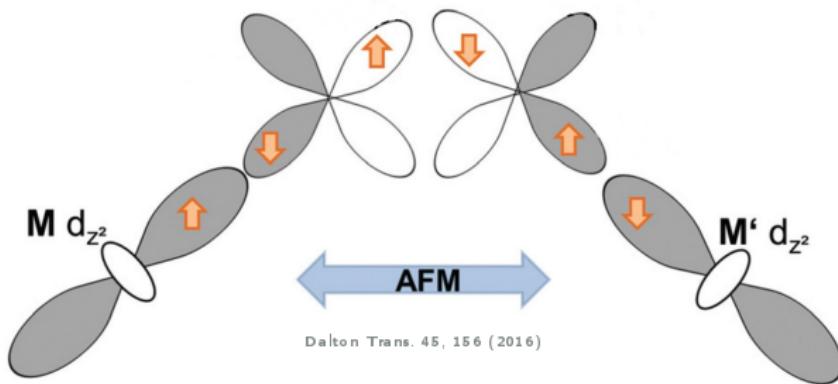


# Origin of Magnetism



exchange interaction





Friedrich Hund  
1896–1997



2s



2p<sub>x</sub> 2p<sub>y</sub> 2p<sub>z</sub>



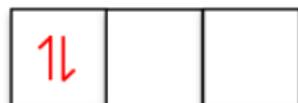
2s



2p<sub>x</sub> 2p<sub>y</sub> 2p<sub>z</sub>



2s



2p<sub>x</sub> 2p<sub>y</sub> 2p<sub>z</sub>



1925: Zur Deutung verwickelter Spektren,  
insbesondere der Elemente Scandium bis Nickel

Image credit: Mono Mole (fair use)



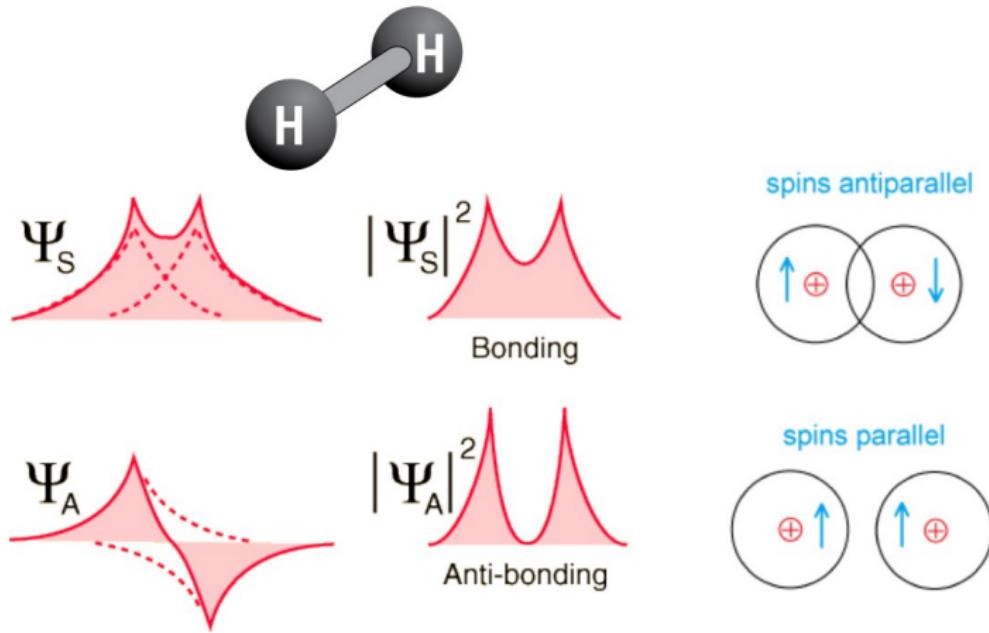
Walter Heitler  
1904–1981



Fritz London  
1900–1954

1927: *Wechselwirkung neutraler Atome und homöopolare Bindung nach der Quantenmechanik*

# Hydrogen molecule



Chemical bond formation is a kind of magnetic interaction too

Heisenberg... not this one



Image credit: AMC (fair use)

1932-33 Nobel prize in physics

"for the creation of quantum mechanics, the application of which has, *inter alia*, led to the discovery of the allotropic forms of hydrogen"

