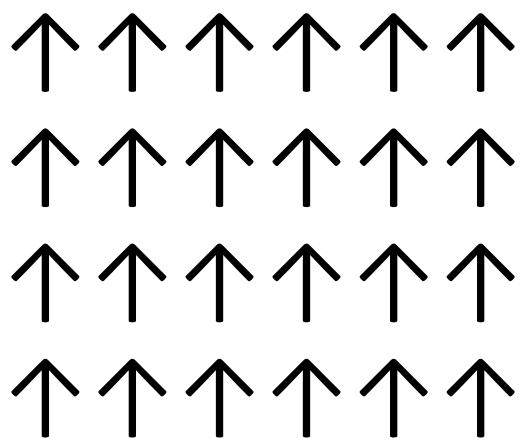


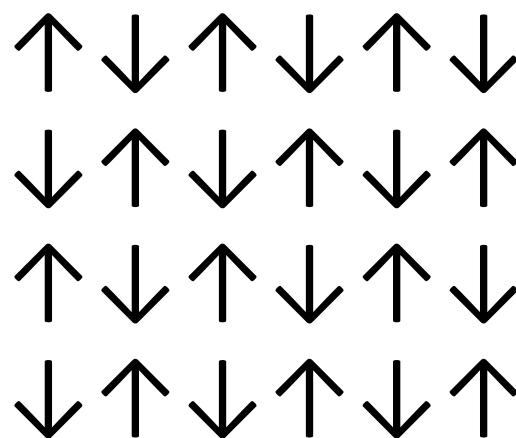
# Magnetic Order

Peter de Châtel  
Institute of Nuclear Research  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
Debrecen, Hungary

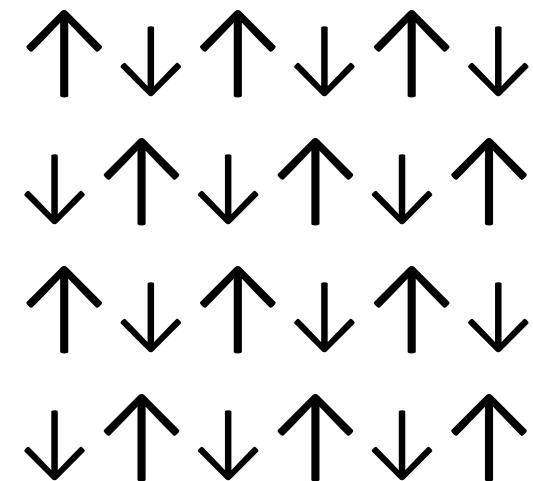
# Simple ferromagnetic, antiferromagnetic and ferrimagnetic order



ferro



antiferro



ferri

# Two sublattices

A B A B A B

↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

B A B A B A

↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

A B A B A B

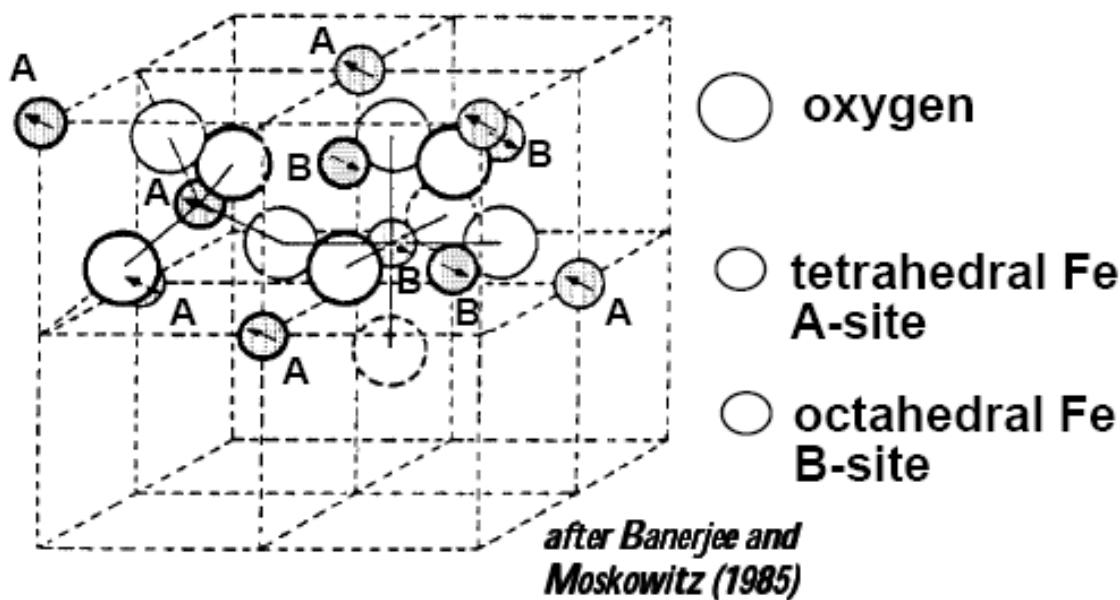
↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

