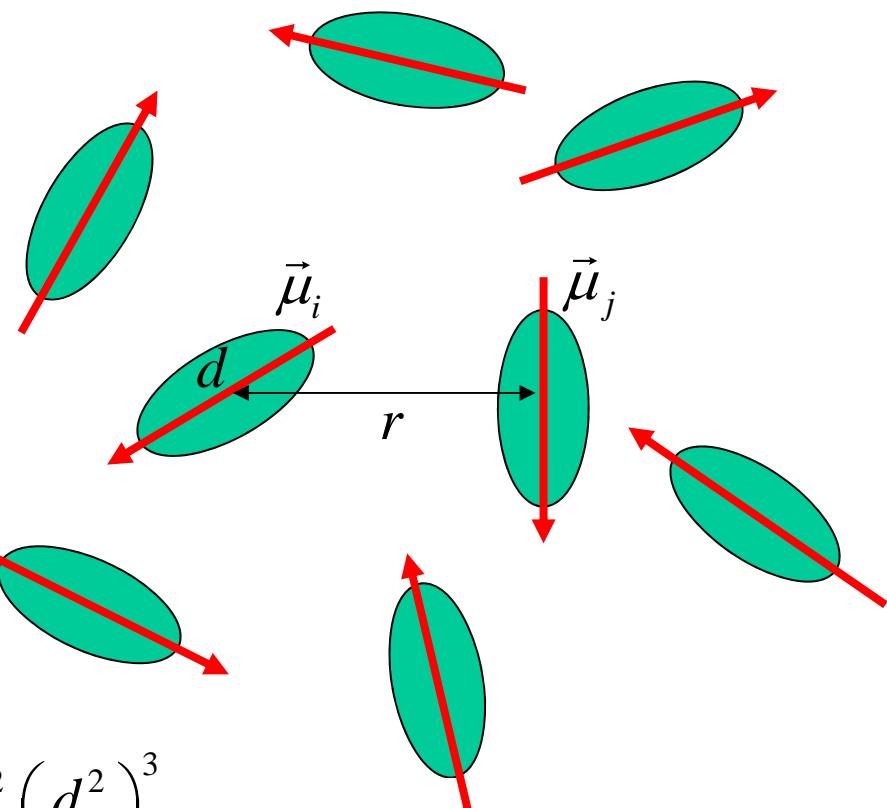
Interacción dipolar entre NPs

Cómo depende U_{dipolar} de $\langle r \rangle$ y $\langle d \rangle$?

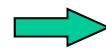
$$|U_{\text{dip}}| \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \mu_i \mu_j$$

$$\mu_i \approx \mu_j \approx \mu = M_s V_p = M_s \pi d^3 / 6$$

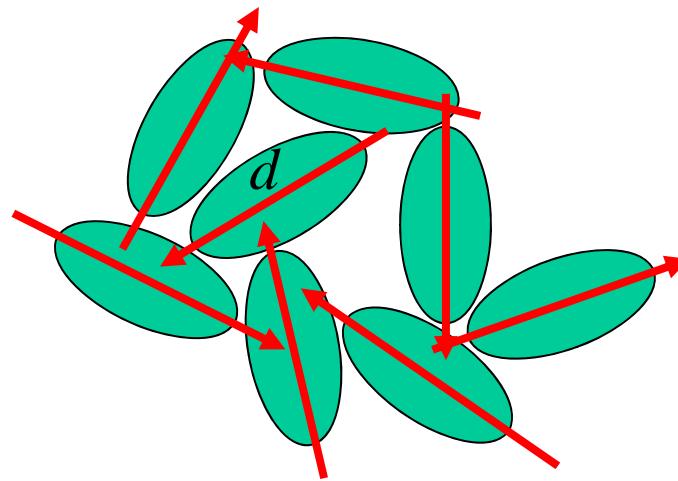
$$|U_{\text{dip}}| \approx \frac{\mu_0 \mu^2}{4\pi r^3} = \frac{\mu_0 (M_s \pi d^3 / 6)^2}{4\pi r^3} \approx \frac{\pi \mu_0 M_s^2}{144} \left(\frac{d^2}{r} \right)^3$$



Si $d = r$ (partículas en contacto)



$$|U_{\text{dip}}| \approx \frac{\pi \mu_0 M_s^2}{144} d^3$$



Si $d = r$ (partículas en contacto) $\rightarrow |U_{dip}| \approx \frac{\pi\mu_0 M_s^2}{144} d^3$

magnetita $M_s^m \approx 90 \text{ emu/g} = 90 \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$

$$M_s = M_s^m \rho \approx 4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$$

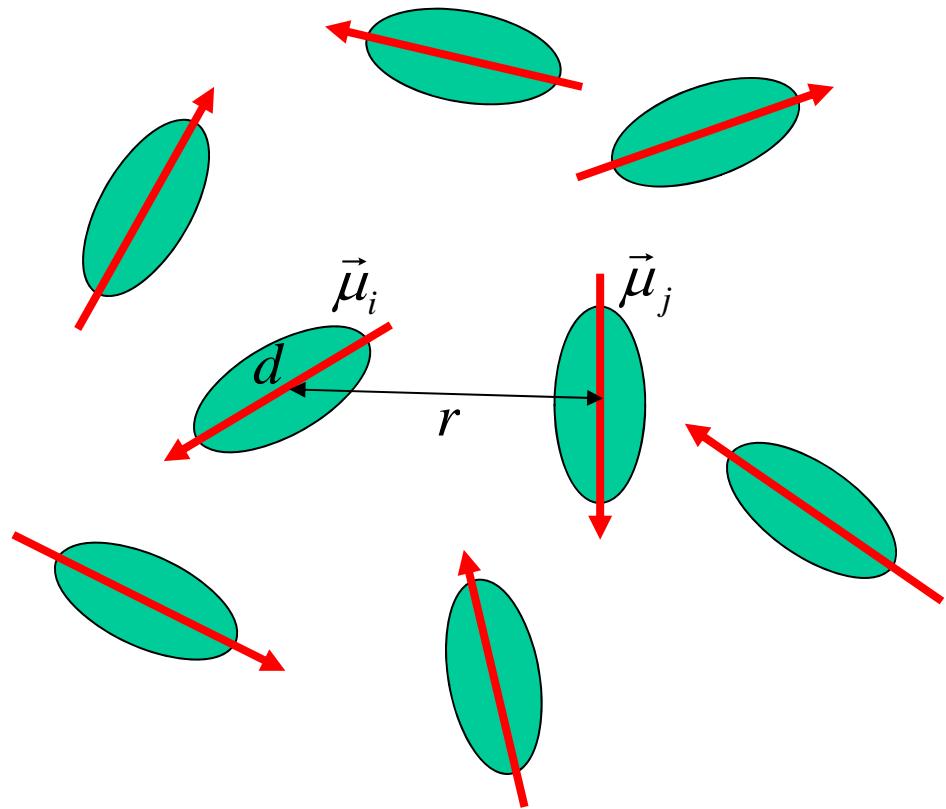
$$d \approx 10 \text{ nm} = 1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

$$|U_{dip}| \approx 5.6 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J} \approx 3.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ eV} \geq |U_{exch}|$$

