Empleando las expresiones del artículo de W.F:Brown

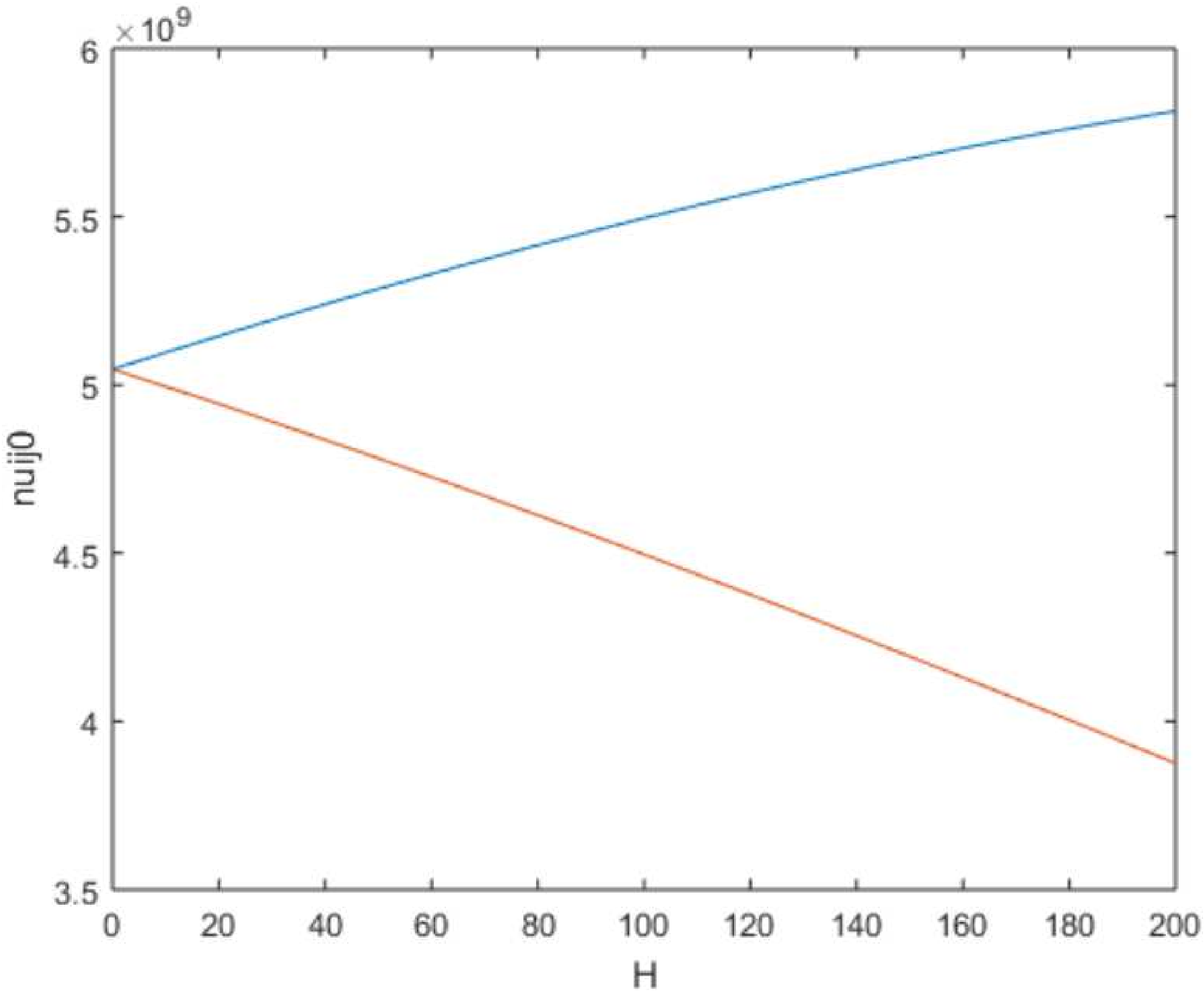
$$nI_{21} = b(\beta c'/2\pi)^{1/2} \cdot [n_2 c^{(2)} e^{-\beta(V_m - V_2)} - n_1 c^{(1)} e^{-\beta(V_m - V_1)}] \sin\theta_m .$$

