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 連子书1

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 引言

 第一章

 1 2

电子书1: B. D. Cullity, Introduction to Magnetic Materials

电子书2: Soshin Chikazumi, Physics of Ferromagnetism

(R. M. Bozorth, Ferromagnetism)

# 《凝聚态物理基础》课程简介

"凝聚态物理基础"是专业基础课"固体物理"后向各研究方向的延展教学,主要内容是凝聚态物质原子之间的结构、电子态结构以及相关的各种物理性质,包括晶体物理、半导体物理、磁性物理、固体光学性质、低温物理与超导电性等内容。

其中磁性物理主要介绍凝聚态物质的各种宏观磁性表现及相应机理,磁有序的各种理论,外磁场作用下磁性物质内部的相互作用过程以及磁性应用的相关问题。

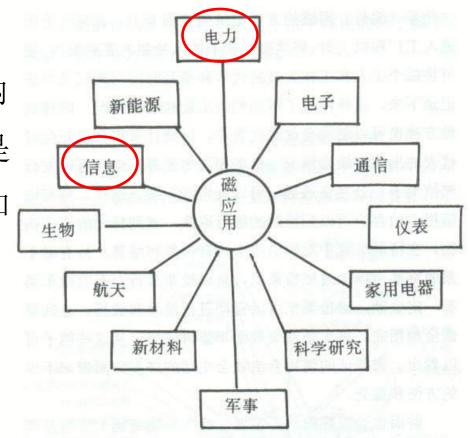
本课程为应用物理学专业方向课程,授课80学时,计4个学分。

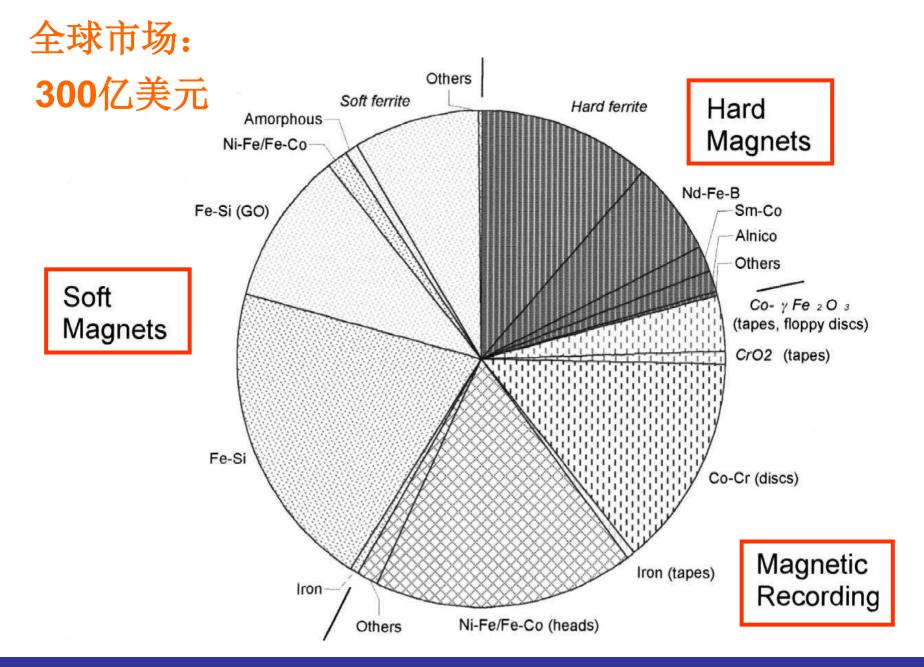
什么是磁性?物质在非均匀磁场中受到作用。

磁性是物质的基本属性之一。独立的!