B A B A B A

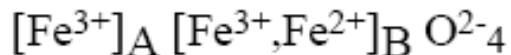
↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

Binary alloy      antiferromagnet

# Magnetite $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$

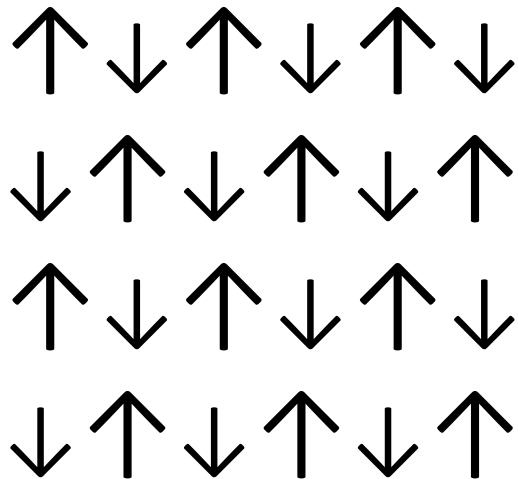


The structural formula for magnetite is

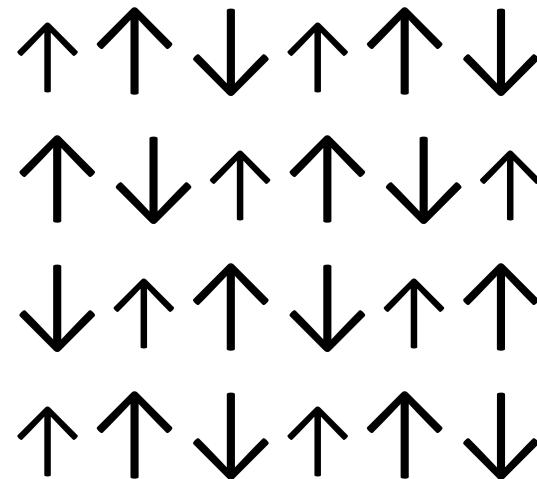


This particular arrangement of cations on the A and B sublattice is called an inverse spinel structure. With negative AB exchange interactions, the net magnetic moment of magnetite is due to the B-site  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ .

# Two ways of partial compensation



Unbalanced antiferromagnet



Cohabitation of ferro- and antiferromagnet

The modern phase of magnetic studies began with the use of neutron diffraction to explore magnetic structures.