1928: *Zur Theorie des Ferromagnetismus*

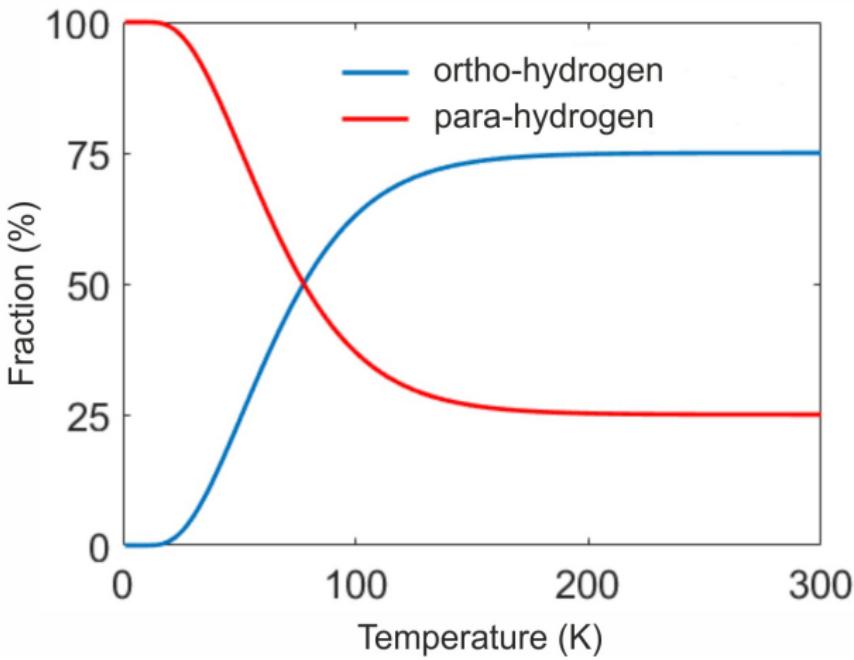
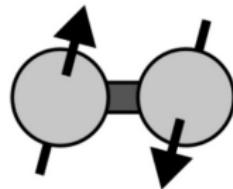
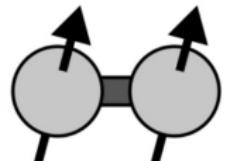
Die Weissschen Molekularkräfte ("magnetic forces") werden zurückgeführt auf ein quantenmechanisches **Austauschphänomen**



Werner Heisenberg

1901–1976

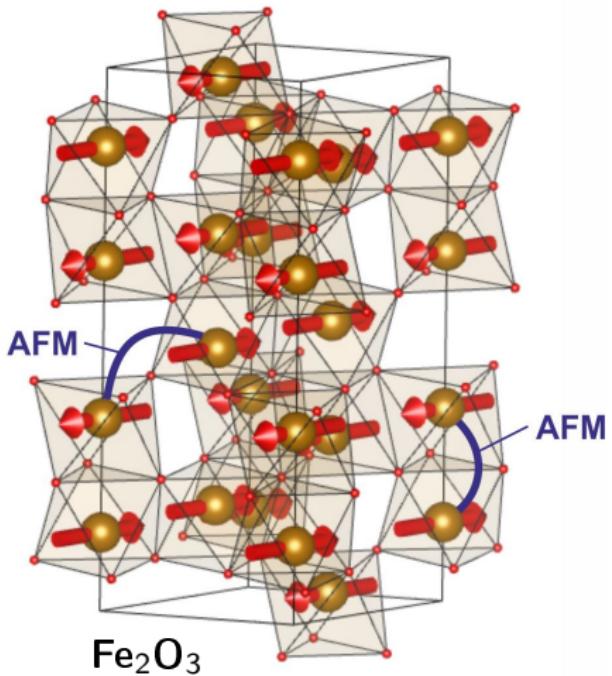
# Spin isomers of hydrogen



- 1927: predicted by Heisenberg
- 1929: observed experimentally (Harteck, Bonhoeffer)

Image credit: Schmidan (CC-BY-SA)