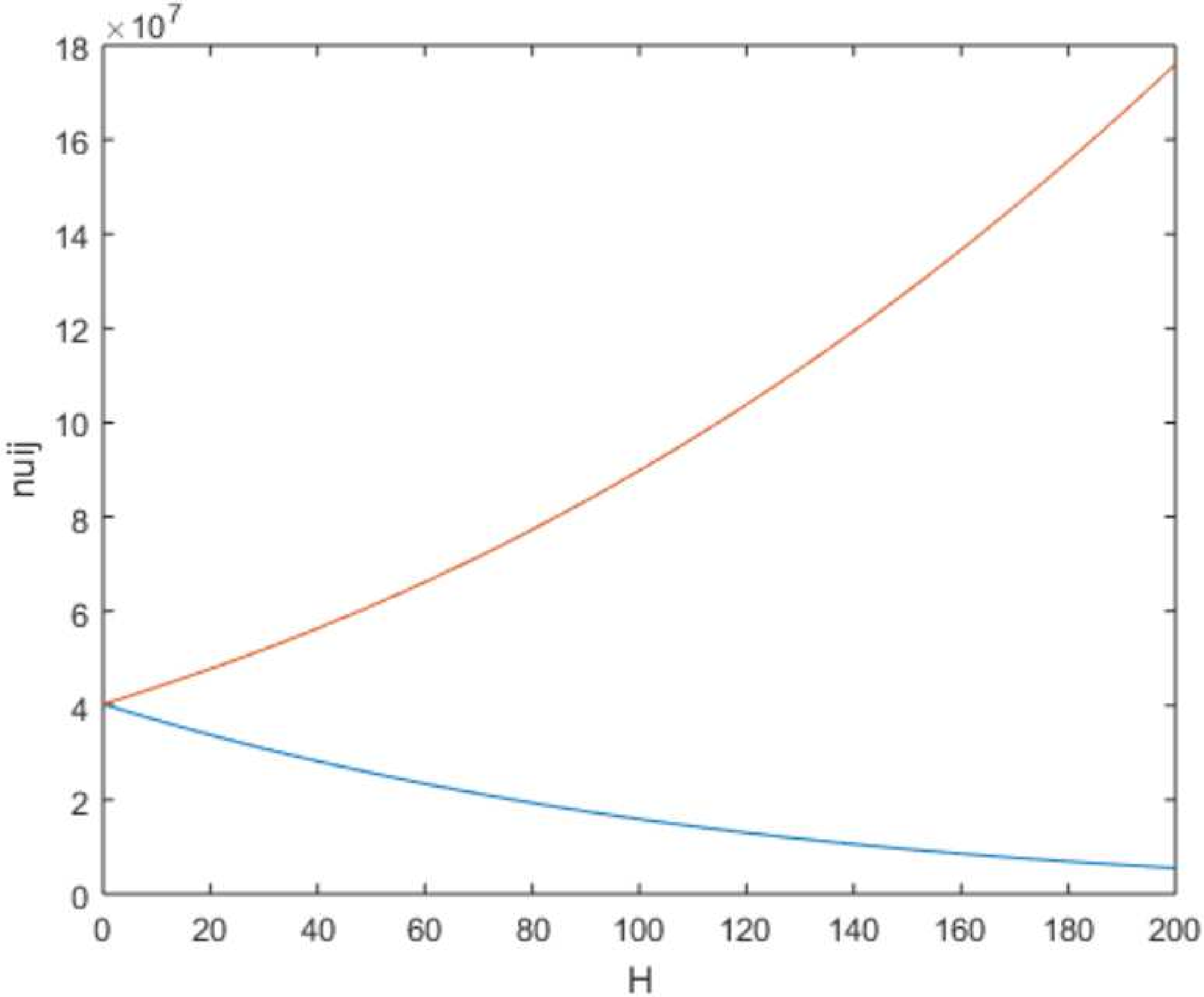
$$\nu_{ij} = \nu_{ij}^0 e^{-\beta(V_m - V_i)} \tag{77}$$

$$\nu_{ij}^0 = b(\beta c'/2\pi)^{1/2} c^{(1)} \sin\theta_m \qquad a = \gamma_0'/M_s \qquad b = \lambda/M_s^2$$

