

VIII. MAGNETSKI MATERIJALI I MAGNETSKA SVOJSTVA

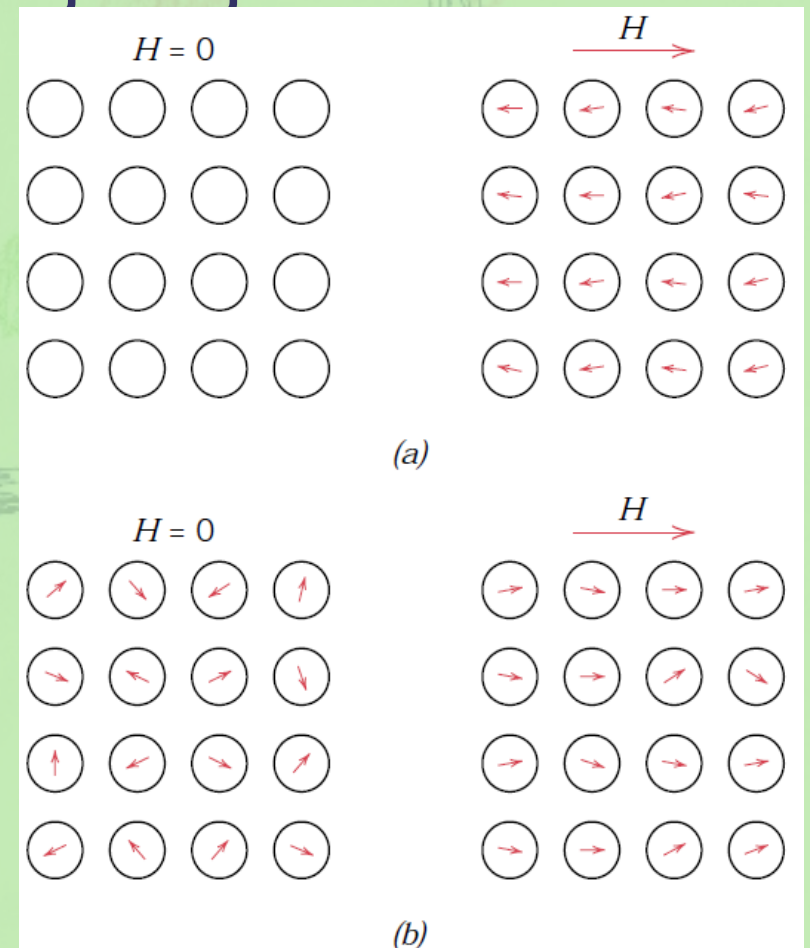
- Magnetska svojstva materijala su važna:
 - primjena: osvrnimo se oko sebe
 - temelj: kvantna fizika
 - podjela: primjer s početka semestra

A. Dijamagneti i paramagneti

- (a) dijamagneti:
 - Svi materijali su dijamagnetični. Dijamagnetizam je vrlo slab, pa je zasjenjen ostalim magnetskim svojstvima, te stoga i marginalan.
 - Osnova dijamagnetizma je Lenzovo pravilo: pri nametanju magnetskog polja inducira se struja elektrona čije polje teži poništiti nametnuto polje.
 - Podrijetlo struje elektrona:
 - atomski dijamagnetizam
 - Landauov dijamagnetizam vodljivih elektrona
 - Meissnerov učinak supravodljivih elektrona