Para qué relación $\langle r \rangle / \langle d \rangle$
será $U_{\text{Dipolar}} \ll U_{\text{Zeeman}}$?

$$|U_{\text{dip}}| \approx \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi r^3} \mu_i \mu_j$$

$$|U_Z| = \mu_0 \vec{\mu}_i \cdot \vec{H} \approx \mu_0 \mu_i H$$



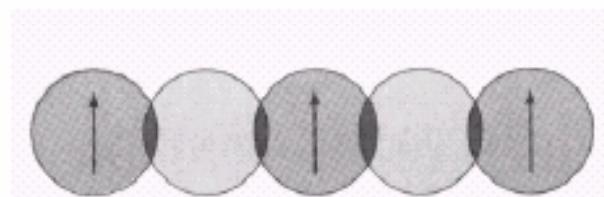
$$\frac{|U_{\text{dip}}|}{|U_Z|} \approx \frac{\mu_0 \mu_i \mu_j}{4\pi r^3 \mu_0 \mu_i H} = \frac{\mu_j}{4\pi r^3 H} = \frac{M_S V_{pj}}{4\pi r^3 H} \approx \frac{M_S 4\pi d^3}{3 \times 4\pi r^3 H} = \frac{M_S}{3H} \left(\frac{d}{r} \right)^3$$

$$\frac{|U_{\text{dip}}|}{|U_Z|} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{d} \gg \left(\frac{M_S}{3H} \right)^{1/3} \xrightarrow[M_S=10^6 \text{ Am}^{-1}, H=10^4 \text{ Am}^{-1}]{} \frac{r}{d} \gg 3.2$$

(d) Superintercambio

Superexchange.

A magnetic ion⁺ induces a spin polarisation in other magnetic ion which is coupled by their common non-magnetic neighbour.



Ejemplo: MnO

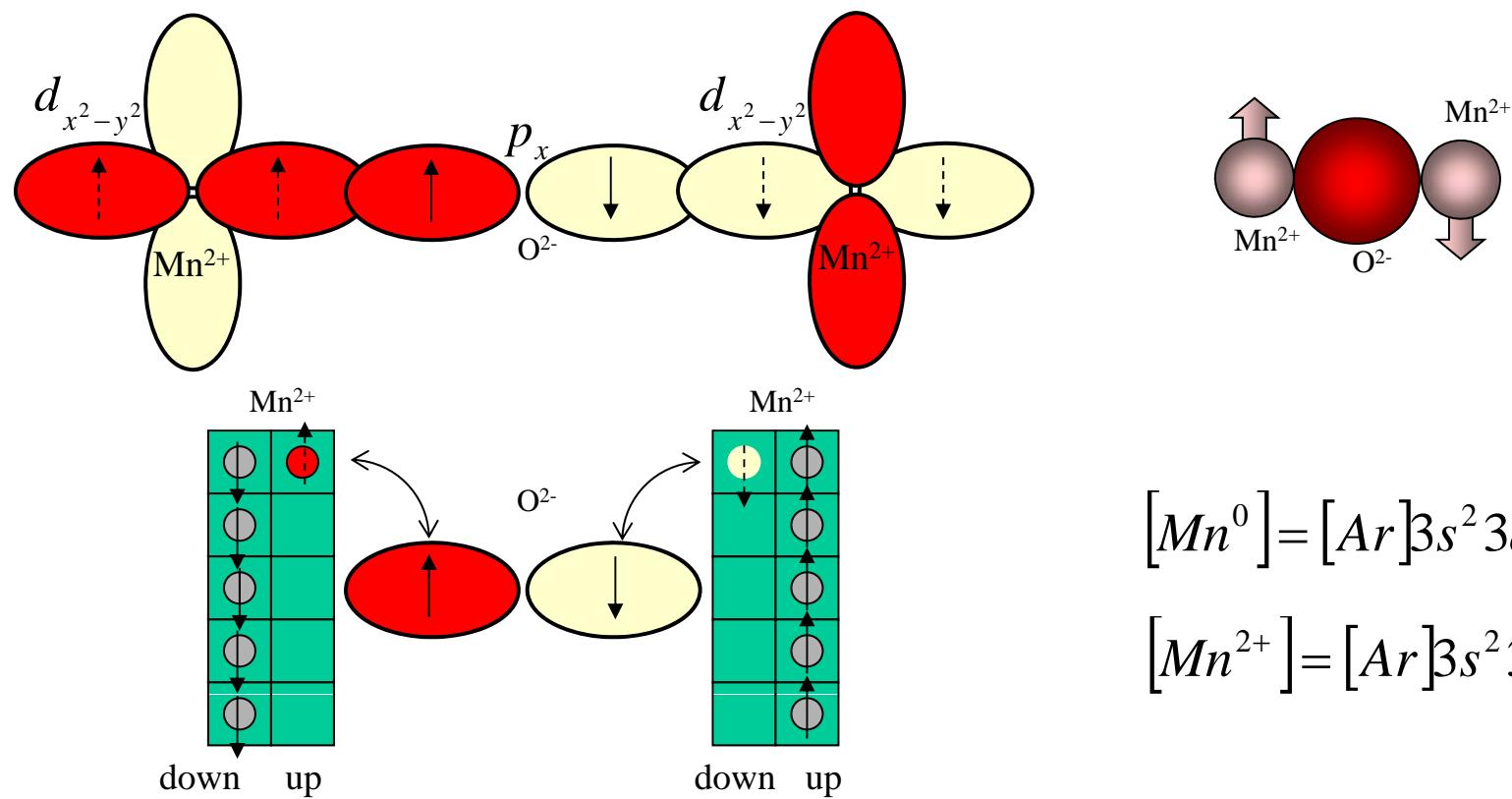
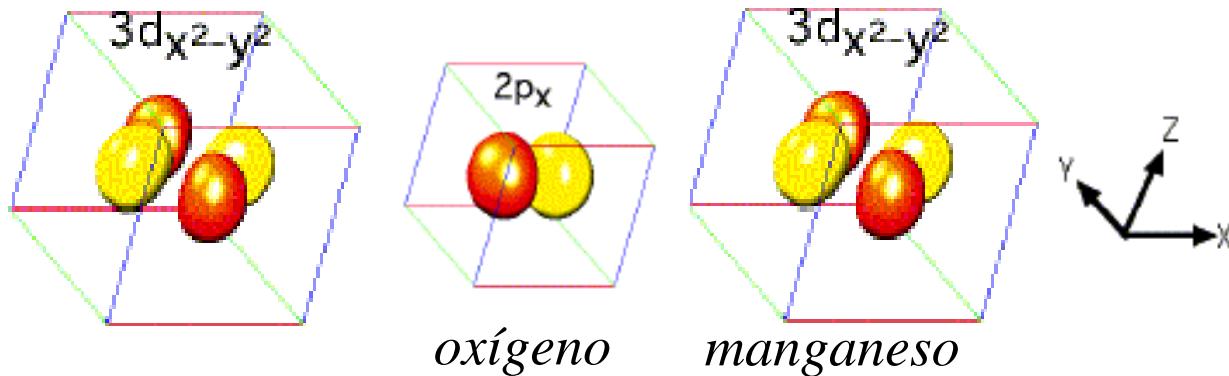
Antiferromagneto $T_N = 118$ K