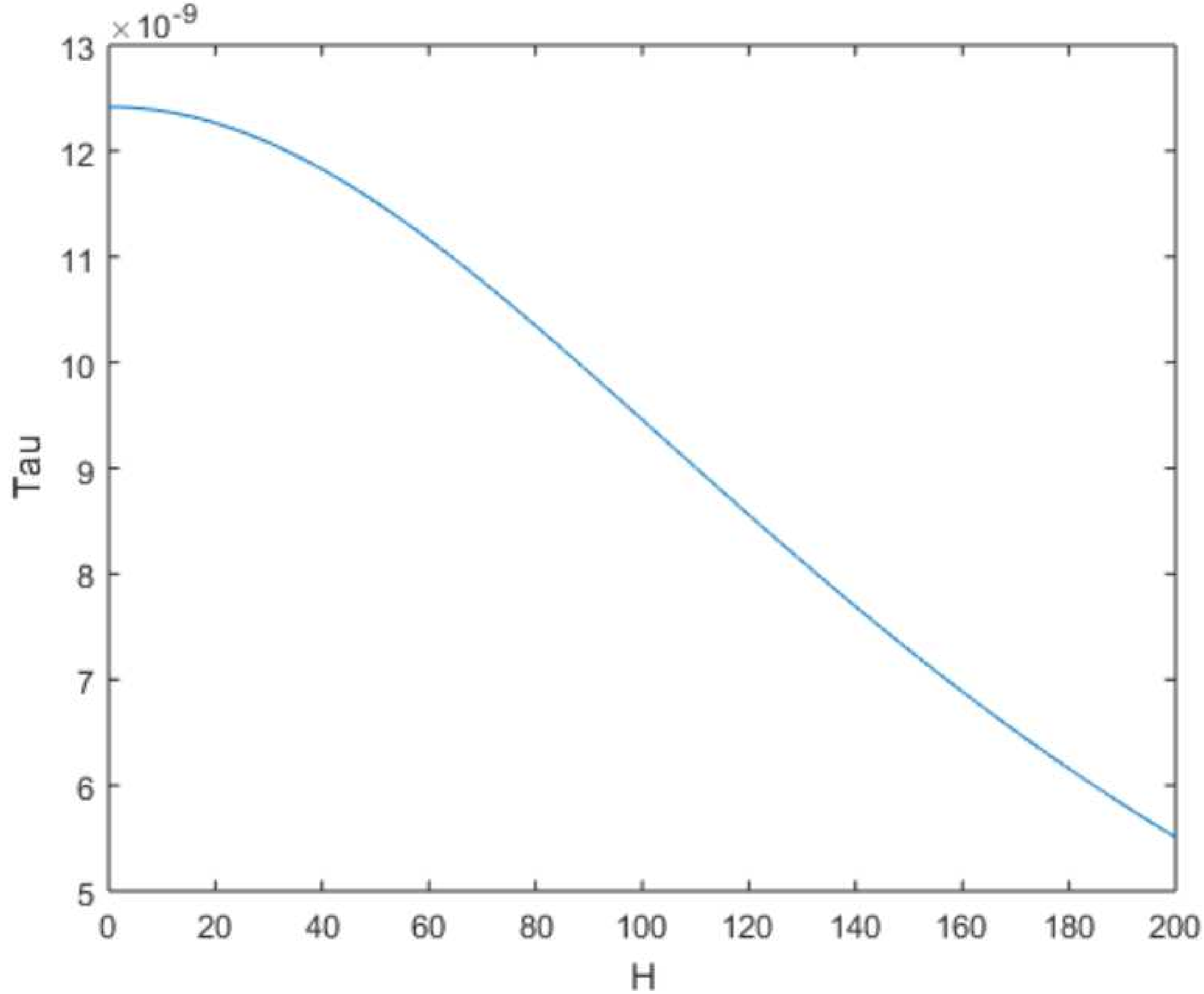
Expresar las ctes. $c^{(1)}$, $c^{(2)}$, c', θ_m, V_1, V_2, V_m, para el caso de anisotropía uniaxial y un capo $H < H_K$ aplicado en la direc ción del eje fácil. Usar los valores dados más abajo (repetir para T = 30 K)

```
k=1.38e-16;
Ms=4e2;
lam=10000;
v=1e3*1e-21;
K=2e5;
T=300;
H=[0:1:200];
```


×10^9
6
5.5
5
4.5
4
3.5
nuij0
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
H



×10^7
18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
nuij
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
H



×10^-9
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
Tau
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
H

Idem para cristales cúbicos

cubic crystal with $K_1 > 0$

$$\nu = G \cdot 2^{1/2} \pi^{-1} b K_1 e^{-(1/4)\beta K_1}$$

$$G = \tfrac{1}{4} + \tfrac{1}{4}(9 + 8\rho^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\rho = a/b$$

$$a = \gamma_0'/M_s \qquad b = \lambda/M_s^2$$

cubic crystal with $K_1 < 0$,

$$\nu = G \cdot 2^{1/2} (3\pi)^{-1} b |K_1| e^{-(1/12)\beta |K_1|}$$

$$G = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (9 + 8\rho^2)^{1/2}$$