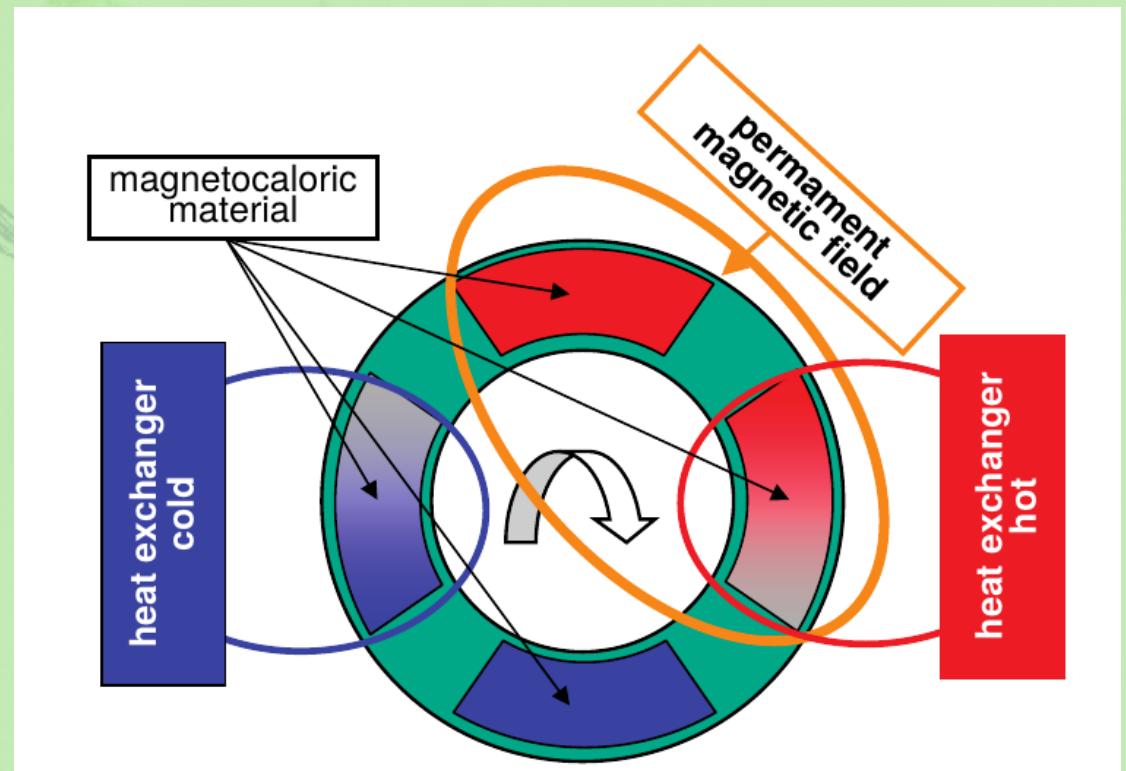
A. Dijamagneti i paramagneti

- (b) paramagneti: kristali, tekućine, plinovi, u kojima atomi ili molekule posjeduju stalan magnetski moment
- Curiev zakon



Primjene

- Dijamagneti: najjači je Meissnerov učinak
- Paramagneti: adijabatska demagnetizacija
- + magnetski hladnjaci

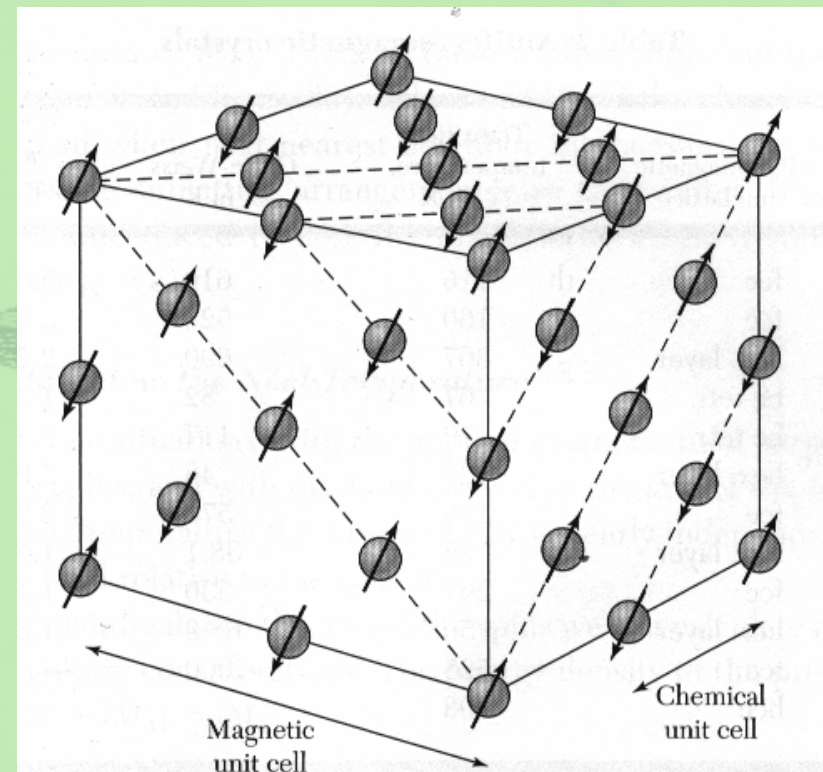
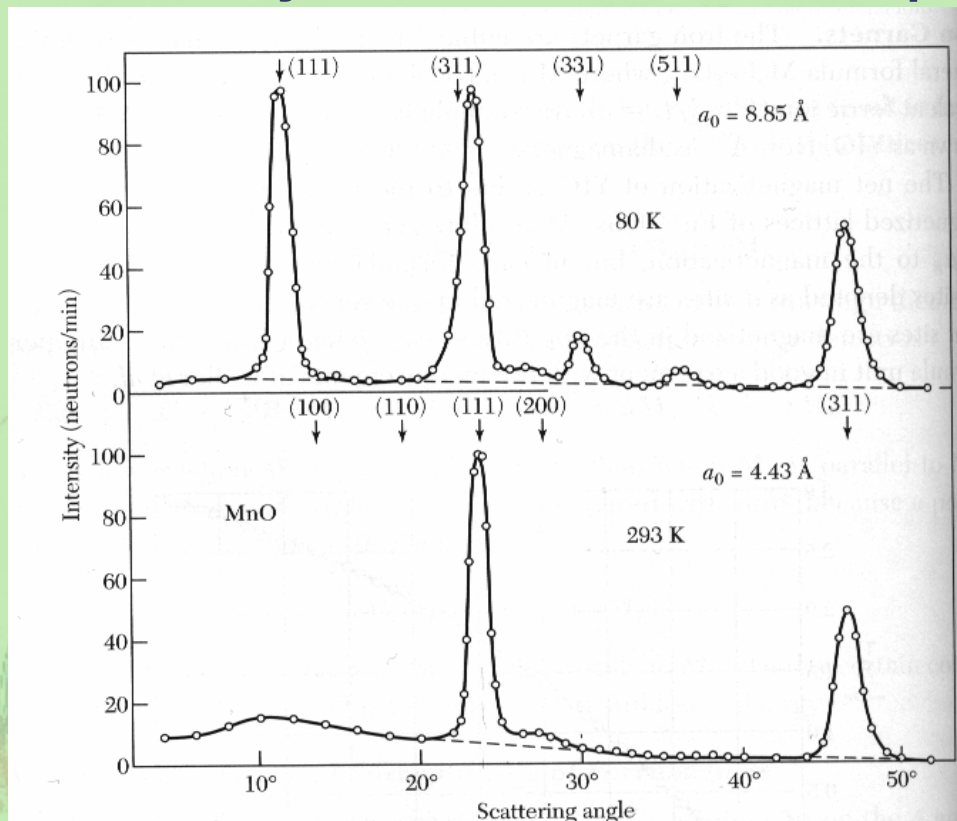