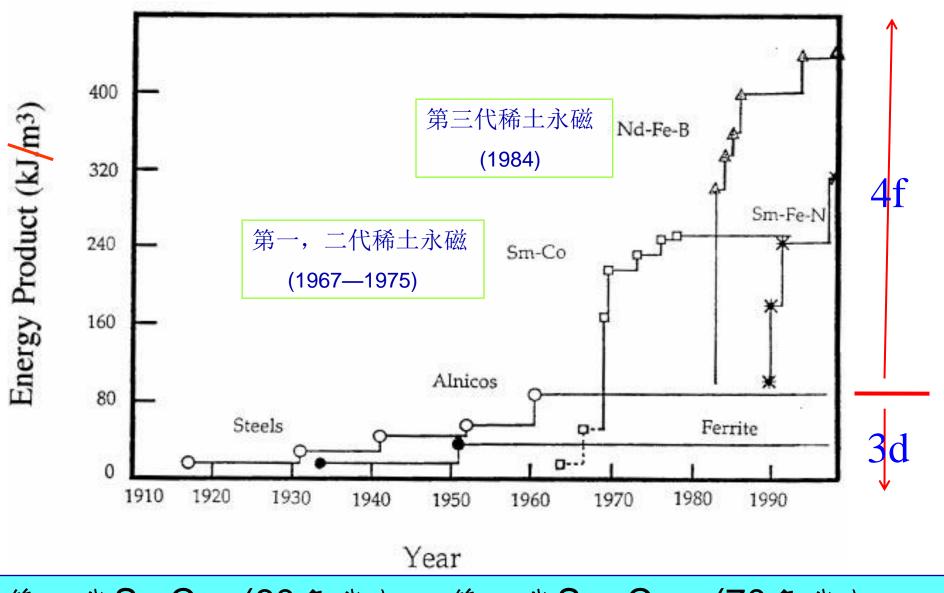
磁性的应用,特别在近一百多年中,已经深入到人类生活、生产等各个方面。

在科学研究中,磁性不仅作为内容,也作为手段。**自旋电子学**是二十一世纪初最为科技界关注和最有前途的研究方向之一。





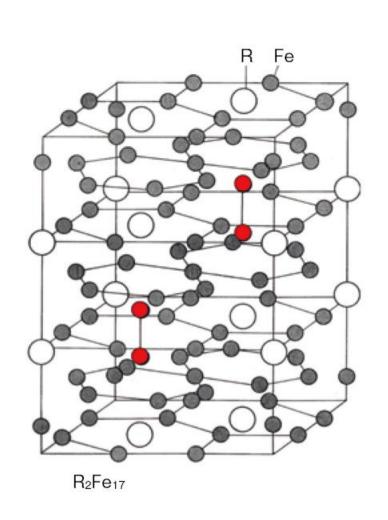
Global market for magnetic materials the total in 1999 was about 30 b\$.



第一代SmCo<sub>5</sub> (60年代);第二代Sm<sub>2</sub>Co<sub>17</sub> (70年代); 第三代 Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B(80年代);**第四代稀土永磁**?

### How the World's Strongest "Neodymium Magnet" Came to Exist

### 佐川真人 Masato Sagawa

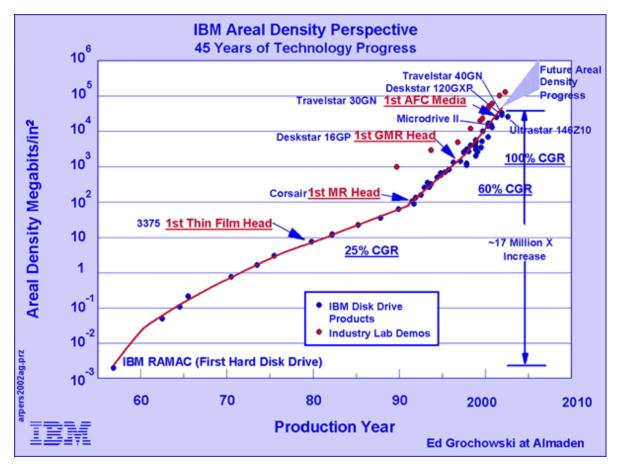


Nd Fe Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B

Diagram 1 The crystal structure of the R<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>17</sub> compound

Diagram 2 The crystal structure of the Nd<sub>2</sub>Fe<sub>14</sub>B compound constituting the Nd-Fe-B magnet

### 硬盘读出头的发展



- ▶ IBM91年研发,94年推出AMR读出头。在1998年推出采用自旋阀结构的GMR读出头,轻易突破10 Gbits/in²。
- ▶ 日立宣布将采用CPP-GMR技术在2010年实现1 Tbits/in<sup>2</sup>。?