estructura F ($m\bar{3}m$) (12)

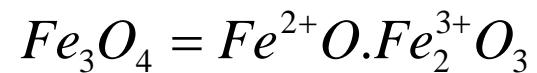
momentos magnéticos paralelos a planos (111)
planos (111) vecinos están ordenados AFM



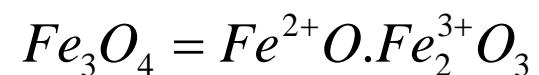
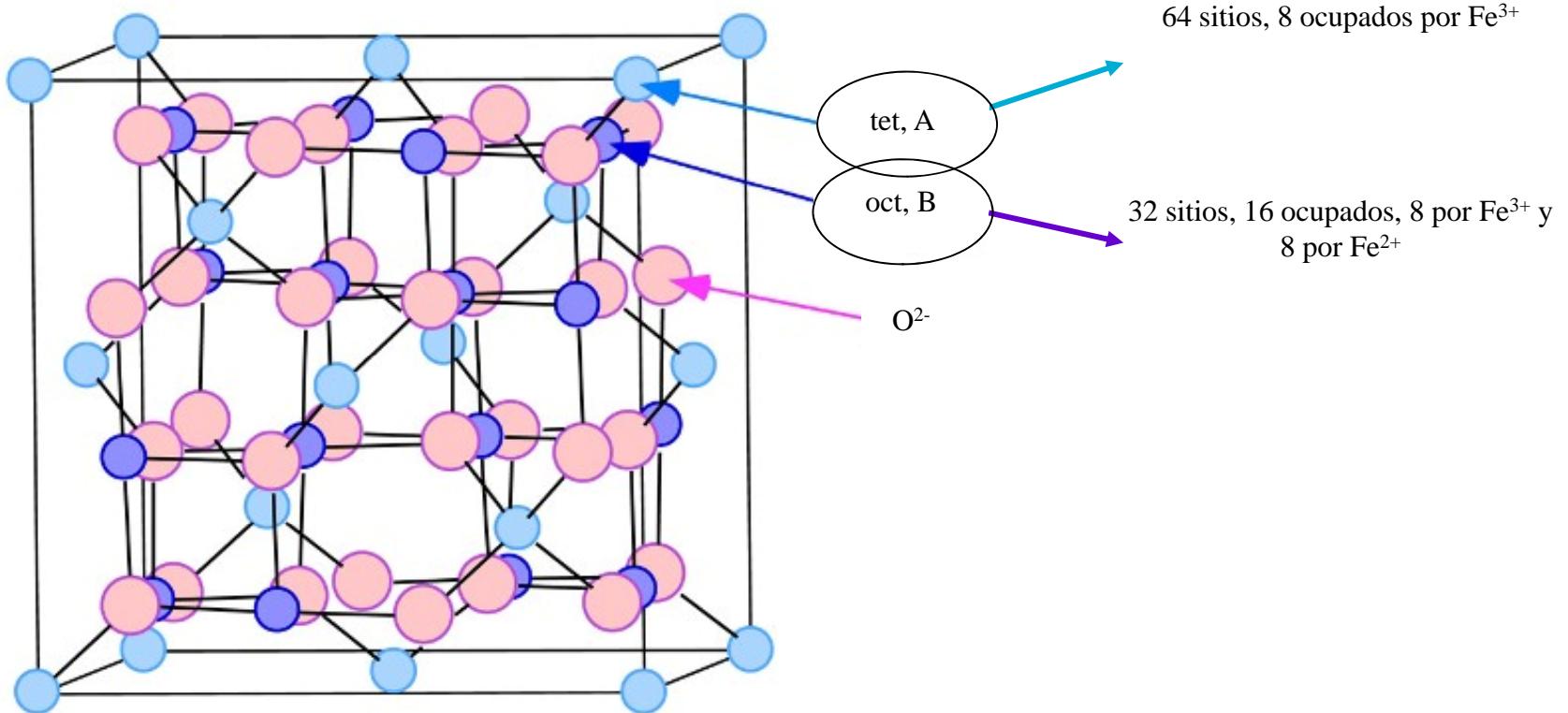
MnO