C. Fizika permanentnog magnetskog uređenja

- Heisenbergov hamiltonijan, ako je međudjelovanje spinova jako
- važna je međusobna orijentacija susjednih spinova, a ne samo međudjelovanje s vanjskim poljem
- feromagnet pri dominaciji toplinske energije postaje paramagnetičan, ali pamti temperaturu uređenja

D. Antiferomagneti

- Magnetizacija varira preko jako malih udaljenosti: od atoma do atoma.
- Primjena: u mikroskopskom (nano) svijetu.

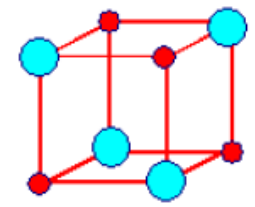
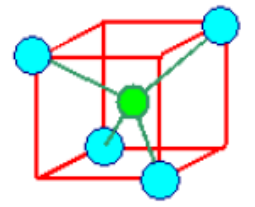
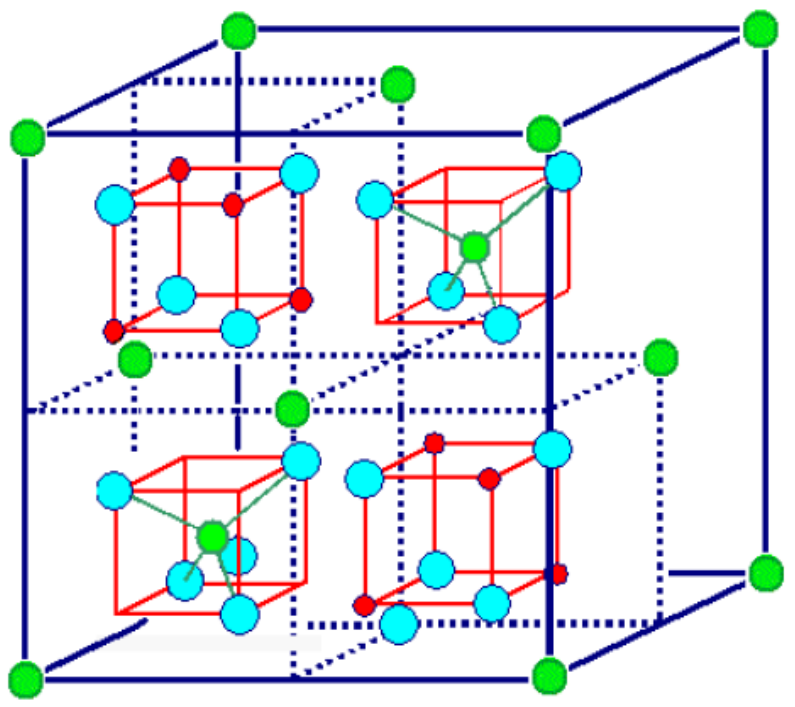


E. Ferimagneti

- Ferimagnet je antiferomagnet s dvije podrešetke različitih spinova (suprotno usmjereni spinovi su različiti).
- Mnoštvo ostvarenja.
- 3*AFM umjesto 1*AFM+2*FM
- Tehnološka i historijska važnost.