# Antiferromagnetism of hematite



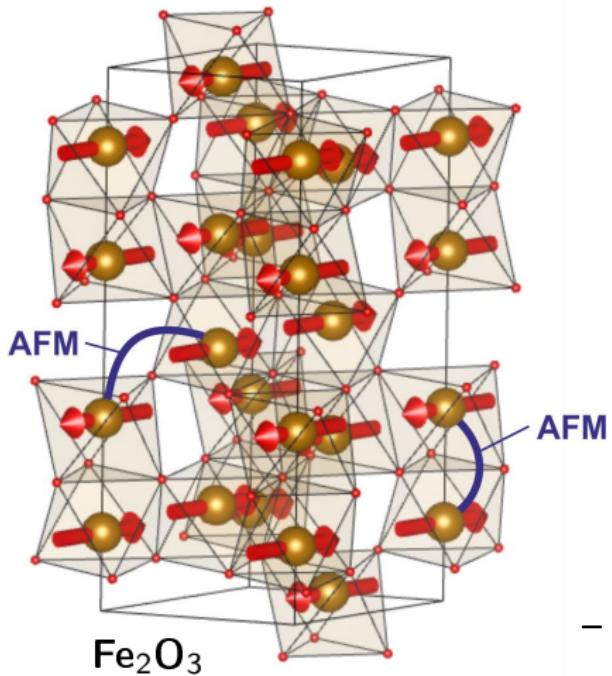
**1928:** first model of ferromagnetism (*Heisenberg*)

**1930:** idea of antiferromagnetism (*Louis Néel*)

**1950:** experimental proof by neutron diffraction (*Clifford Shull*)

**1959:** theory of AFM interactions (*Philip Anderson*)

# Antiferromagnetism of hematite



**1928:** first model of ferromagnetism (*Heisenberg*)

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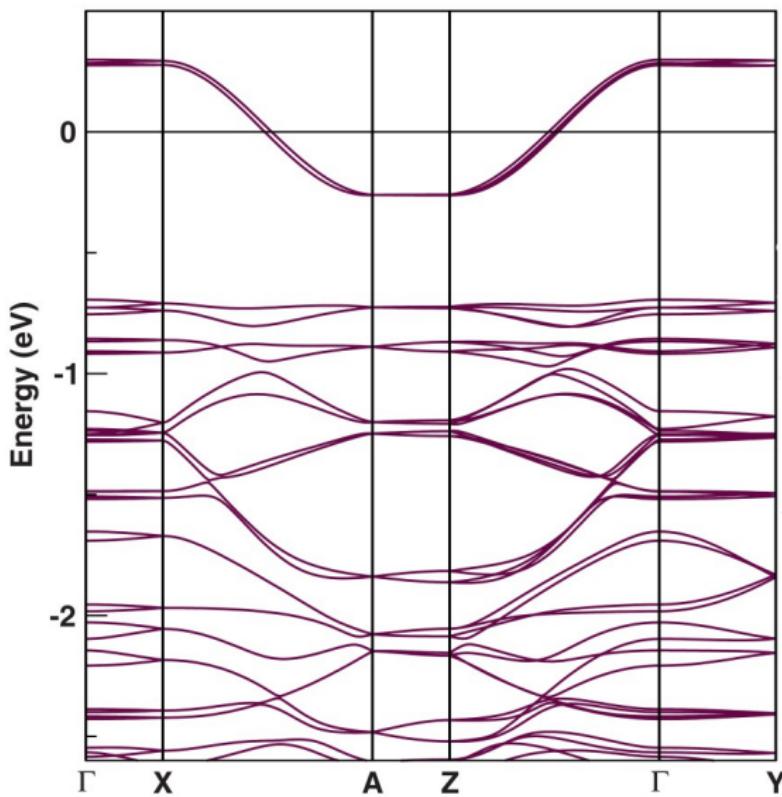
**1950:** experimental proof by neutron diffraction (*Clifford Shull*)

**1959:** theory of AFM interactions (*Philip Anderson*)

- why AFM interactions dominate?
- why are they long-range?  
(Fe-Fe distances of  $3.5 - 4.0 \text{ \AA}$ )