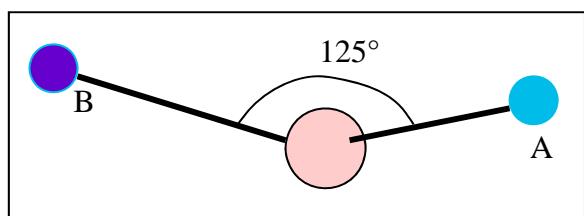
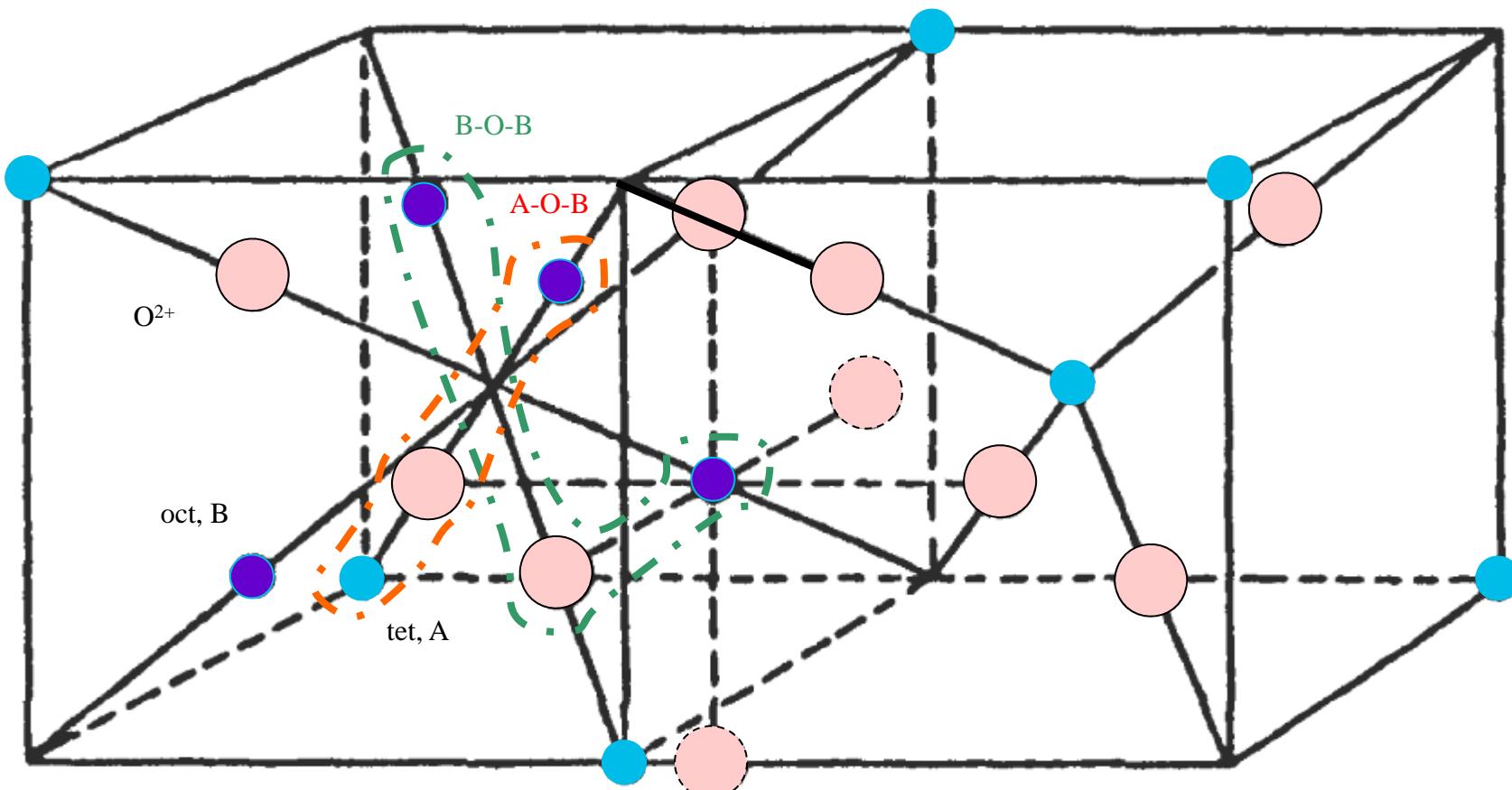
Magnetita: espinela de Fe



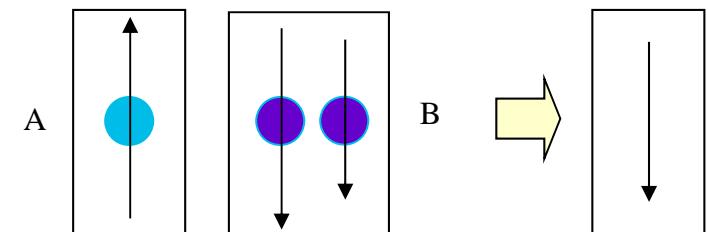
óxido	estructura	Estructura magnética	$\mu(\mu_B)$	$\sigma(\text{emu/g})$	$T_N(\text{K})$
Fe₃O₄ magnetita	espinela	ferri	4.1 por form	96	858



$$\langle \vec{\mu} \rangle_{\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4} \approx \mu_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}(\uparrow\uparrow) + \mu_{\text{Fe}^{3+}}(\downarrow\downarrow) + \mu_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}(\uparrow\uparrow) \approx \mu_{\text{Fe}^{2+}}(\uparrow\uparrow) = 4\mu_B \hat{u}_z$$



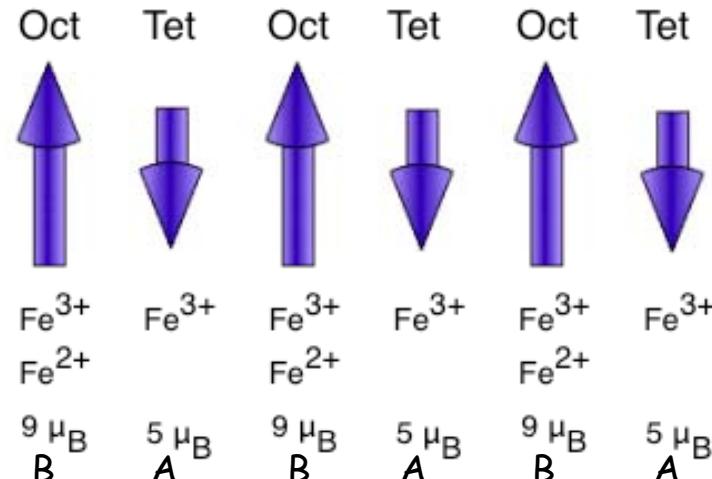
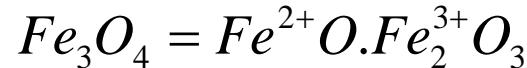
$$J_{AB} \gg J_{BB}$$



$Fe^{3+} \quad Fe^{3+} \quad Fe^{2+}$

neto

Magnetita o espinela de Fe

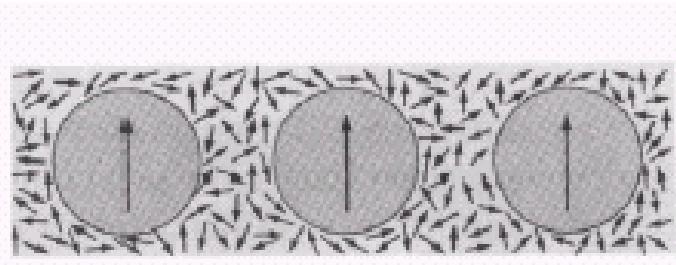


inversa		normal	
A tetraedral	B octaedral	A tetraedral	B octaedral
$Fe^{3+} (+5\mu_B)$	$Fe^{2+}Fe^{3+} [-(4+5)\mu_B]$	$Fe^{2+} (+4\mu_B)$	$2Fe^{3+} [2(-5)\mu_B]$

(e) Intercambio indirecto

Indirect exchange interaction.

