

#### PHY6505: Physique de la matière condensée

# Cours 22 ordre magnétique

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## Ordre magnétique

■ Ferromagnétisme: *J* >0

$$\begin{split} H &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{RR'} J(|\vec{R} - \vec{R}'|) \vec{S}(\vec{R}) \cdot \vec{S}(\vec{R}') - g \mu_B B \sum_{R} \vec{S}_z(\vec{R}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{RR'} J(|\vec{R} - \vec{R}'|) \vec{S}_z(\vec{R}) \vec{S}_z(\vec{R}') - g \mu_B B \sum_{R} \vec{S}_z(\vec{R}) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{RR'} J(|\vec{R} - \vec{R}'|) \vec{S}_z(\vec{R}') \vec{S}_+(\vec{R}) \\ \vec{S}_\pm(\vec{R}) &= \vec{S}_x(\vec{R}) \pm \vec{S}_y(\vec{R}), \quad \vec{S}_z(\vec{R}) |S\rangle_{\vec{R}} = S |S\rangle_{\vec{R}} \\ \vec{S}_\pm(\vec{R}) |S_z\rangle_{\vec{R}} &= \sqrt{(S \mp S_z)(S + 1 \mp S_z)} |S_z \pm 1\rangle_{\vec{R}} \end{split}$$

□ État fondamental:

$$\langle \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow ... | H | \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow ... \rangle = -\sum_{paires} S^2 J_{paire}, \operatorname{car} \vec{S}_+(\vec{R}) | S_z \rangle_{\vec{R}} = 0 \text{ et } S_z = S$$



#### Ordre magnétique

- Antiferromagnétisme: *J*<0
  - $\Box$  État fondamental  $\neq \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow$  car  $\vec{S}_{\pm}(\vec{R}) |S_z\rangle_{\vec{p}} \neq 0$
  - □ Tout ce qu'on peut démontrer (prob. 33.2), c'est que

$$-\frac{1}{2}S(S+1)\sum_{RR'}^{n} \big|J(\vec{R}-\vec{R}')\big| \leq E_0 \leq -\frac{1}{2}S^2\sum_{RR'}^{n} \big|J(\vec{R}-\vec{R}')\big|$$

- e.g. chaine 1D de spin ½:  $-NJ/4 \le E_0 \le -3NJ/4$ 
  - □ Solution exacte de Bethe:  $E_0$  = -0.443 NJ

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# Ondes de spins

- Un état excité
  - □ ≠ spin spécifique qui flip
  - □ Réparti sur tous les spins
- Spin du site R qui passe de S à S-1:  $|\vec{R}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2S}} \vec{S}_{-}(\vec{R})|0\rangle$

$$\begin{split} \vec{S}_{-}(\vec{R}')\vec{S}_{+}(\vec{R}) \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle &= 2S \Big| \vec{R}' \Big\rangle, \quad \vec{S}_{z}(\vec{R}') \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle = \begin{cases} S \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle, \quad \vec{R}' \neq \vec{R} \\ (S-1) \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle, \quad \vec{R}' = \vec{R} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow H \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle &= E_{0} \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle + g\mu_{B} B \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle + S \sum_{z} J(\vec{R} - \vec{R}') \Big[ \Big| \vec{R} \Big\rangle - \Big| \vec{R}' \Big\rangle \Big] \end{split}$$

■ Donc  $|\vec{R}\rangle$  pas un état propre, mais une combinaison linéaire le sera:  $|\vec{k}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{R}} |\vec{R}\rangle$ 

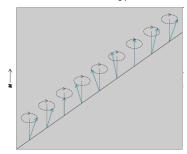
$$E_{\vec{k}} = E_0 + g\mu_B B + S \sum_{\vec{R}} J(\vec{R}) (1 - e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}})$$



## Ondes de spins

- $\Box \operatorname{et} \quad \varepsilon(\vec{k}) = E_{\vec{k}} E_0 = g\mu_B B + S \sum_{\vec{k}} J(\vec{k}) \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k})$
- □ Partie transverse

$$\left\langle \vec{k} \left| \vec{S}_{\perp}(\vec{R}) \cdot \vec{S}_{\perp}(\vec{R}') \right| \vec{k} \right\rangle = \frac{2S}{N} \cos(\vec{k} \cdot (\vec{R} - \vec{R}'))$$