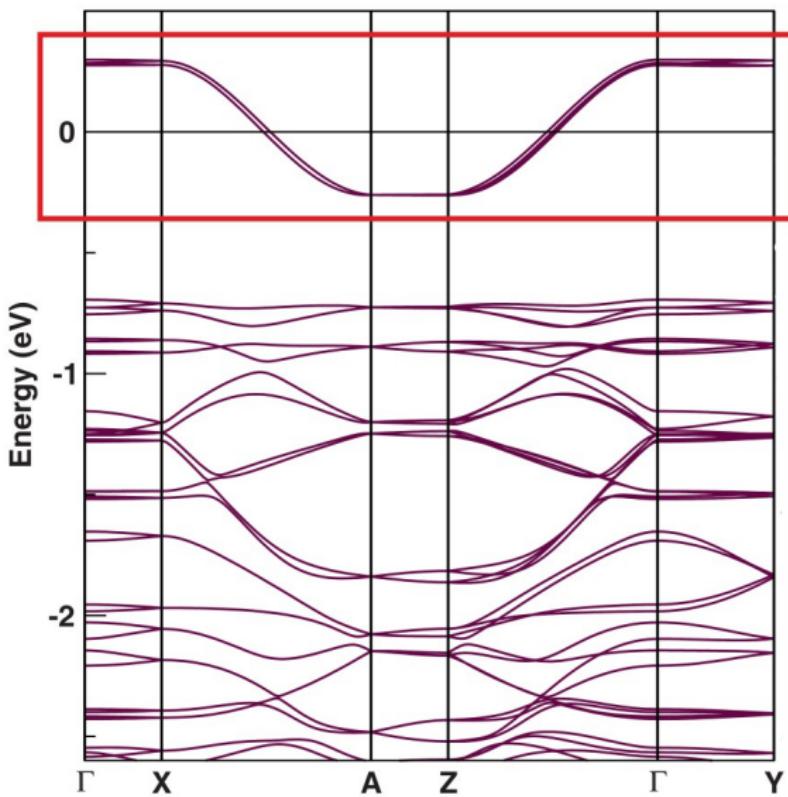
Image credit: Bilbao Crystallographic Server

# Anderson's view of exchange

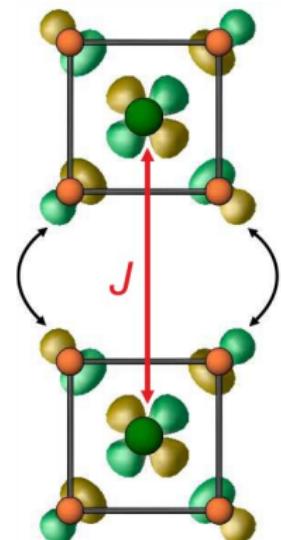


Phys. Rev. B 77, 134451 (2008)

# Anderson's view of exchange



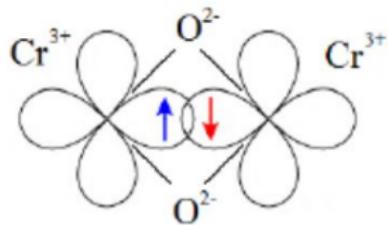
$$\Rightarrow t, \quad J = 2t^2/U$$



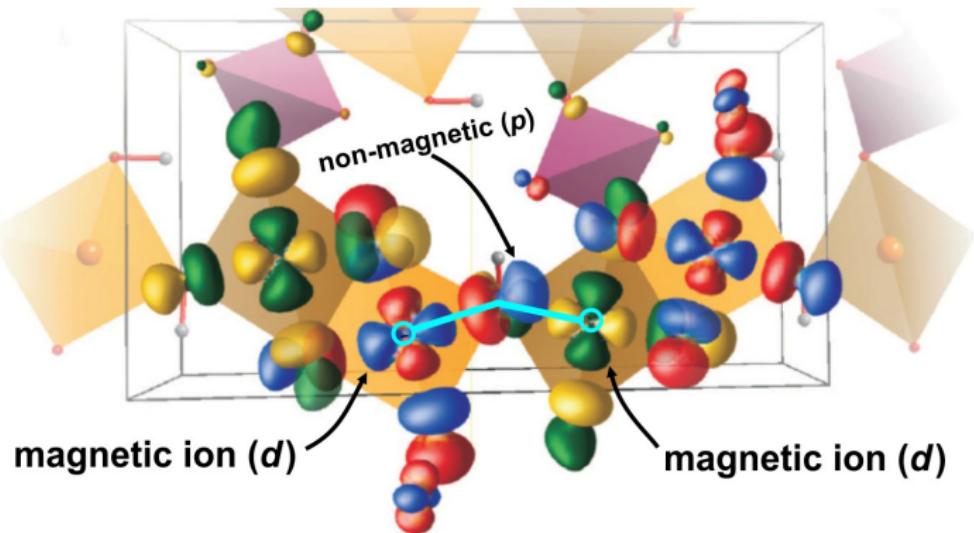
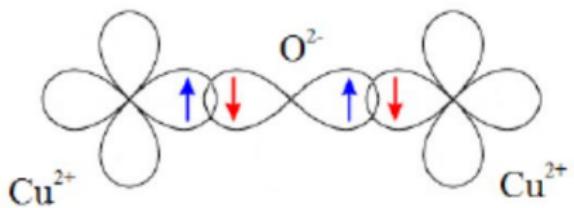
Phys. Rev. B 77, 134451 (2008)