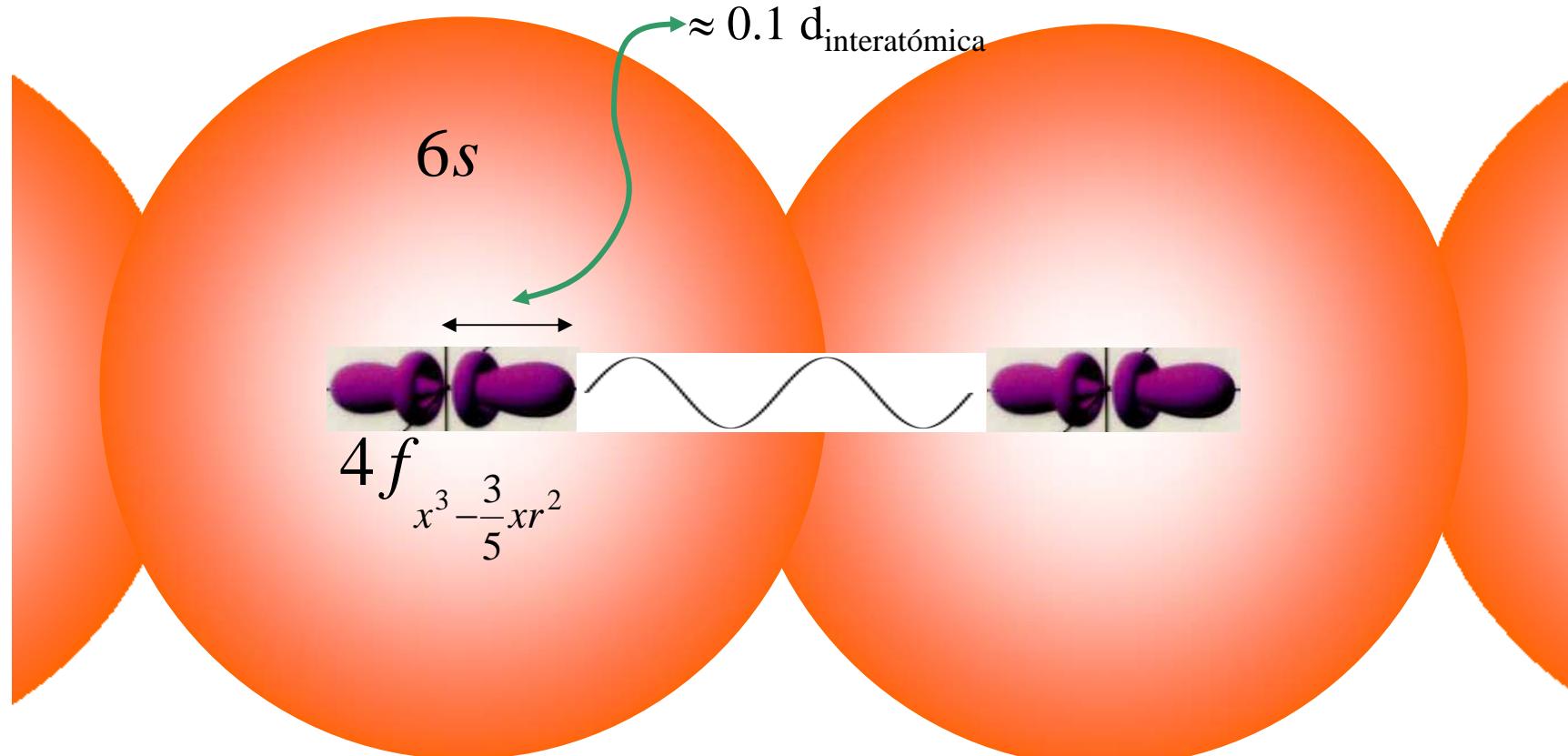
A magnetic ion induces a spin polarisation in the conduction electrons in its neighbourhood. This spin polarisation in the itinerant electrons is felt by the moments of other magnetic ions within range leading to an indirect coupling.



Tierras raras o lantánidos

57 La 138.9	58 Ce 140.1	59 Pr 140.9	60 Nd 144.2	61 Pm 146.9	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 152.0	64 Gd 157.3	65 Tb 158.9	66 Dy 162.5	67 Ho 164.9	68 Er 167.3	69 Tm 168.9	70 Yb 173.0
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$$4f^n 5d^1 6s^2$$



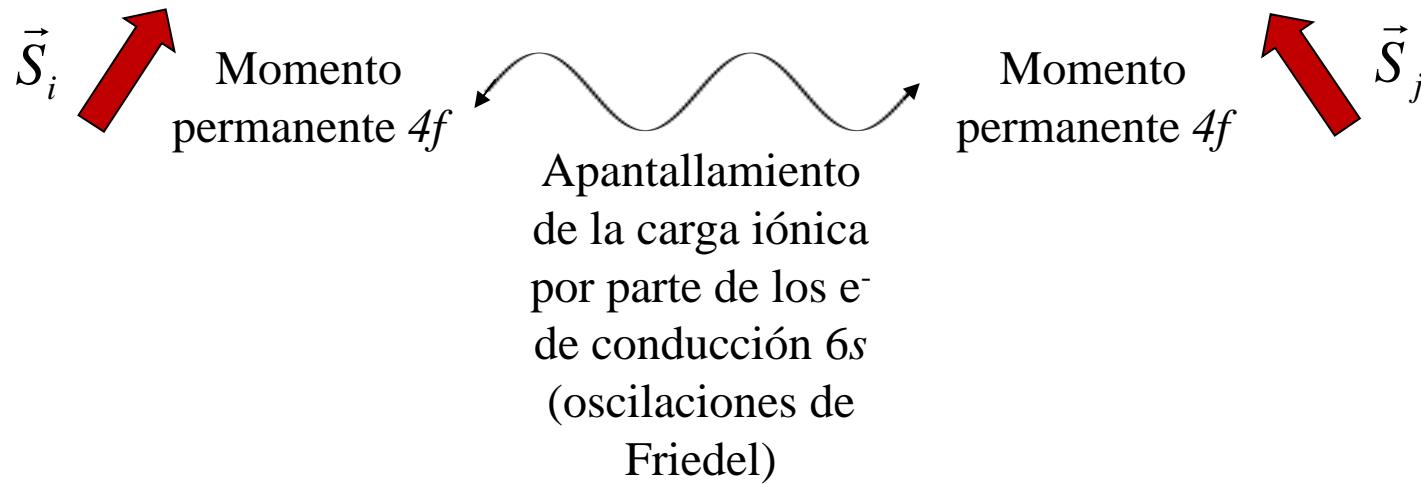
$$4f_{x^3 - \frac{3}{5}xr^2}$$

$$U_{J_{ij}} = -2J_{ij} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

Tierras raras pesadas

$$U_{J_{ij}} = -2J_{ij} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$$

Polarización
débil de los
electrones $6s$
(intercambio
débil $f-s$)