**Spin-density-wave antiferromagnetism in chromium** The beauty and mystery of Cr

# Three sublattices

C A B C A B

↑↑↓↑↑↓

A B C A B C

↑↓↑↑↓↑

B C A B C A

↓↑↑↓↑↑

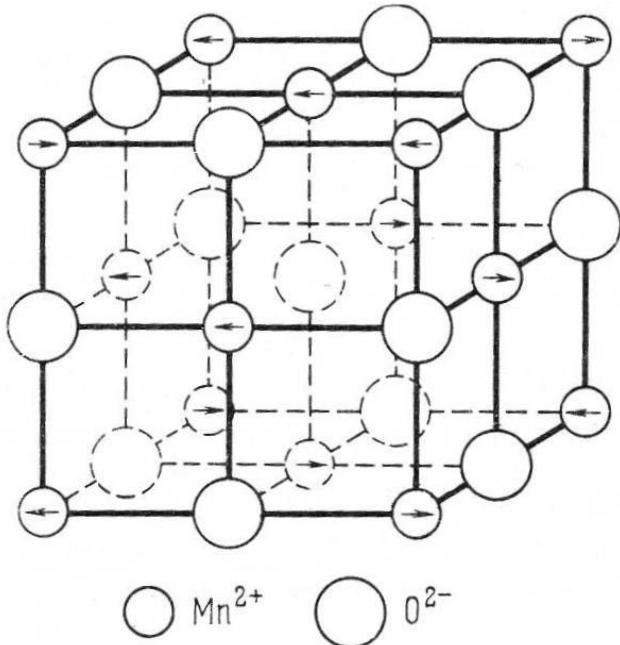
C A B C A B

↑↑↓↑↑↓

A tetrahedral, occupied by  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

B and C octahedral, B occupied by  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ , C occupied by  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$

# MnO, a “simple” antiferromagnet



**FIGURE 22.4.** Magnetic structure of MnO (arrows show spin direction). Oxides of other *d* metals have similar magnetic structures

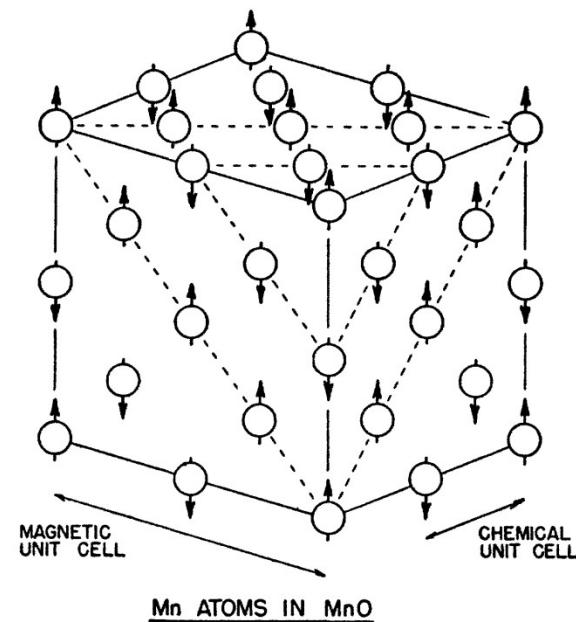
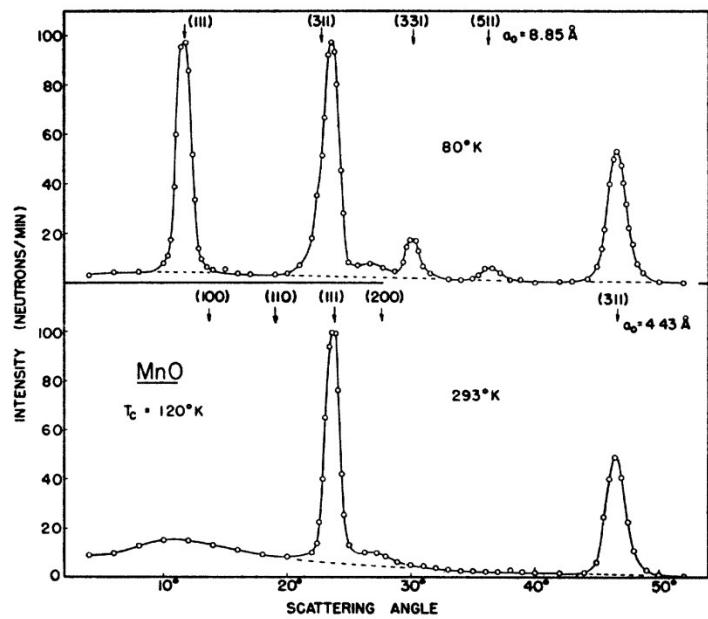
**1949**, Shull & Smart: AF order exists