Spinel ($MgAl_2O_4$)

- Feriti:
 $[MFe_2O_4]_8$



● Oxygen
● B-atoms octahedral sites
● A-atoms tetrahedral sites

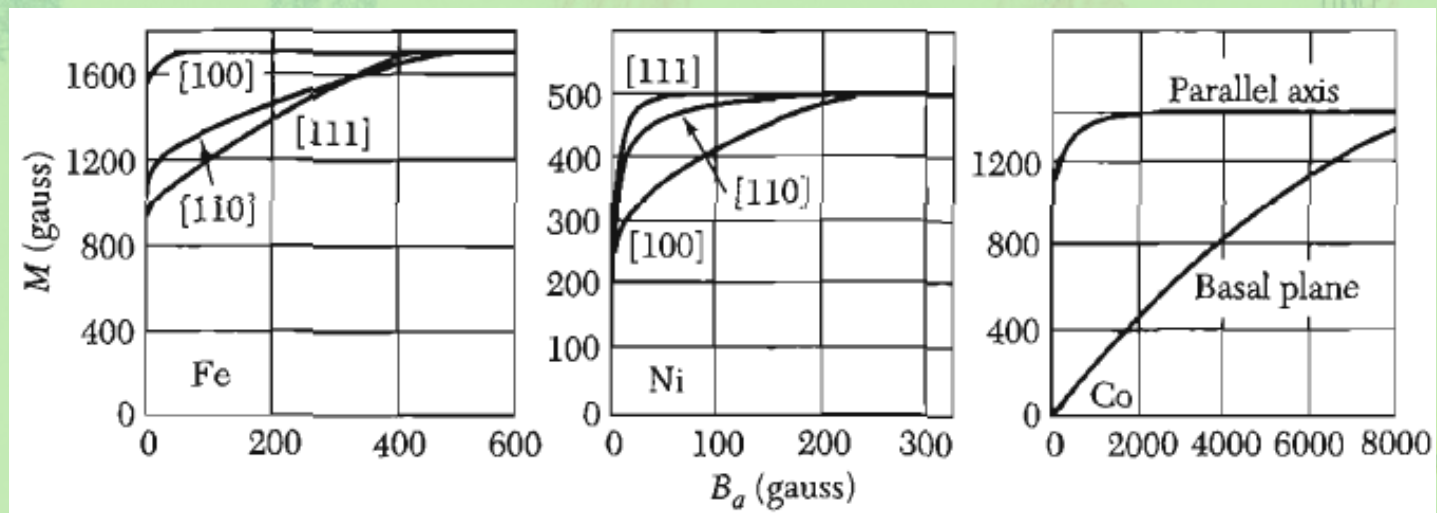
AB_2O_4 spinel The red cubes are also contained in the back half of the unit cell

Cation	Octahedral Lattice Site				Tetrahedral Lattice Site				Net Magnetic Moment			
Fe^{3+}	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	Complete cancellation			
Fe^{2+}	↑	↑	↑	↑	—					↑	↑	↑

F. Feromagneti

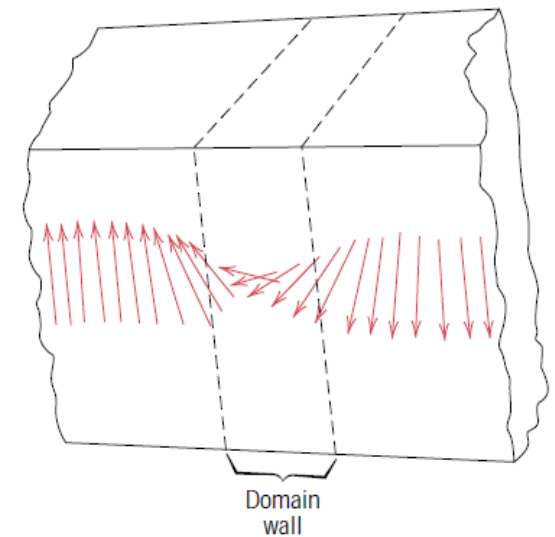
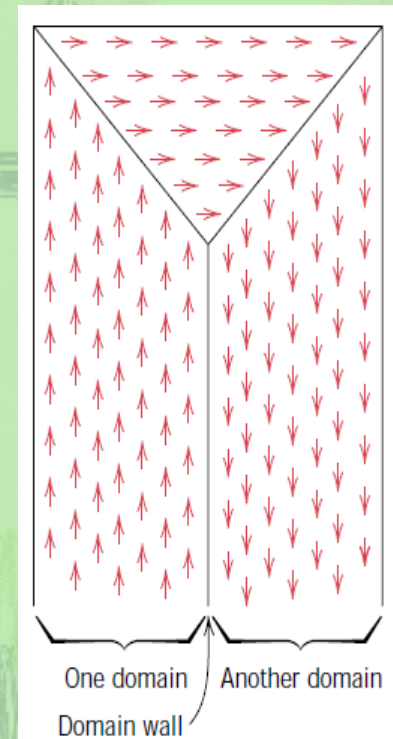
- To su "klasični" magneti.
- Feromagneti mogu biti i vodiči i izolatori (za razliku od antiferomagneta).
- Izolatorski feromagneti objašnjavaju se slično antiferomagnetizmu i feromagnetizmu uz $J > 0$ između paramagnetskih centara (CrO_2)
- Vodljivi feromagneti: itinerantni feromagnetizam – spinsko međudjelovanje elektrona, gdje se oni žele postaviti paralelno (Fe, Ni, Co)