Compuestos de tierras raras con
estequiometría variable: **vidrios de spin**

Modelo RKKY: Ruderman y Kittel, Kasuya y Yosida

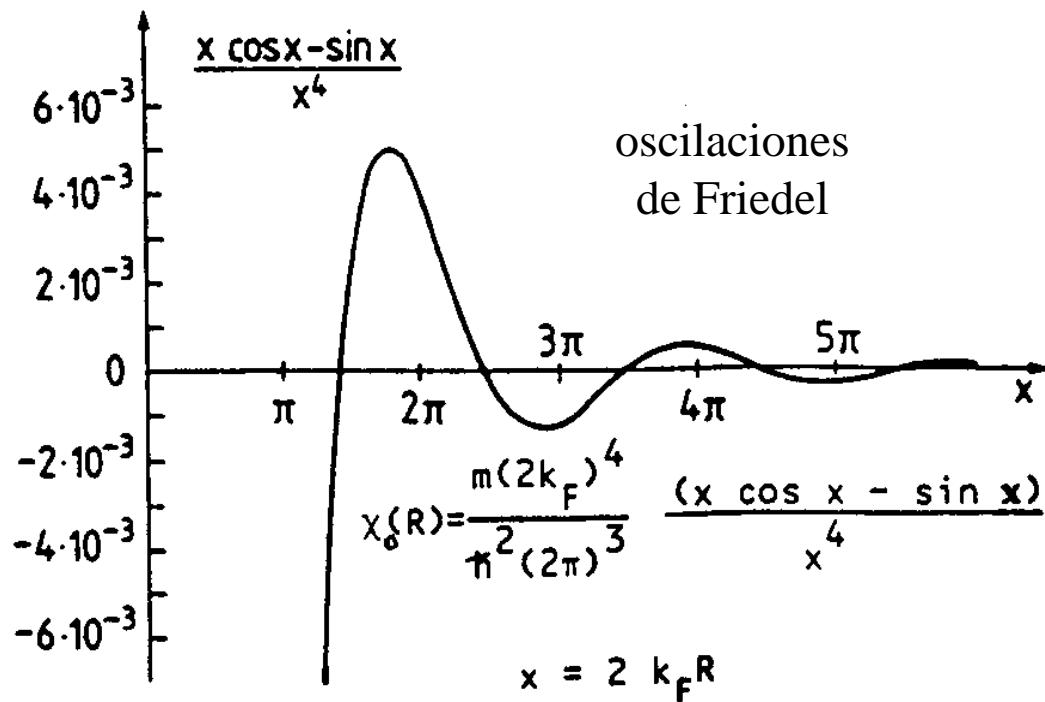
$$H = -2J_{ij} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j \approx -2J_{ij} S_{iz} S_{jz} \quad J_{ij} \text{ interacción de intercambio entre tierras raras}$$



$$J_{ij}(R_{ij}) = 3\pi n J D(E_F) \left[\frac{\sin(2k_F R_{ij}) - (2k_F R_{ij}) \cos(2k_F R_{ij})}{(2k_F R_{ij})^4} \right] F(x)$$

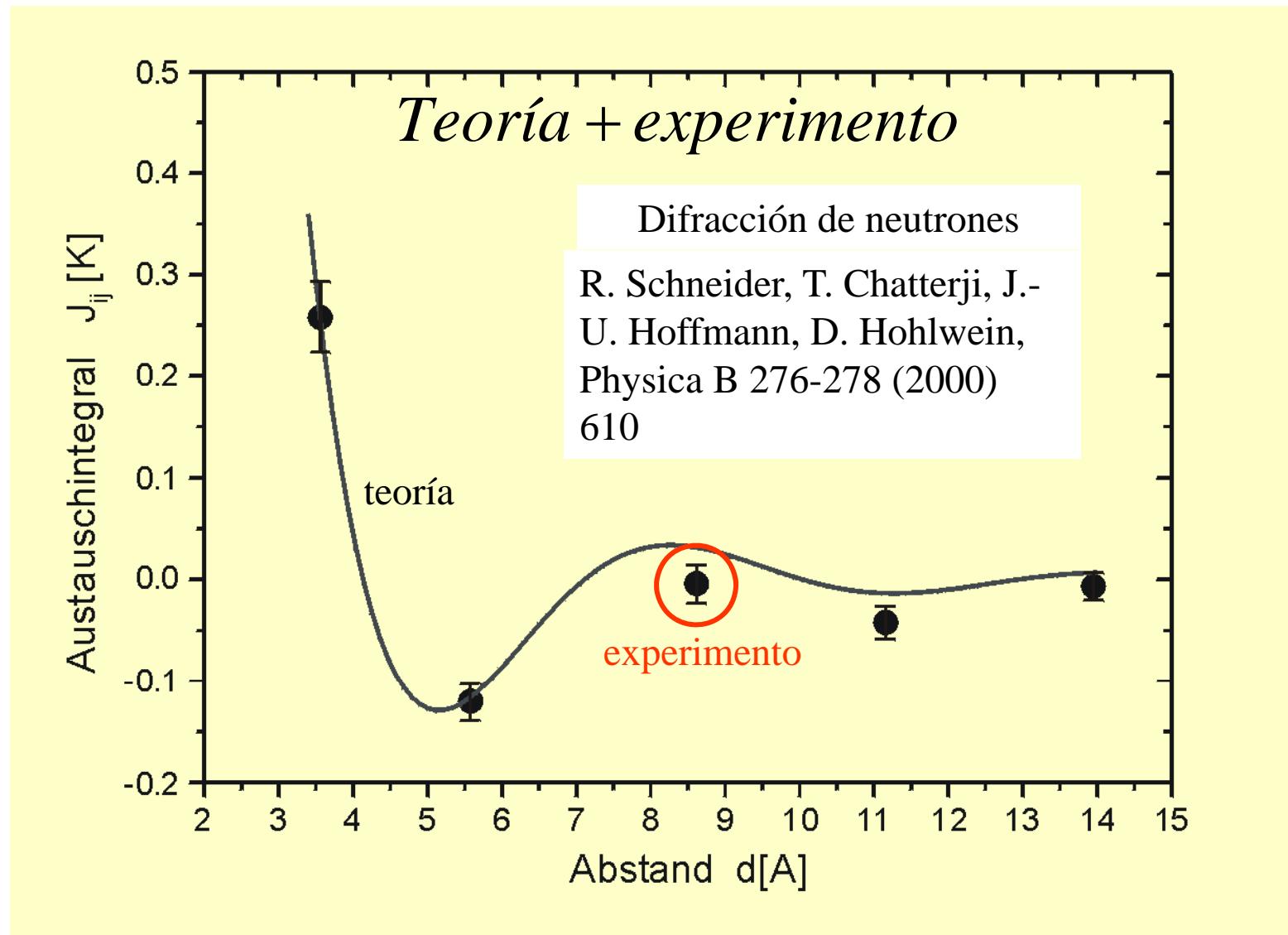
n	número de electrones s/átomo
J	interacción de intercambio s-d
k_F	“momento” lineal de Fermi
R_{ij}	distancia entre tierras raras
$D(E_F)$	densidad de estados al nivel de Fermi