#### 15-20 JULY 2018 SAN FRANCISCO MARRIOTT MARQUIS ICM2018SF.ORG

#### **SYMPOSIA**

#### **Computing With Spintronic Devices**

#### **PAUL CROWELL**

University of Minnesota "Spin transport in Heusler alloy/III-V

semiconductor valves"

#### **SHUSUKE FUKAMI**

Tohoku University, RIEC

"Analog spin-orbit torque devices with antiferromagnets for artificial neural networks"

#### **JULIE GROLLIER**

Université Paris-Sud

"Neuromorphic computing with spintorque nano-oscillators"

#### **Emerging Phenomena in Van der Waals Magnets**

#### **KENNETH BURCH**

**Boston College** 

"Exploring Topological Phases with Magnetic 2D Atomic Crystals"

#### HYEONSIK CHEONG

**Sogang University** 

"Antiferromagnetic ordering in the 2dimensional limit"

#### DI XIAO

Carnegie Mellon University
"Tunable magnetic and magnetooptic properties in 2D magnets

#### New Routes and Materials Toward Quantum Criticality

#### MEIGAN ARONSON

Texas A&M University

"Novel quantum critical phenomena

in d- and f-electron systems"

#### IAN FISHER

Stanford University, Fisher

Research Group

"Quantum criticality in iron pnictides

and beyond"

#### KAI GRUBE

Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Institute for Solid-State Physics "Multidimensional entropy landscape of quantum criticalit

#### Spin Currents and Magnonic Condensates in Magnetic Insulators

#### **IGOR BARSUKOV**

University of California, Riverside "Condensation of magnons by spin Seebeck currents"

#### **BURKARD HILLEBRANDS**

TU Kaiserslautern

"Supercurrent in a room-temperature Bose—Einstein magnon condensate"

#### **SE KWON KIM**

UCLA

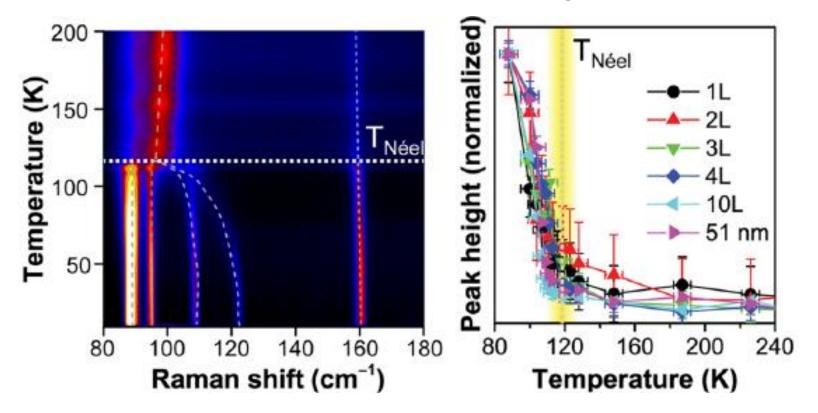
"Magnonic condensates and superfluids

Letter



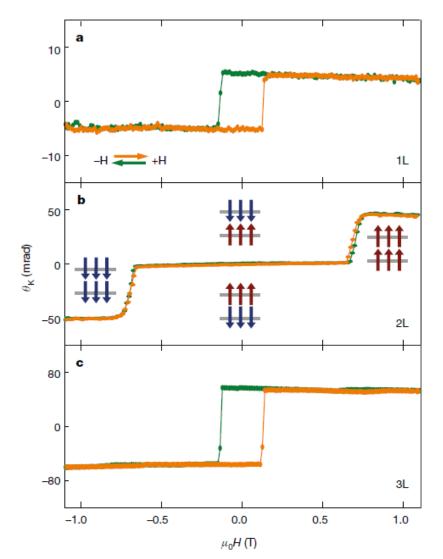
### Ising-Type Magnetic Ordering in Atomically Thin FePS<sub>3</sub>

Jae-Ung Lee, <sup>†</sup> Sungmin Lee, <sup>‡,§</sup> Ji Hoon Ryoo, <sup>§</sup> Soonmin Kang, <sup>‡,§</sup> Tae Yun Kim, <sup>§</sup> Pilkwang Kim, <sup>§</sup> Cheol-Hwan Park, <sup>\*,§,||</sup> Je-Geun Park, <sup>\*,‡,§</sup> and Hyeonsik Cheong <sup>\*,†</sup>