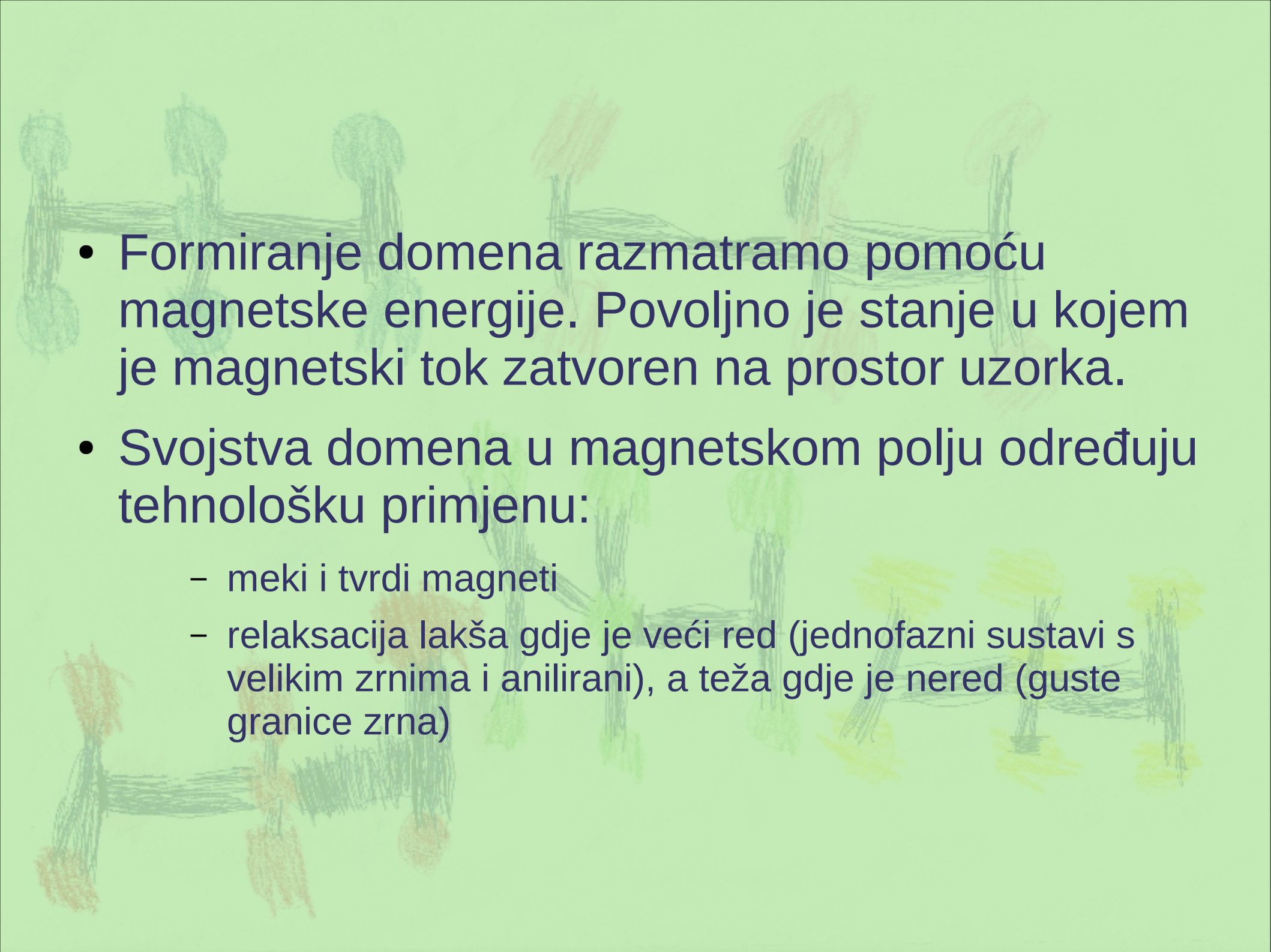
- magnetska anizotropija



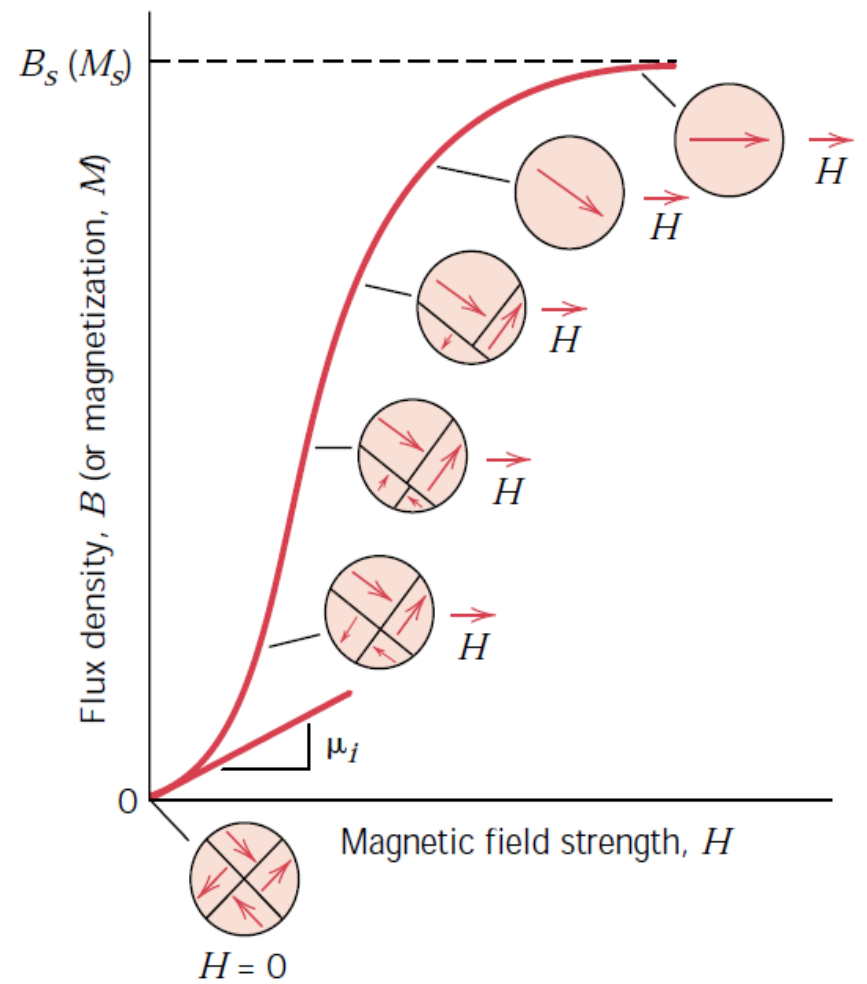
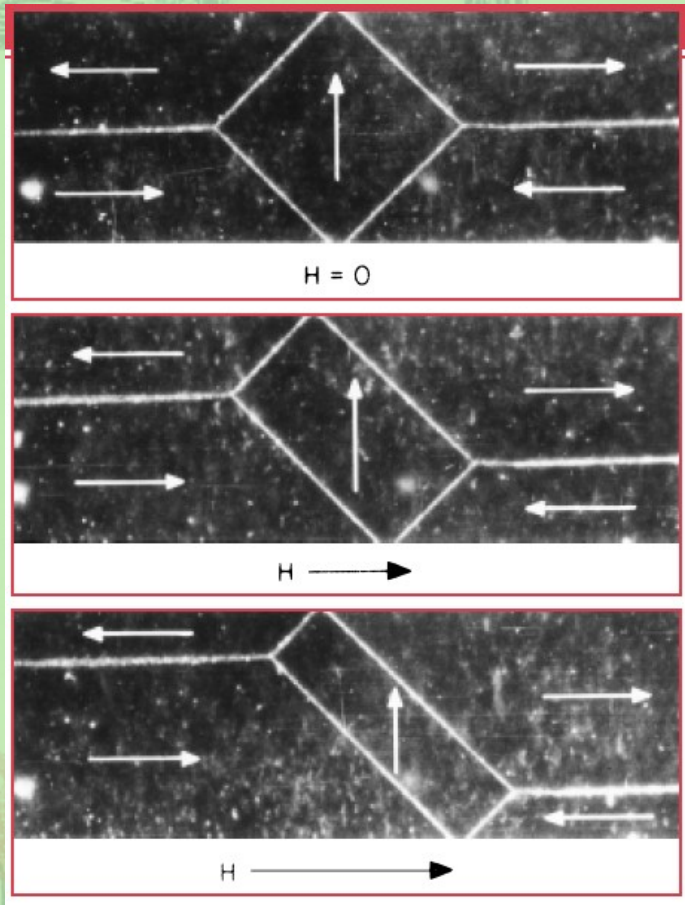
G. Magnetske domene

- Feromagnet ili ferimagnet uređen do velikih udaljenosti s uniformnom magnetizacijom: domena.
- Domene odvojene Blochovim domenskim zidovima.
- Ni domene ni zidovi nisu u vezi s polikristalnim zrnima i granicama.