$$F(x) = \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^4}; x = 2k_F r$$



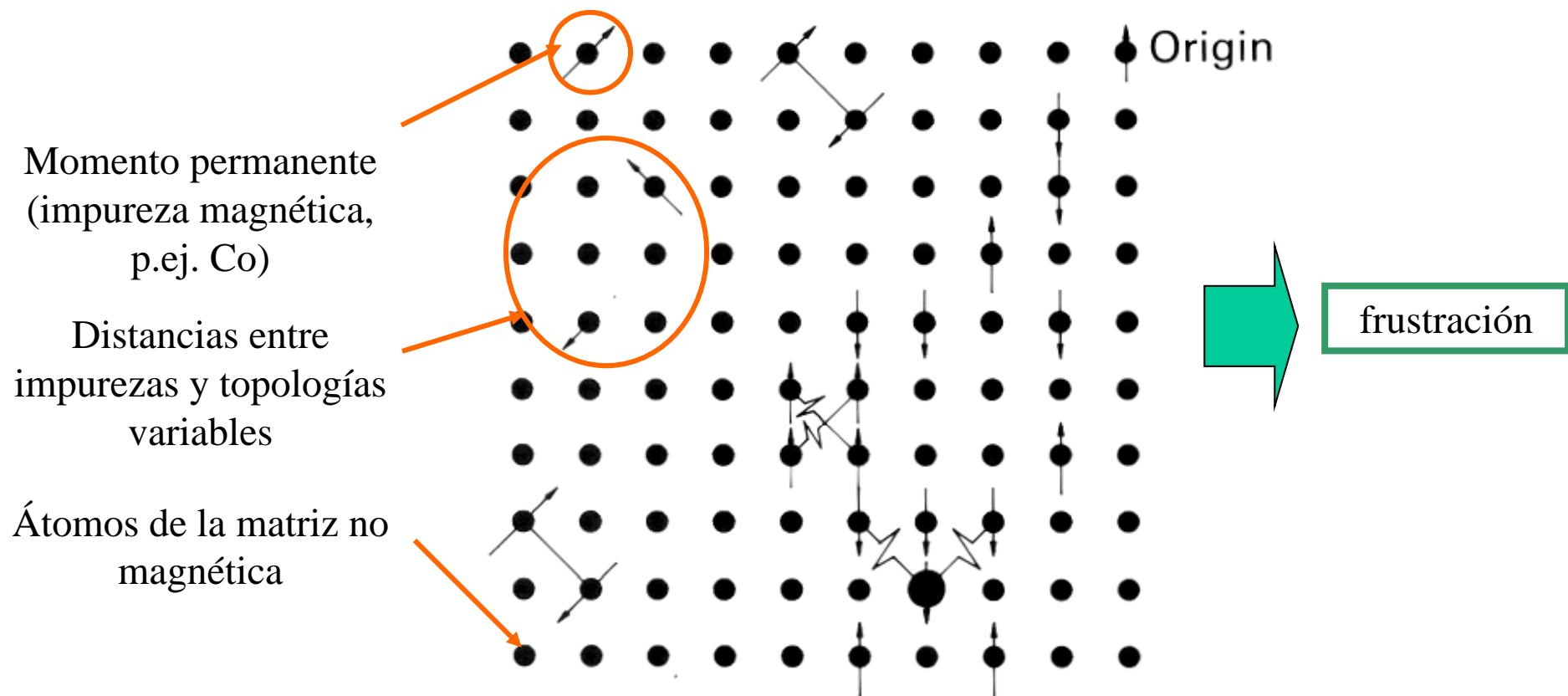
Distribución de carga de electrones de conducción $6s$ alrededor de un sitio $4f$

Resultados experimentales en compuesto de Holmio

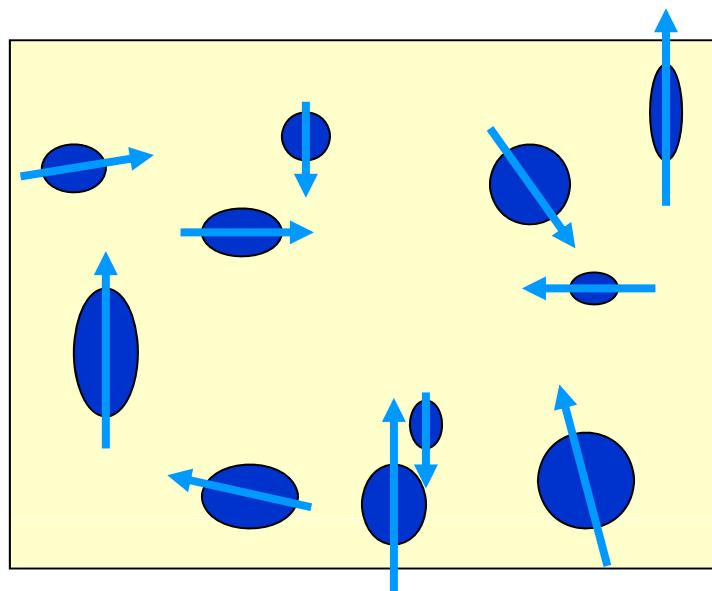


vidrios de spin

- compuesto no magnético con iones magnéticos de tierra rara substitucionales
 $\text{Eu}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{S}$ (semiconductor)
 $\text{La}_{1-x}\text{Gd}_x\text{Al}_2$ (metal)
- Elementos con momentos permanentes (Mn, Fe, Gd, Eu, ...) diluidos en metales nobles no magnéticos ($\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x$, $\text{Au}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x$, vidrios de spin canónicos)

