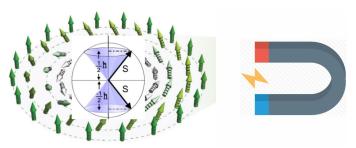
Introduction

Alexander Tsirlin

Division of Quantum Magnetism and Superconductivity
Felix Bloch Institute for Solid-State Physics









Fundamentals of Magnetism, WS 24/25

Mysteries of magnetism

J. W. von Goethe

Magnetes Geheimnis, erkläre mir das! Kein größer Geheimnis als Liebe und Haß

Gott, Gemüt und Welt (1813)



Mysteries of magnetism



Image credit: Andreas Praefcke (CC-BY-SA)

Mysteries of magnetism



Franz Mesmer (1734–1815)

German doctor working
in Vienna and later in Paris
treated his patients with magnets

His methods were not approved by the "official" medicine, but were later understood as the first successful examples of hypnosis (hence the verb mesmerize)

Magnetism as power



Quote by Chester Gould from his *Dick Tracy* comic series

re-used by the Helix journal (1968)

History of (early) magnetism research



Magnetism textbook already in 1787!

History of (early) magnetism research

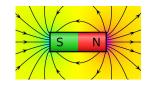


Magnetism textbook already in 1787!

- Electric current generates magnetic field (Ørsted, 1820)
- Magnetic induction (Faraday and Henri, 1831)
- Magnetic field of Earth (Gauss, end of 1830's)
- Theory of electrodynamics (Maxwell, 1861)

1. Individual magnetic moments

- diamagnets and paramagnets
- atomic magnetism
- magnetism of metals

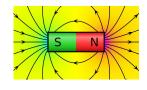


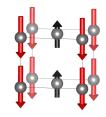
1. Individual magnetic moments

- diamagnets and paramagnets
- atomic magnetism
- magnetism of metals

2. Cooperative effects: magnetic order

- magnetic interactions
- magnetic structures
- magnetic excitations: spin waves
- domains and anisotropies





1. Individual magnetic moments

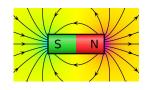
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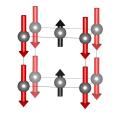
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- magnetic interactions
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- domains and anisotropies

3. Complex magnetic states

- spin glass
- spin ice and spin liquid
- skyrmions













Experiment





Experiment



Technology / Material





Experiment



Technology / Material



Person

Organizational

Where and when?

Mo 13:15, SR218 (lecture)

Tu 15:15, SR 225 (exercise class)

Organizational

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Tu 15:15, SR 225 (exercise class)

Information:

https://research.uni-leipzig.de/sum/magnetism.html

- lecture slides
- lecture notes (alpha-version)
- supplemental material & reading suggestions
- details about exercise classes



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Contact: ask your questions after the lecture or via e-mail, alexander.tsirlin@uni-leipzig.de

- 6 problem sheets will be available on the web page
- solutions are due 2 weeks later
- merge everything into a single PDF-file
- submit via Moodle

Exercise classes

Tu 15:15, SR 225 (exercise class): will typically end around 16:20, before the Physics Colloquium

- solutions to the problem sheets
- additional content to the lectures (relevant at the exam)
 (schedule available on the web page)

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- additional content to the lectures (relevant at the exam)
 (schedule available on the web page)

50% points for the solutions is a pre-requisite for taking the exam

- Oral exam (30 minutes)
- Appointments: second half of February 2025 last class will be on 4.02.2025
- List of questions will be available

- Pre-requisites:
 - know and understand the main concepts
 - able to explain solutions to the exercises
 - know key experimental methods and applications