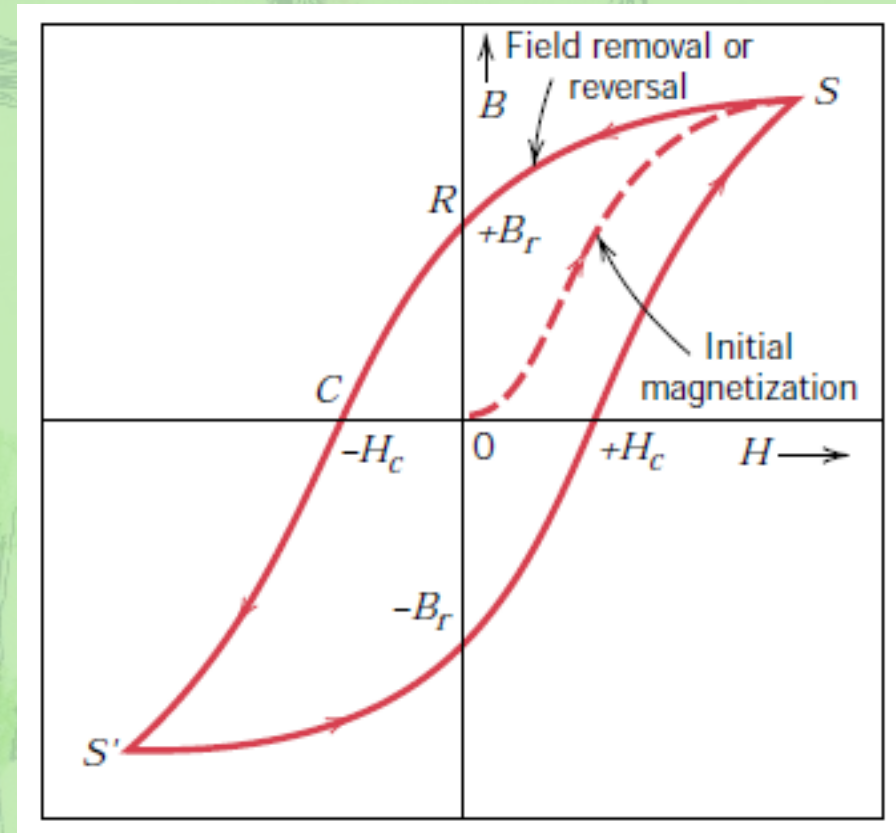
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- The background features a light green gradient with faint, hand-drawn sketches of magnetic domains. These sketches show vertical columns representing domains, with horizontal lines indicating magnetic field lines that connect the domains and form closed loops. The sketches are rendered in various colors including blue, red, green, and yellow, giving the impression of a conceptual or artistic representation of magnetic structures.
- Formiranje domena razmatramo pomoću magnetske energije. Povoljno je stanje u kojem je magnetski tok zatvoren na prostor uzorka.
 - Svojstva domena u magnetskom polju određuju tehnološku primjenu:
 - meki i tvrdi magneti
 - relaksacija lakša gdje je veći red (jednofazni sustavi s velikim zrnima i anilirani), a teža gdje je nered (guste granice zrna)

Proces magnetiziranja



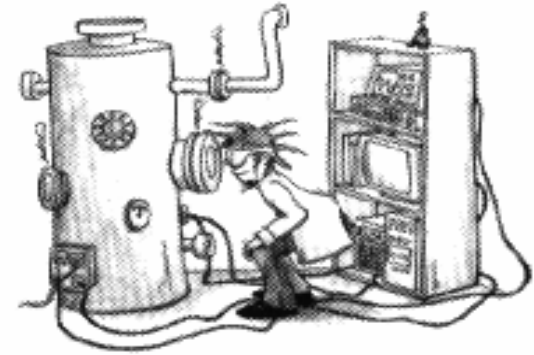
Magnetska histereza

- Parametri:
 - remanentna magnetizacija (ili polje)
 - koercitivno polje
 - magnetizacija (ili polje) saturacije
 - energija potrebna za načiniti jedan ciklus