# Direct exchange vs. Superexchange

Direct exchange



Superexchange

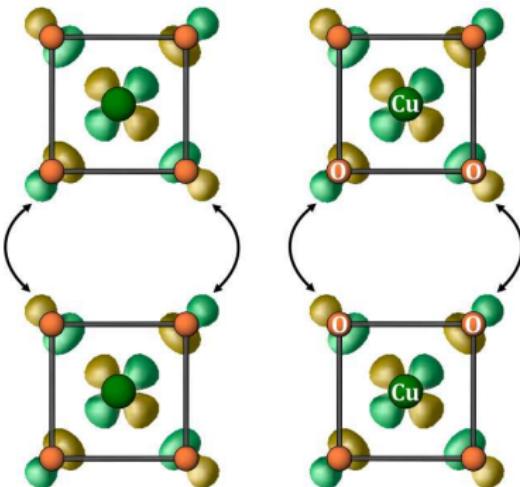


# Super-super-...-superexchange



interatomic distance of 5.88 Å

$J \simeq 35$  K,  $T_N = 11$  K  
[Phys. Rev. B 87, 064404 (2013)]



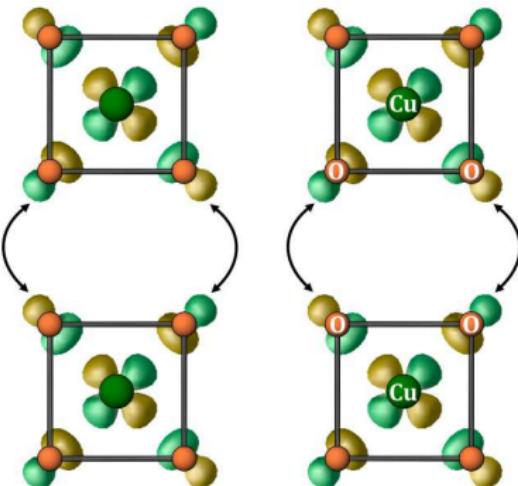
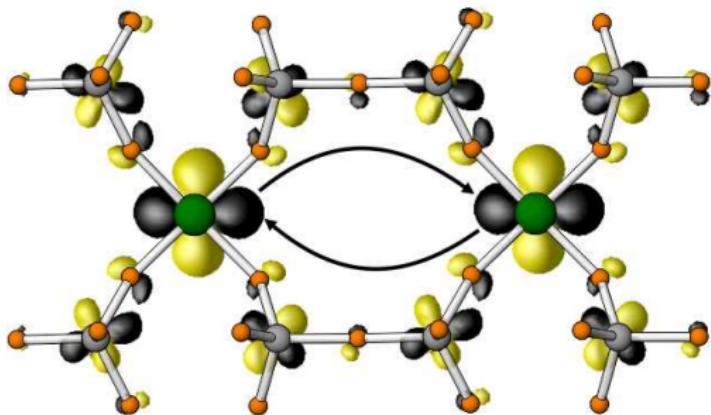
# Super-super-...-superexchange



interatomic distance of 5.88 Å

$$J \simeq 35 \text{ K}, T_N = 11 \text{ K}$$

[Phys. Rev. B 87, 064404 (2013)]



interatomic distance of 7.43 Å

$$J \simeq 38 \text{ K}, T_N = 6 \text{ K}$$

[Phys. Rev. B 89, 014405 (2014)]