

Question:

How can I calculate the magnetostatic field from non-spherical particles such as cubes or octahedron? Furthermore, what happens if their magnetisation is not homogeneous?

Magnetostatic problem formulation

Maxwell's equations:

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = 0$$

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$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{H} + \vec{M}) = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{H} = \rho_m = -\text{div} \vec{M} \quad \text{Volume charges}$$

$$\vec{H} = -\text{grad} \phi_{\text{magn}}$$

$$\Delta \phi_{\text{magn}} = \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{M} & \text{inside} \\ 0 & \text{outside} \end{cases}$$

Boundary conditions:

$$\phi_{\text{magn}}^{\text{outside}} \Big|_{\Sigma} = \phi_{\text{magn}}^{\text{inside}} \Big|_{\Sigma}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \phi_{\text{magn}}^{\text{inside}}}{\partial \vec{n}} - \frac{\partial \phi_{\text{magn}}^{\text{outside}}}{\partial \vec{n}} \right)_{\Sigma} = \sigma_m = \vec{M} \cdot \vec{n} \quad \text{Surface charges}$$

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{\rho_m(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} d^3 r' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oiint_S \frac{\sigma_m(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|} ds'$$

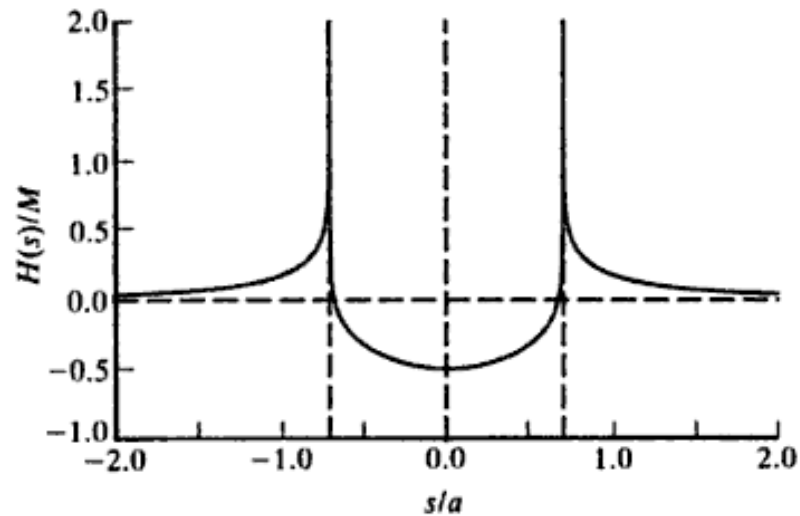
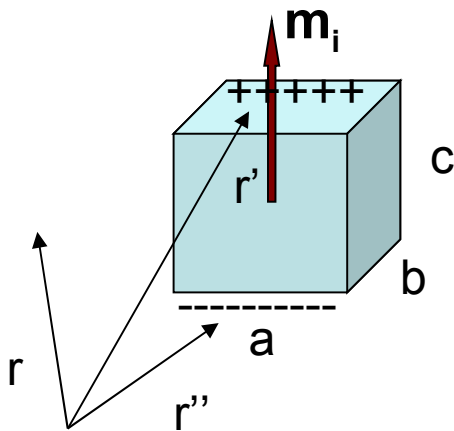
Coulomb's law

$$\mathbf{H}_D(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_V \frac{(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \rho_m(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3 r' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \oiint_S \frac{(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}') \sigma_m(\mathbf{r}')}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} ds'$$

Saturated cube

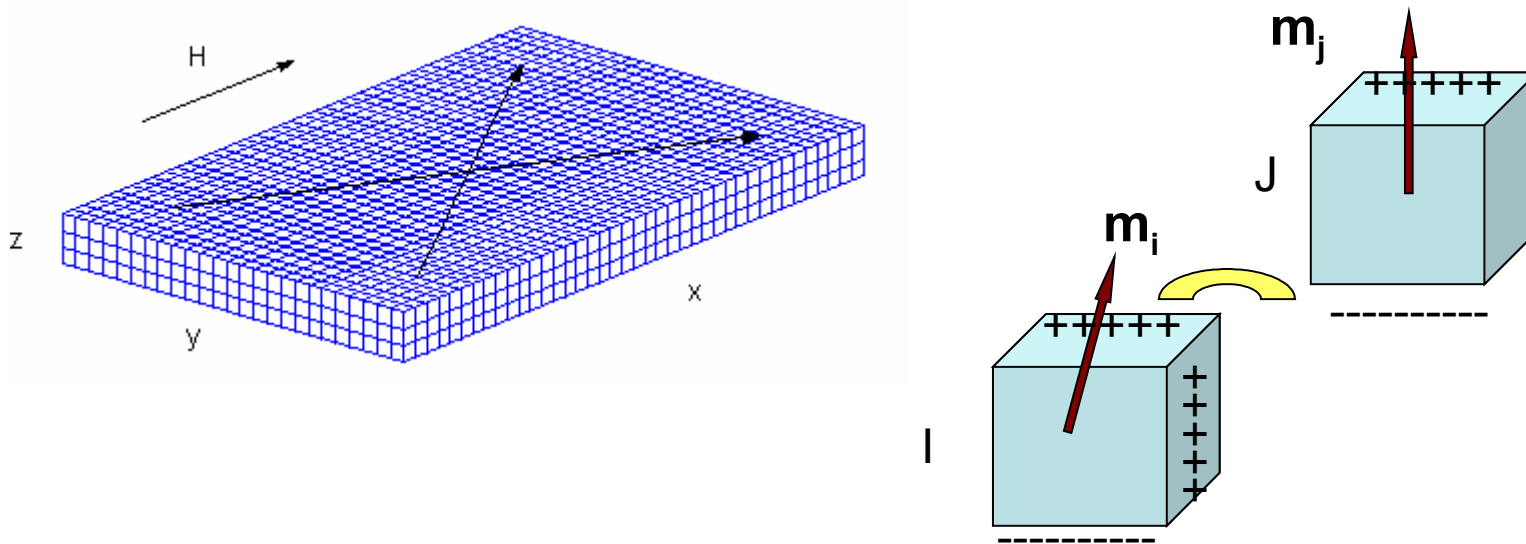
$$\phi(\vec{r}) \propto \frac{M}{4\pi} \left(\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dx' dy'}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} + \iint_{\Sigma'} \frac{dx'' dy''}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}''|} \right)$$