**1951**, Shull, Strauser & Wollan: FM order in (111) planes, noncollinear structure not excluded

**1988**, Shaked, Faber & Hitterman: collinear, spins oriented in (111) plane

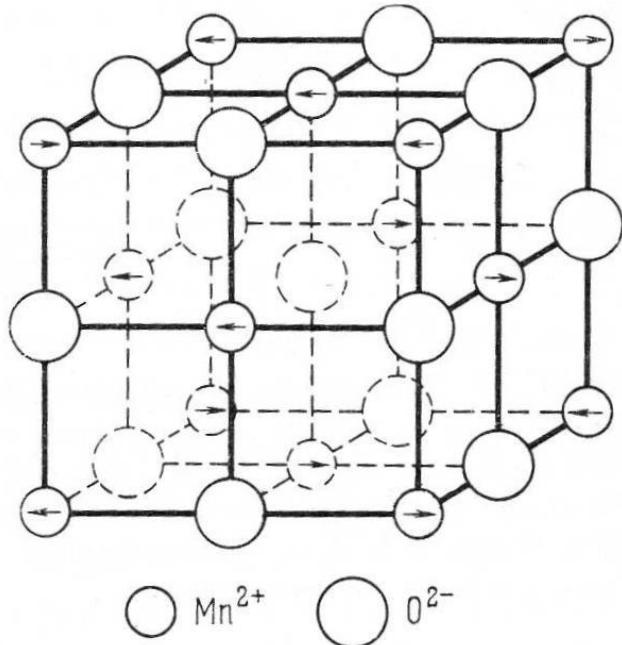
**2006**, Goodwin & al.: oriented in <11-2> direction, slight out-of-plane component

# Magnetic structure of MnO



nn: 6 ↑↑, 6 ↑↓      nnn: 6 ↑↑

# MnO, a “simple” antiferromagnet



**1949**, Shull & Smart: AF order exists

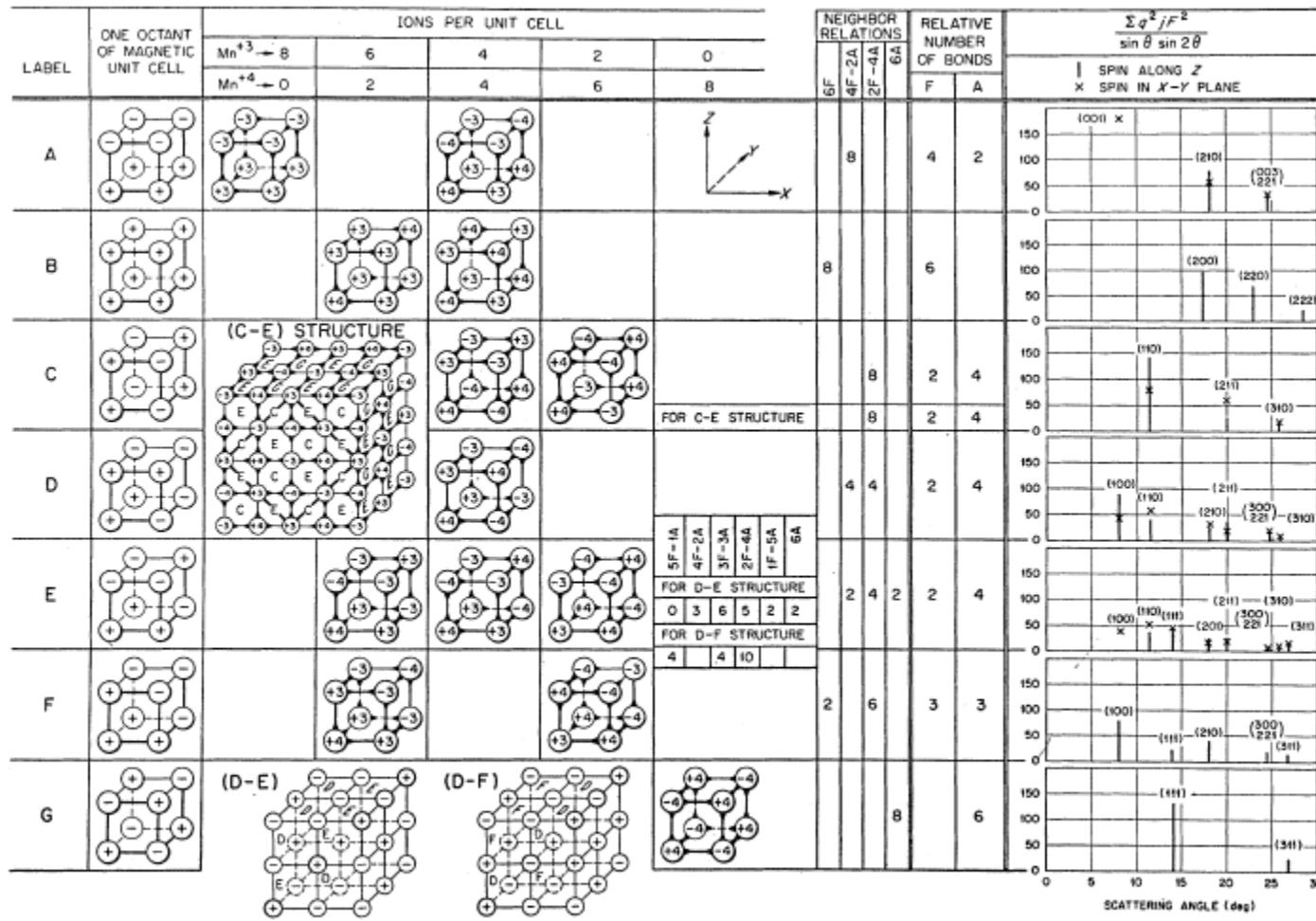
**1951**, Shull, Strauser & Wollan: FM order  
in (111) planes, noncollinear structure  
not excluded