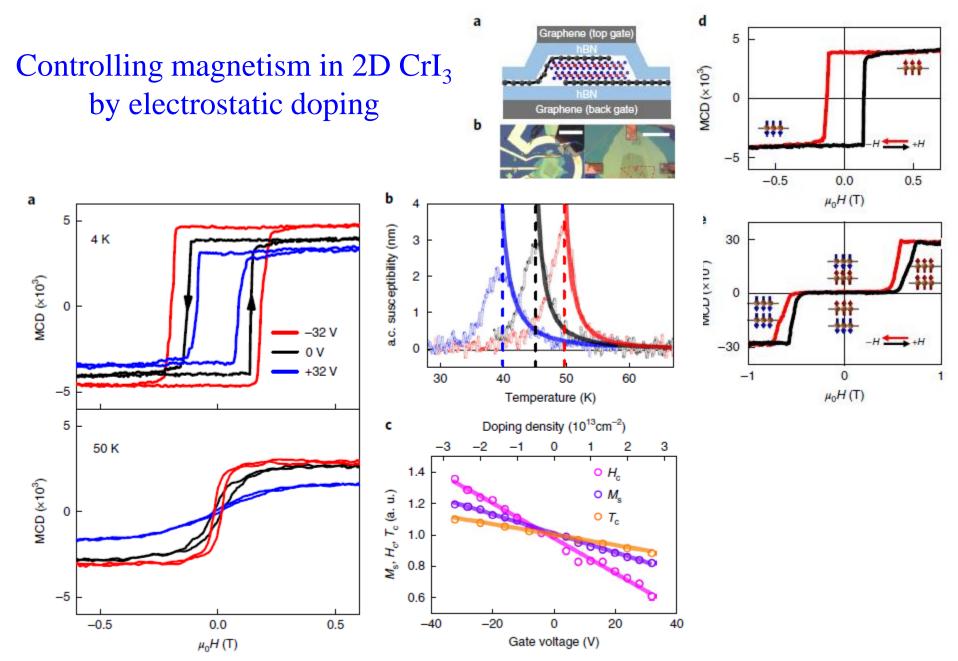
# Layer-dependent ferromagnetism in a van der Waals crystal down to the monolayer limit

Bevin Huang<sup>1</sup>\*, Genevieve Clark<sup>2</sup>\*, Efrén Navarro-Moratalla<sup>3</sup>\*, Dahlia R. Klein<sup>3</sup>, Ran Cheng<sup>4</sup>, Kyle L. Seyler<sup>1</sup>, Ding Zhong<sup>1</sup>, Emma Schmidgall<sup>1</sup>, Michael A. McGuire<sup>5</sup>, David H. Cobden<sup>1</sup>, Wang Yao<sup>6</sup>, Di Xiao<sup>4</sup>, Pablo Jarillo-Herrero<sup>3</sup> & Xiaodong Xu<sup>1,2</sup>



CrI3 一二三层

### Shengwei Jiang 1,2, Lizhong Li, Zefang Wang, Kin Fai Mak, and Jie Shan, 2,4\*



# 斯格明子skyrmion: 高密度信息存储材料

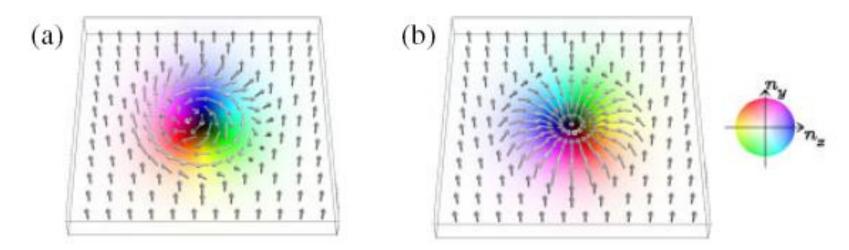
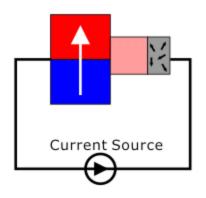
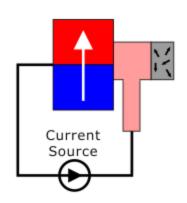