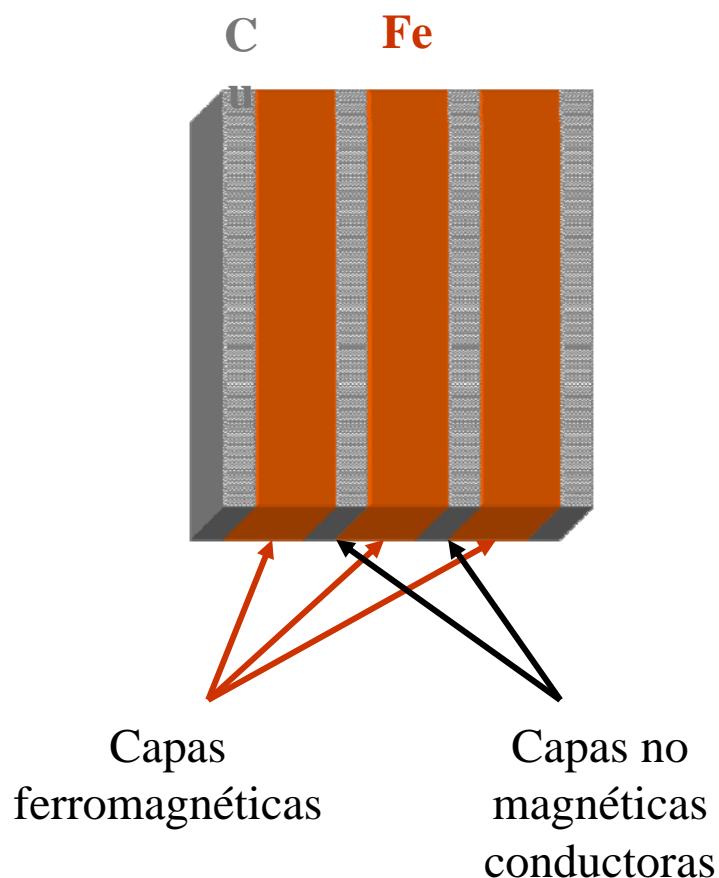


Vidrio de clusters de spin (cluster glass)



Partículas o clusters magnéticos en
matriz no magnética conductora
($\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x$, $\text{Au}_{1-x}\text{Fe}_x$, $\text{Cu}_{1-x}\text{Co}_x$)

Acoplamiento en multicapas



Capas
ferromagnéticas

Capas no
magnéticas
conductoras

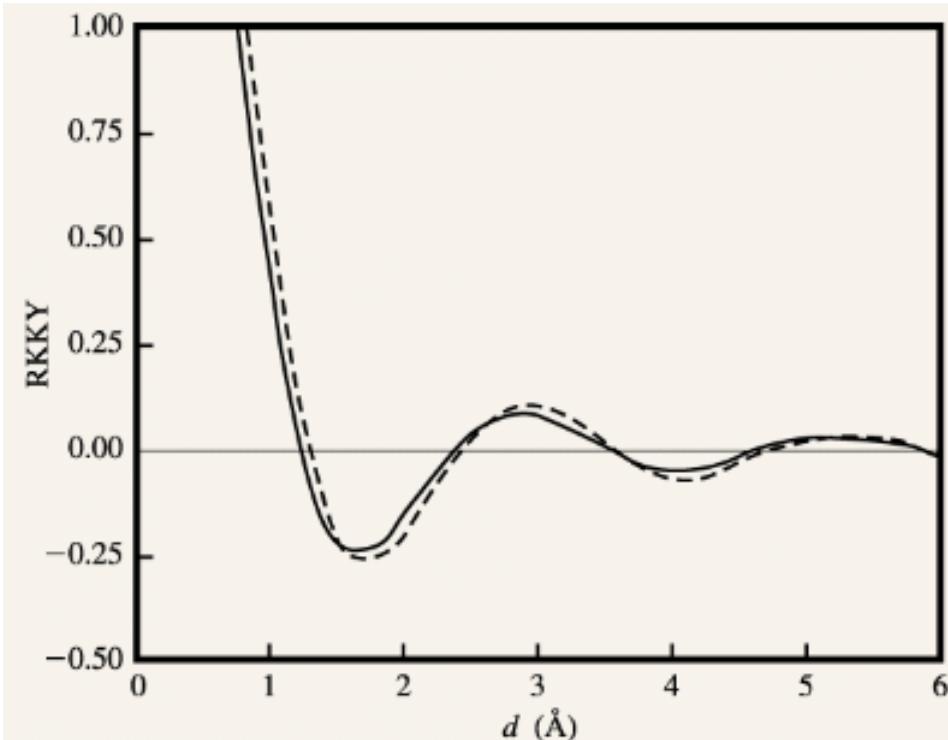


Figure 2

RKKY coupling between two magnetic layers separated by a distance d , for free electron bands. The units for RKKY coupling are unspecified. The Fermi energy is taken to be that for Cu. Solid line: Free electrons, no potential well. Dashed line: Effect of a small potential well relative to the Fermi energy. A phase shift is induced, and the RKKY coupling is enhanced for separations d greater than about 0.5 Å.

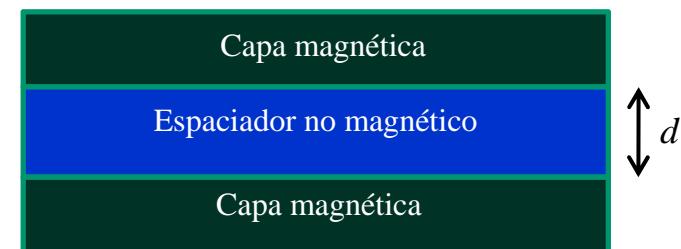
Modelo para acoplamiento
oscilatorio $J(r)$ entre dos capas
magnéticas separadas una
distancia r por otra no
magnética

Theory of exchange coupling in
magnetic multilayers

by B. A. Jones



Volume 42, Number 1, 1998



Fin módulo