**1988**, Shaked, Faber & Hitterman: collinear, spins  
oriented in (111) plane

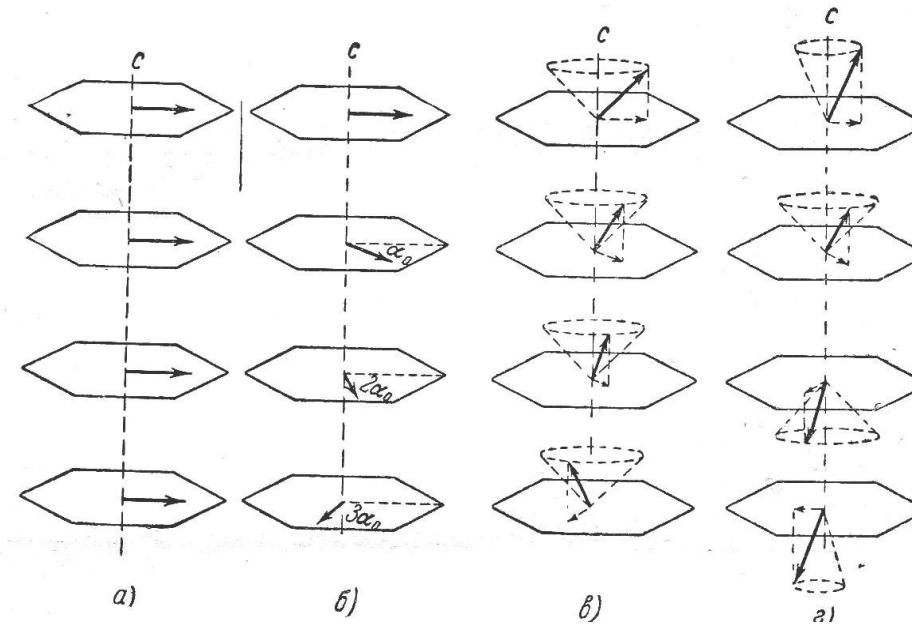
**2006**, Goodwin & al.: oriented in <11-2> direction,  
slight out-of-plane component

**FIGURE 22.4.** Magnetic structure of MnO  
(arrows show spin direction). Oxides of  
other *d* metals have similar magnetic struc-  
tures