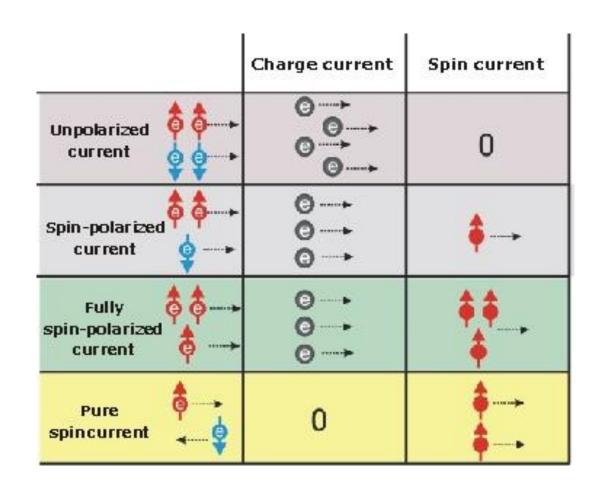
Fig. 1. (Color online) Schematic illustration of a skyrmion. (a) Bloch skyrmion. From the center to the rim, the rotating magnetic moments are always perpendicular to the radial vector. (b) Néel skyrmion. The rotating plane of magnetic moments is perpendicular to that of Bloch skyrmion. The color map (right) specifies the in-plane components of the magnetic moment and the brightness of the color represents the out-of plane component.

- > 非中心对称磁性晶体或过渡金属超薄膜
- Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction

# 自旋电子学: based on spin currents



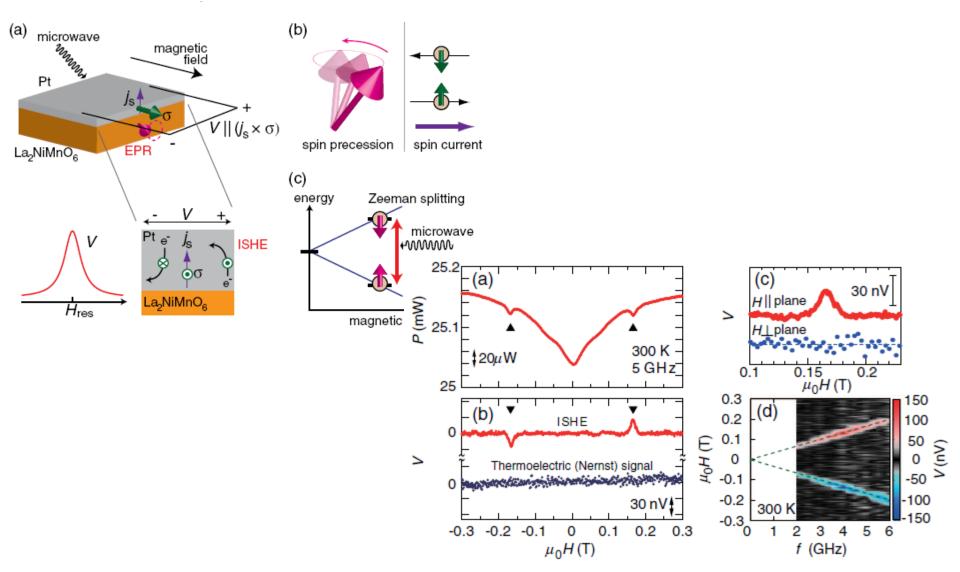






### Paramagnetic Spin Pumping

Y. Shiomi<sup>1</sup> and E. Saitoh<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>



# 磁性物理中的大事件

(Neel)
(11001)
型 (Anderson)
Kittle,永宫)
用机制
论 (Kittle)
微粒的发现
e <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> (Jack,高桥)
rt, Grunberg)
Jin,十仓好纪)