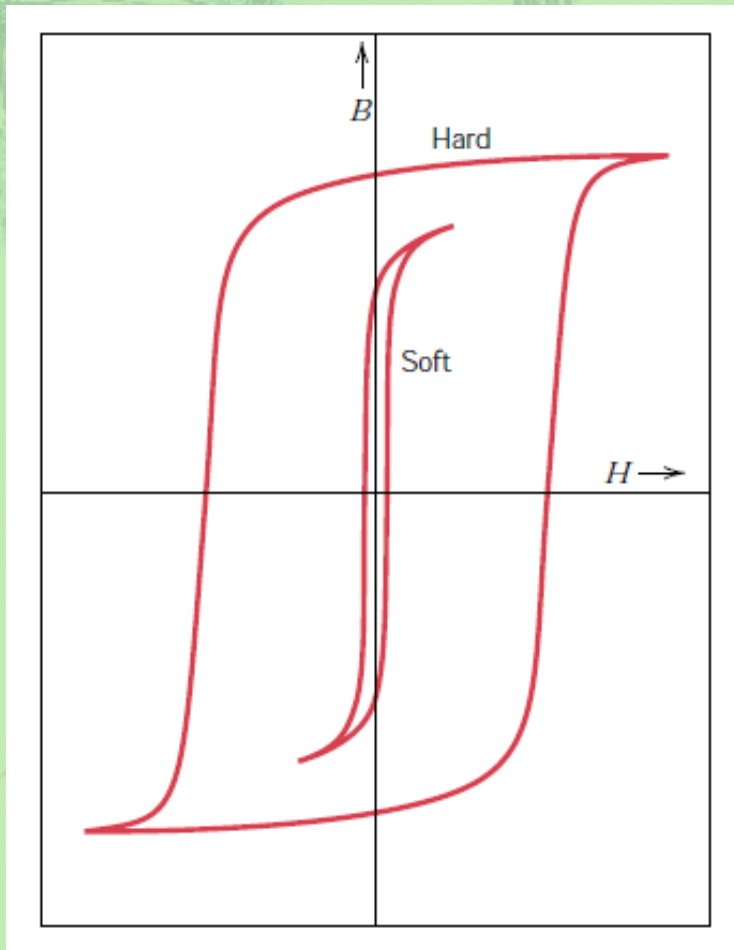
- "Few subjects in science are more difficult to understand than magnetism."

– Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1989



The three forces in magnetism: theory, experiment, and simulation. (Courtesy Wiebke Drenckhan).

H. Meki i tvrdi magneti i primjena



- **Tvrđi:**
 - DC elektromagneti (veliki B uz mali H), permanentni magneti
- **Meki:**
 - transformatori
 - električna vodljivost?

Material	Composition (wt%)	Initial Relative Permeability μ_i	Saturation Flux Density B_s [tesla (gauss)]	Hysteresis Loss/Cycle [J / m³ (erg/cm³)]	Resistivity ρ (Ω-m)
Commercial iron ingot	99.95Fe	150	2.14 (21,400)	270 (2700)	1.0×10^{-7}
Silicon-iron (oriented)	97Fe, 3Si	1400	2.01 (20,100)	40 (400)	4.7×10^{-7}
45 Permalloy	55Fe, 45Ni	2500	1.60 (16,000)	120 (1200)	4.5×10^{-7}
Supermalloy	79Ni, 15Fe, 5Mo, 0.5Mn	75,000	0.80 (8000)	—	6.0×10^{-7}
Ferroxcube A	48MnFe ₂ O ₄ , 52ZnFe ₂ O ₄	1400	0.33 (3300)	~40 (~400)	2000
Ferroxcube B	36NiFe ₂ O ₄ , 64ZnFe ₂ O ₄	650	0.36 (3600)	~35 (~350)	10^7

Material	Composition (wt%)	Remanence B_r [tesla (gauss)]	Coercivity H_c [amp-turn/m (Oe)]	$(BH)_{max}$ [kJ/m³ (MGOe)]	Curie Temperature T_c [°C (°F)]	Resistivity ρ (Ω-m)
Tungsten steel	92.8 Fe, 6 W, 0.5 Cr, 0.7 C	0.95 (9500)	5900 (74)	2.6 (0.33)	760 (1400)	3.0×10^{-7}
Cunife	20 Fe, 20 Ni, 60 Cu	0.54 (5400)	44,000 (550)	12 (1.5)	410 (770)	1.8×10^{-7}
Sintered alnico 8	34 Fe, 7 Al, 15 Ni, 35 Co, 4 Cu, 5 Ti	0.76 (7600)	125,000 (1550)	36 (4.5)	860 (1580)	—
Sintered ferrite 3	BaO-6Fe ₂ O ₃	0.32 (3200)	240,000 (3000)	20 (2.5)	450 (840)	$\sim 10^4$
Cobalt rare earth 1	SmCo ₅	0.92 (9200)	720,000 (9,000)	170 (21)	725 (1340)	5.0×10^{-7}
Sintered neodymium-iron-boron	Nd ₂ Fe ₁₄ B	1.16 (11,600)	848,000 (10,600)	255 (32)	310 (590)	1.6×10^{-6}