# Possible collinear magnetic structures on the simple cubic lattice



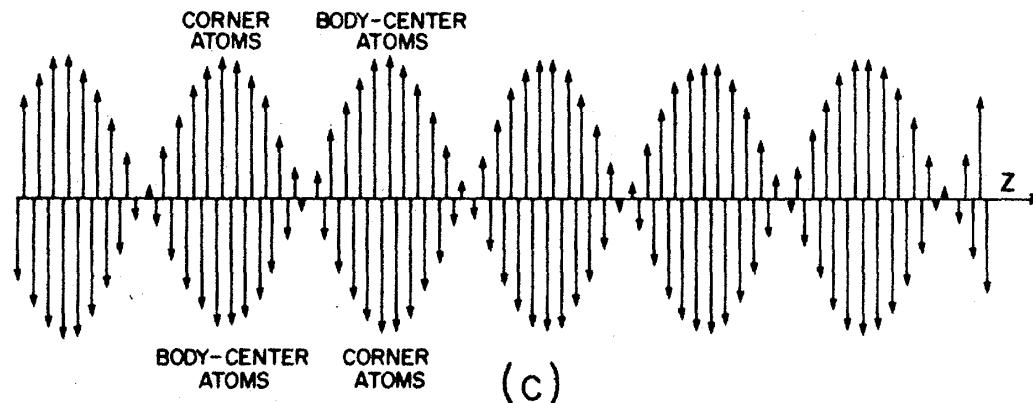
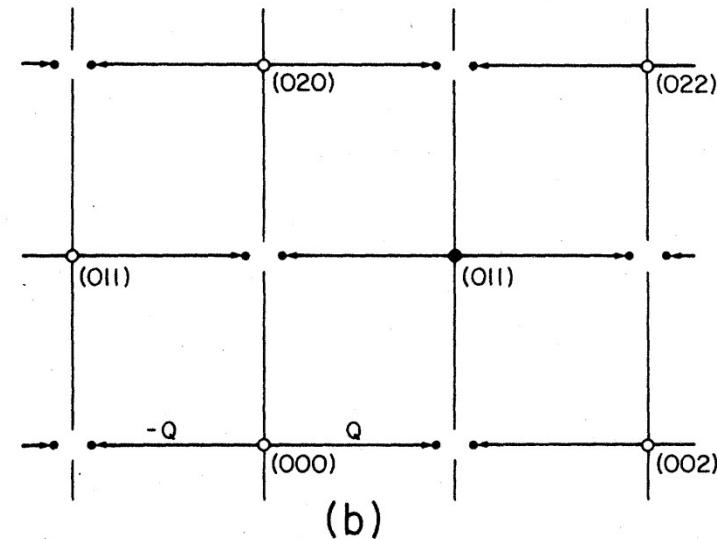
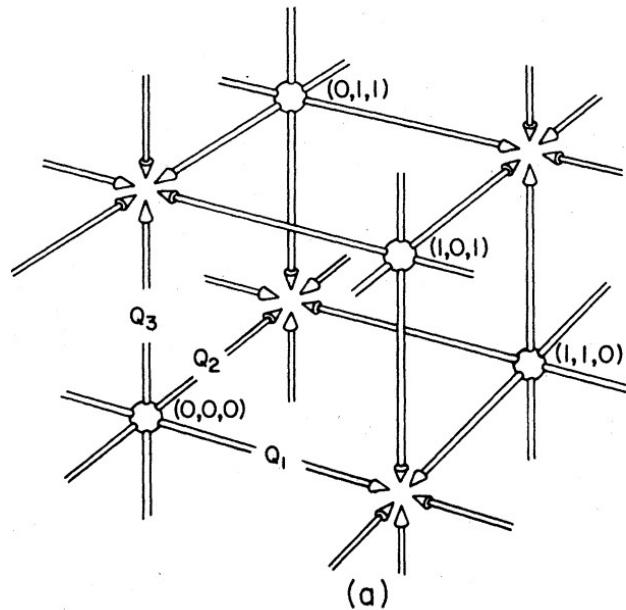
# Magnetic structures of the rare earths



