

MAT 204, Spring 2009. Homework 4.
Due in class on Wednesday May 6th.

QUESTION 1

- (a) Why do domains form in ferromagnetic materials? What are the various contributions to the total energy of a ferromagnetic material, and how do they determine the size and shape of domains.
- (b) Sketch and explain how the domain structure changes during magnetization of an initially unmagnetized sample of ferromagnetic material to saturation.
- (c) What characteristics would you expect in the magnetization curve and hysteresis loop of a ferromagnetic material which has many defects? Suggest an application for such a material.
- (d) What characteristics would you expect in the hysteresis loop of a ferromagnetic particle with average magnetocrystalline anisotropy, which is so small that it consists of a single domain. Again, suggest an application.
- (e) The exchange energy cost per square meter, σ_{ex} , within a domain wall is given by

$$\sigma_{ex} = \frac{kT_c}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{N} \right)^2 N \frac{1}{a^2} \text{ Jm}^{-2},$$

where $N + 1$ is the number of atomic layers in the wall, T_c is the ferromagnetic Curie temperature, and a is the spacing between the atoms. Similarly, the anisotropy energy cost per square meter, σ_A , is given by

$$\sigma_A = KNa \text{ Jm}^{-2}$$

where K , is the magnetocrystalline anisotropy constant. Assuming that these are the only two terms that contribute to the domain wall energy, calculate the energy per square meter of a domain wall in iron, in which $K = 0.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Jm}^{-3}$, $a = 0.3 \text{ nm}$, and $T_c = 1014^\circ \text{C}$.

- (f) The magnetostatic energy per unit volume of a spherical sample that is uniformly magnetized is given by

$$E = \frac{\mu_0}{6} M_s^2$$

where M_s is the saturation magnetization. Calculate the magnetostatic energy per cubic meter in a single domain sphere of iron, for which the saturation magnetization, $M_s = 1.71 \times 10^6$ A/m.

- (g) Use your answers to parts (e) and (f) to estimate the critical size below which the lowest energy state of an iron particle consists of a single domain with no domain walls. More about this later!!