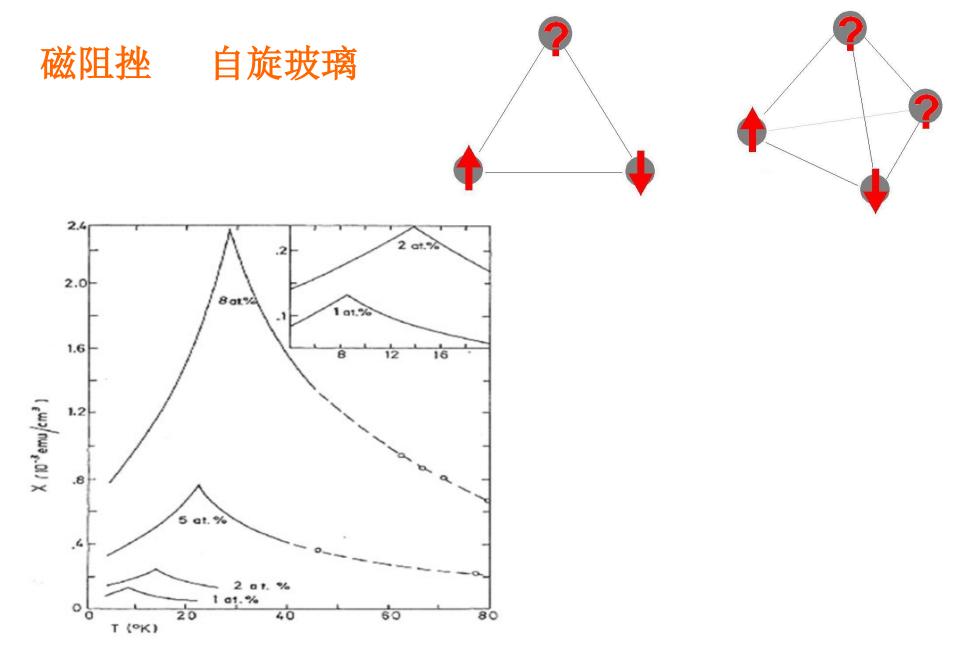


Figure 2. Low-field magnetic susceptibility  $\chi(T)$  in AuFe alloys at varying concentrations of iron impurity (from [6]).

## 低维磁性系统

• spin chains

激发态——spinons;

Spin-Peierls transition

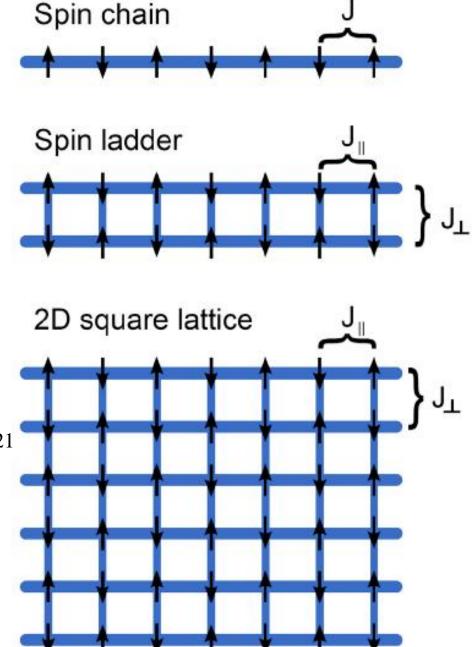
• spin ladders

偶(奇)数腿,有(无)能隙;

空穴掺杂→超导,Sr<sub>14-x</sub>Ca<sub>x</sub>Cu<sub>24</sub>O<sub>21</sub>

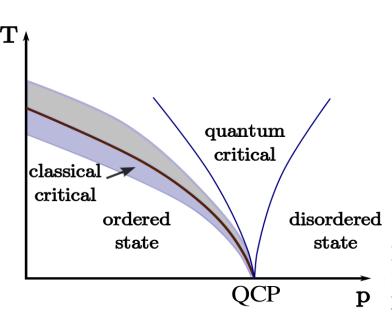
•二维体系

LaCuO<sub>4</sub>: 2d Heisenberg AFM,掺 杂超导,spin在此的作用?



### 量子相变

• LiHoF<sub>4</sub>, Ising FM



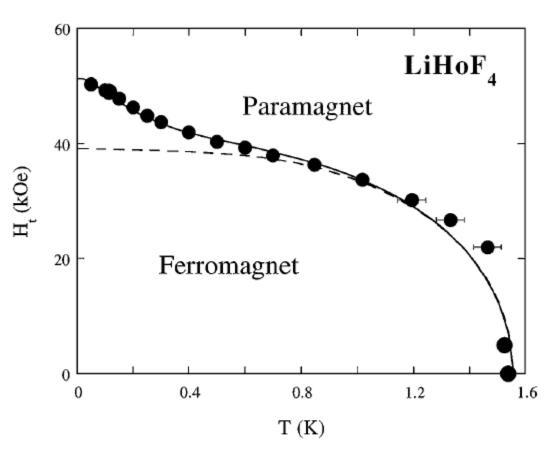


FIG. 3. Experimental phase boundary (filled circles) for the ferromagnetic transition in the transverse field-temperature plane. Dashed line is a mean-field theory including only the electronic spin degrees of freedom; solid line is a full mean-field theory incorporating the nuclear hyperfine interaction [Eq. (2)]. Both theories have the same two fitting parameters.