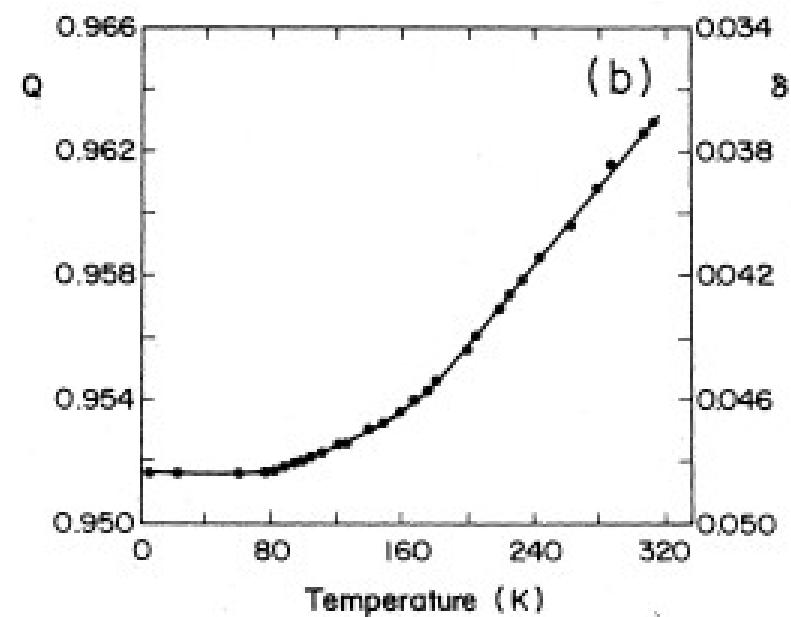
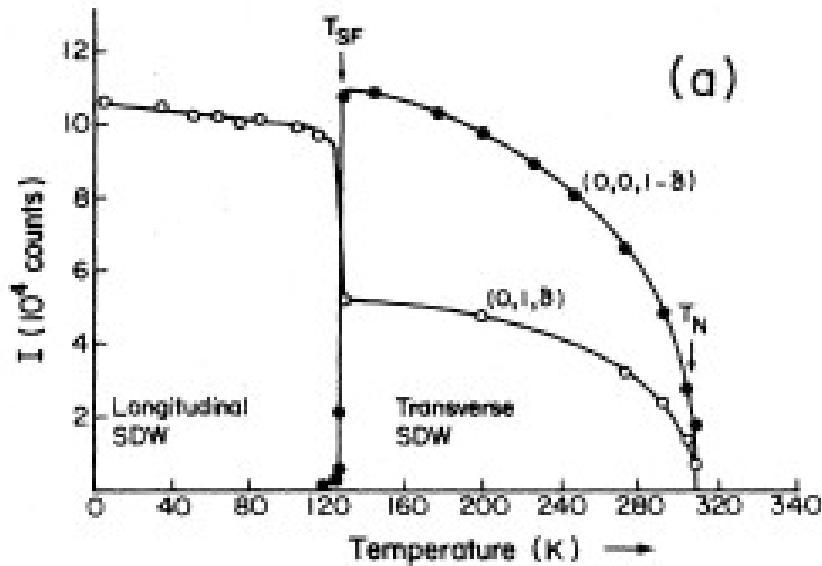
- a) ferromagnet
- б) spiral
- в) conical ferromagnet
- г) conical antiferromagnet