$$\vec{H} = -\text{grad } \phi$$



- The magnetostatic fields are stronger at the corners.
- This expression will not be valid if the magnetisation process is not homogeneous

Non-homogeneous processes: numerical micromagnetism

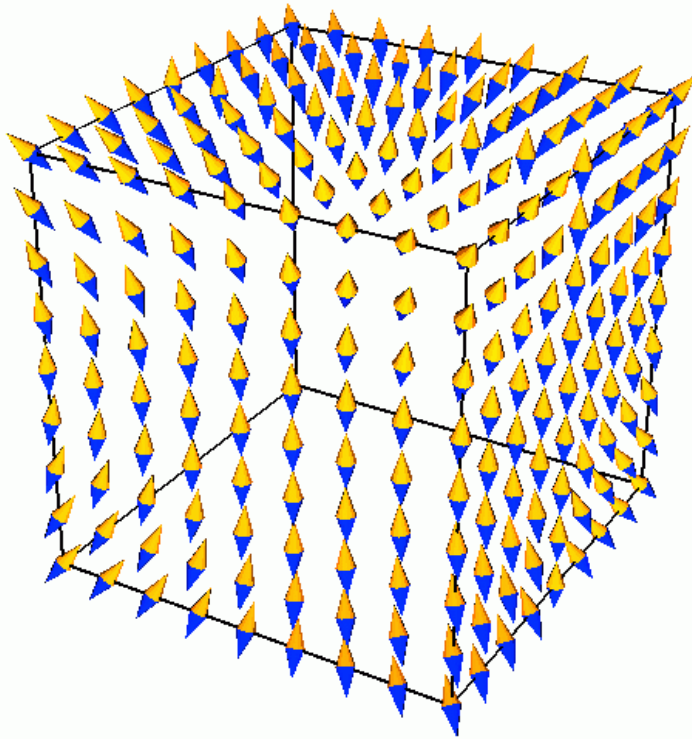


- Constant magnetisation in each discretization element
- Sum of all surface charges

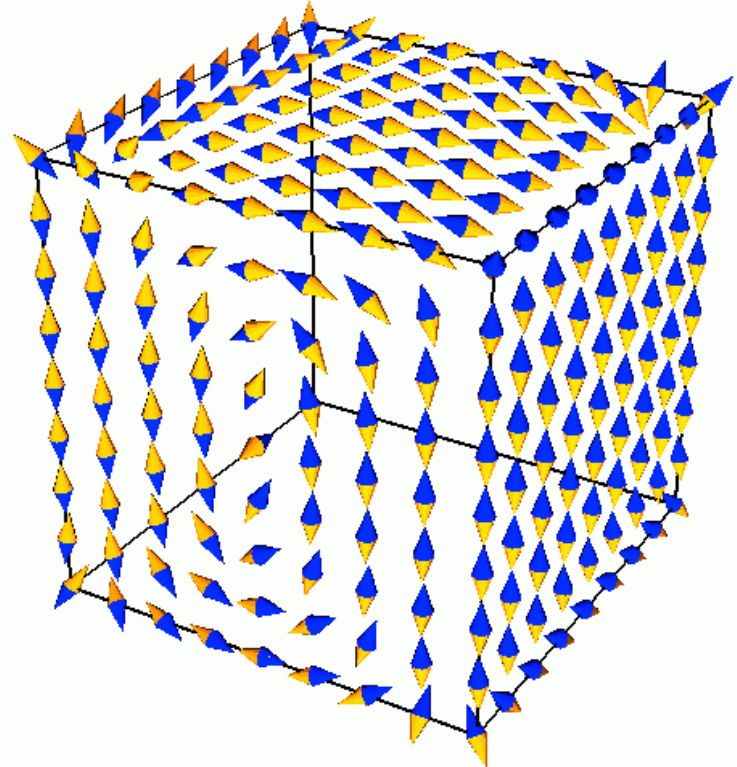
$$\vec{h}_i = \sum_j B_{ij} (\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \vec{m}_j$$

Precomputed matrix

μ -mag standard problem (from oommf webpage)



Longitudinal flower state



Transverse vortex state

See also M.A.Schabes and H.N.Bertram "Magnetisation processes in ferromagnetic cubes", J.Appl. Phys. 64 (1988) 1347.