### 自旋电子学时代

> 电子时代的瓶颈

尺度限制:原子极限?量子涨落:测不准原理。

解决途径: 利用电子的自旋属性

- ▶ 自旋电子学,其目标是利用电子的自旋属性,而不仅是电荷属性,带来电子技术领域的革命。
- > 先决条件

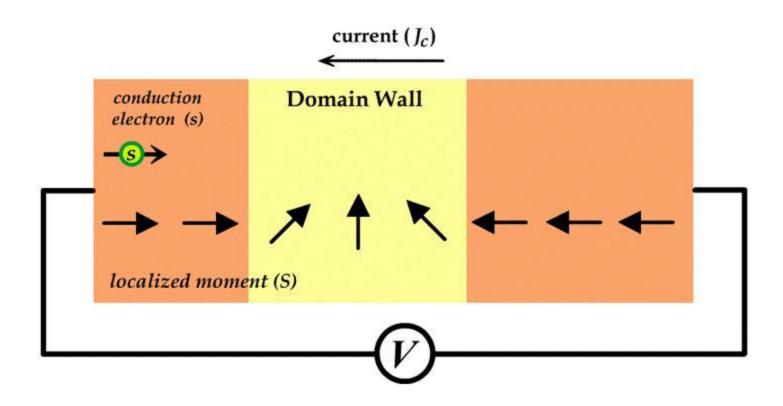
$$P = \frac{N_{\uparrow} - N_{\downarrow}}{N_{\uparrow} + N_{\downarrow}} \neq 0$$

自旋相关散射:

•		Co	Ni <sub>80</sub> Fe <sub>20</sub>	Fe
	$\lambda_{\uparrow}(nm)$	5.5	4.6	1.5
	$\lambda_{\downarrow}(nm)$	0.6	0.6	2.1

自旋驰豫:达到微米级。作为对比,动量驰豫是纳米级。

# Spin transfer torque



(after S. Maekawa Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan)

### 磁性物理教学计划

- § 1 磁学基础知识 (6学时)
- § 2 抗磁性和顺磁性 (6学时)
- §3 自发磁化理论 (16学时)
- § 4 磁畴结构 (4学时)
- § 5 技术磁化理论 (6学时)

### 主要参考书

[1] 姜寿亭 李 卫 编著 凝聚态磁性物理 科学出版社 2003 [2] 近角聪信著,葛世慧译 铁磁性物理 兰州大学出版社 2002 [3] 戴道生等编著 铁磁学(上,中,下)科学出版社 1987 [4] S. Blundell 凝聚态物质中的磁性 (Magnetism in Condensed 科学出版社 2009 Matter) [5] 奥汉德利 著 现代磁性材料原理和应用 (英文版2000) 化学工业出版社 2002 [6] 宛德福 马兴隆 编著 磁性物理学 电子工业出版社 1999 [7] 李国栋 编著 当代磁学 中国科学技术大学出版社 1999 [8] D.C. Mattis著,磁性理论(The Theory of Magnetism Made 世界图书出版公司 Simple), 2008

## 教学特点

在讲授具体知识的同时,更加注意介绍<mark>磁性物理的研究</mark> 方法,特别是成功先驱者的思路。

和基础课相比,有些理论尚不够成熟,要以<u>批判的</u>态度接受,特别要注意每种理论的基本假定、适用范围和与实验结果的比较情况,发现存在问题,培育创新意识。

《凝聚态磁性物理》是主要参考教材,课件依据课程要求和大家的基础,做了内容上的选择和调整,但只是提纲,听课并阅读教材相关章节才能对本课程有较深的认识。

独立完成课外作业,写好读书报告是加深理解的重要步骤(~25%)。平时考察会在学习成绩评定上占有重要地位(~15%)。期末考试(~60%)。