- S. Blundell, Magnetism in Condensed Matter simple and comprehensive; paper copies only
- J.M.D. Coey, Magnetism and Magnetic Materials much longer book, but still simple reading; e-book available
- R.M. White, Quantum Theory of Magnetism more advanced reading
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All about magnetization



magnetic moment, magnetization, susceptibility



magnetization measurements



magnetite

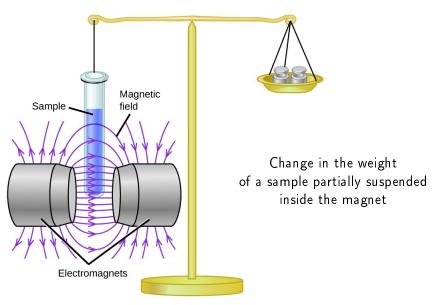




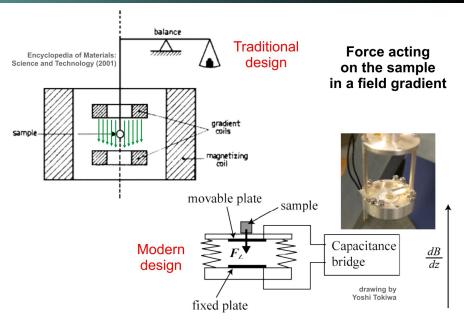


Experiment magnetization measurements

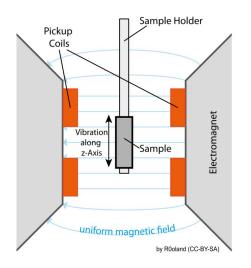
Gouy balance



Faraday balance



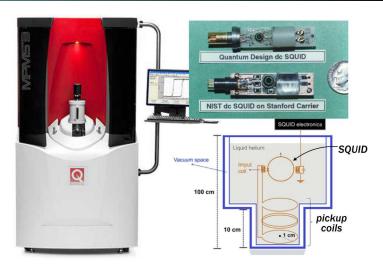
Vibrating sample magnetometer





Sensitivity not better than 10^{-4} emu with SQUID pick-up coil – down to 10^{-8} emu

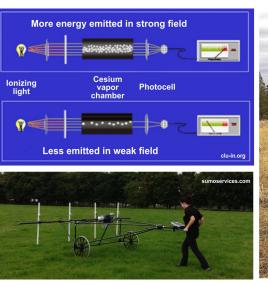
Modern lab magnetometer

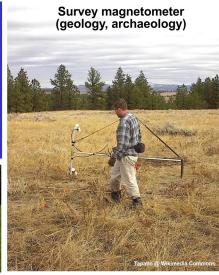


SQUID = Superconducting Quantum Interference Device

Image credits: Slicky (public domain) and Quantum Design (fair use)

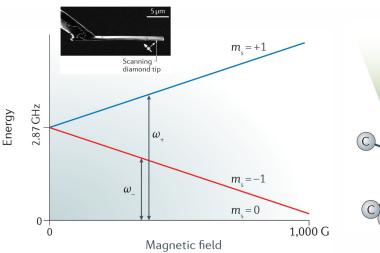
Optical magnetometry

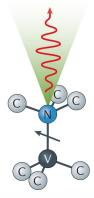




Optical detection of electronic transitions triggered by the magnetic field

NV-center magnetometry





Nature Rev. Materials 3, 17088 (2018)



Material / Technology magnetite

Origins of magnetism





- Around 600 BC:
 - Thales of Miletus described attraction of iron by lodestone (magnetite, Fe₃O₄)
- Since 200 BC: lodestones used as pointers in ancient China
- Since 11th century AD: practical compasses in navigation

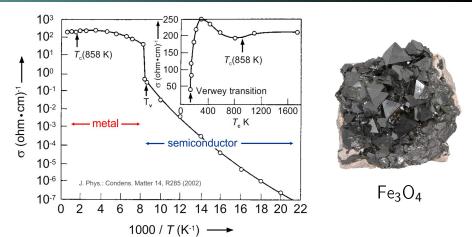
Origins of magnetism





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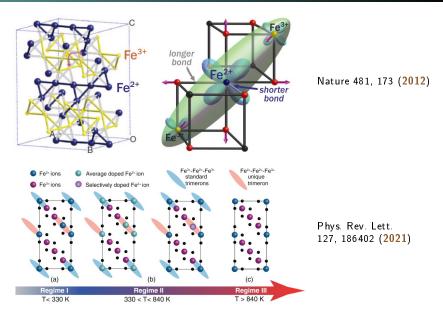




Ferrimagnetic below $T_C = 858 \,\mathrm{K}$

Changes from metallic to semiconducting around 125 K (Verwey transition), with no significant effect on the magnetism

Puzzle of magnetite



Ferrofluids