Source: www.answers.com/topic/magnon

E



#### Ondes de spins

Excitations bosoniques: idem que phonons

$$\begin{split} M(T) &= M(0) \bigg[ 1 - \frac{V}{NS} \int \frac{d\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \, \frac{1}{e^{\varepsilon(\vec{k})/k_BT} - 1} \bigg] \\ & \varepsilon(\vec{k}) = S \sum_R J(\vec{R}) \sin^2(\frac{1}{2} \, \vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}) \approx \frac{S}{2} \sum_R J(\vec{R}) (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R})^2 \\ & \sqrt{k_B T} \, q = \vec{k} \quad \Rightarrow \quad M(T) = M(0) \bigg[ 1 - \frac{V}{NS} (k_B T)^{3/2} \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \, \frac{1}{e^{\frac{S}{2} \sum_R J(\vec{R}) (\vec{q} \cdot \vec{R})^2} - 1} \bigg] \end{split}$$
 Loi de Bloch en  $T^{3/2}$ 



#### Ondes de spins

$$\Rightarrow M(T) \approx M(0) \left[ 1 - (T/T_C)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$T_C = \frac{V}{NS} k_B^{3/2} \int \frac{d\vec{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\vec{k}} J(\vec{k})(\vec{q}\cdot\vec{k})^2} - 1}$$

$$0.00$$

$$0.04$$

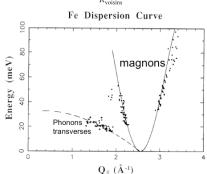
$$M(0)$$

$$0.12$$

$$0.16$$
Fe <sub>75</sub> P<sub>15</sub> C<sub>10</sub>

FIG. 3. Fractional change of hyperfine field vs  $(T/T_C)^{3/2}$  for Fe<sub>75</sub>P<sub>15</sub>C<sub>10</sub>. C. L. Chien, R. Hasegawa, Phys. Rev. **B16**, 2115 (1977)

$$\varepsilon(\vec{k}) \approx \frac{JS}{2} \sum_{R} (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}_{\text{voisins}})^2$$



Yethiraj et al. Phys. Rev. **B43**, 2565 (1991) diffusion inélastique de neutrons sur <sup>54</sup>Fe (12% Si)



# Approximation champ moyen

■ Examinons un site  $\vec{R}$  en particulier

$$\Delta H = -\vec{S}(\vec{R}) \cdot \left( \sum_{\vec{R}' \neq \vec{R}} J(|\vec{R} - \vec{R}'|) \vec{S}(\vec{R}') - g\mu_B \vec{B} \right)$$

• soit 
$$\vec{B}_{eff} = \vec{B} + \frac{1}{g\mu_B} \left( \sum_{\vec{R}'} J(|\vec{R} - \vec{R}'|) \vec{S}(\vec{R}') \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta H = g\mu_B \vec{S}(\vec{R}) \cdot \vec{B}_{eff}$$

$$\left\langle \vec{S}(\vec{R}')\right\rangle = \frac{V}{N}\frac{\vec{M}}{g\mu_{B}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{B}_{eff} = \vec{B} + \lambda \vec{M}, \quad \lambda = \frac{V}{N}\frac{J}{(g\mu_{B})^{2}}, \quad J = \sum_{R}J(\mid \vec{R}\mid)$$

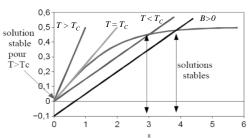


# Approximation champ moyen

On cherche la solution de

 $M = M_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}(B_{e\!f\!f}/T), \quad M_{\scriptscriptstyle 0}$  : aimantation en l'absence d'interaction

• avec  $B_{eff} = B + \lambda M$ ,  $x = g\mu_B B_{eff}/k_B T$ 



$$B_{S}(x) = \frac{kT}{2Jn} \left( x - \frac{g_{J} \mu_{B} B}{kT} \right)$$

$$k_B T_C = J \frac{S(S+1)}{3}$$