# The ordered state of chromium

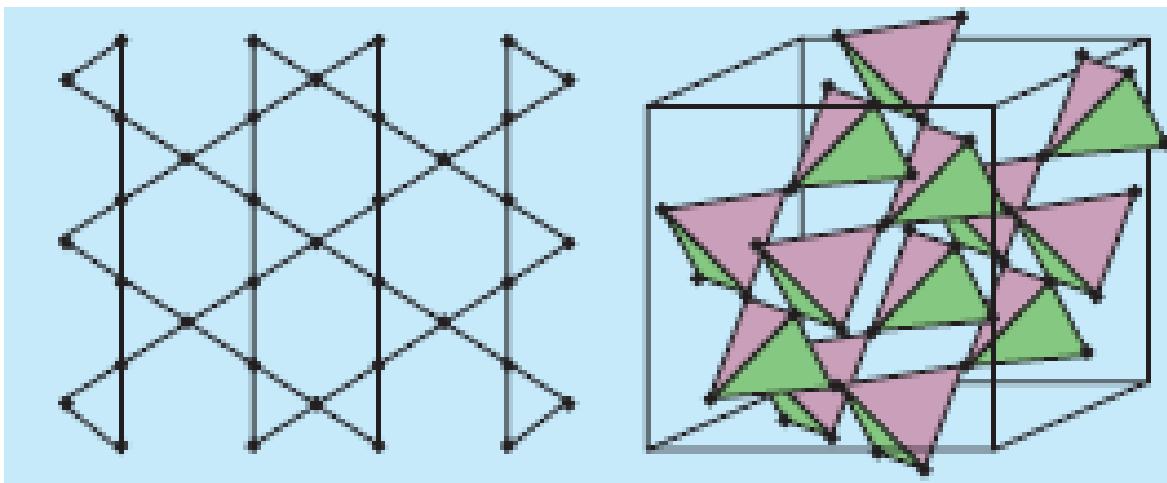
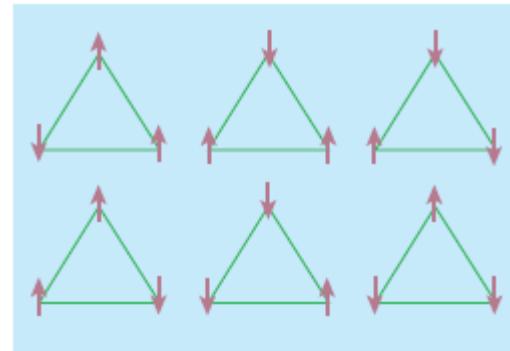
$$a_{\text{magn}} = 2\pi/\delta$$



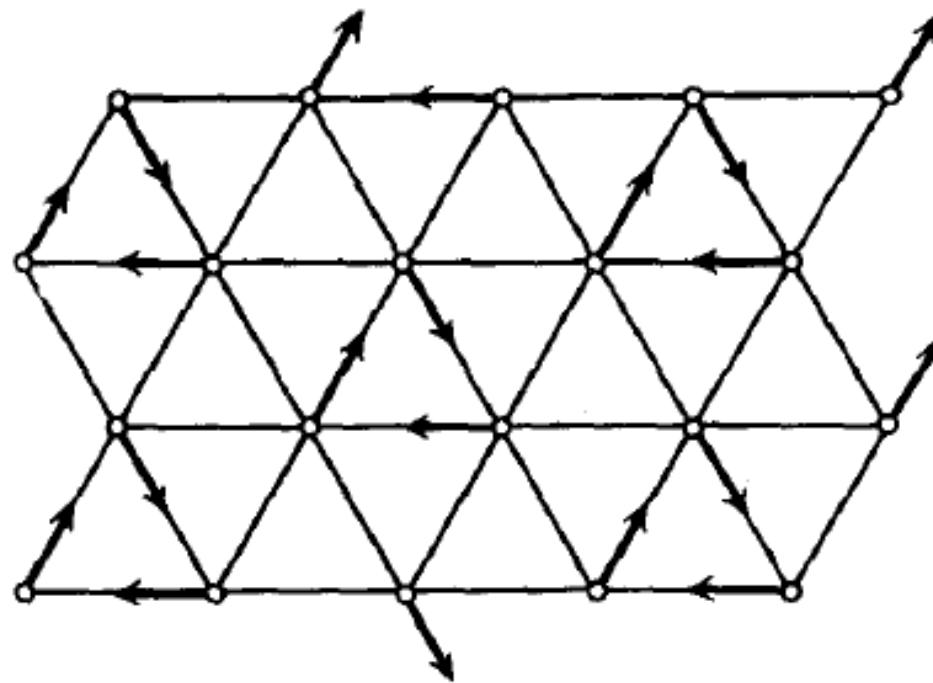
# The ordered state of chromium incommensurate



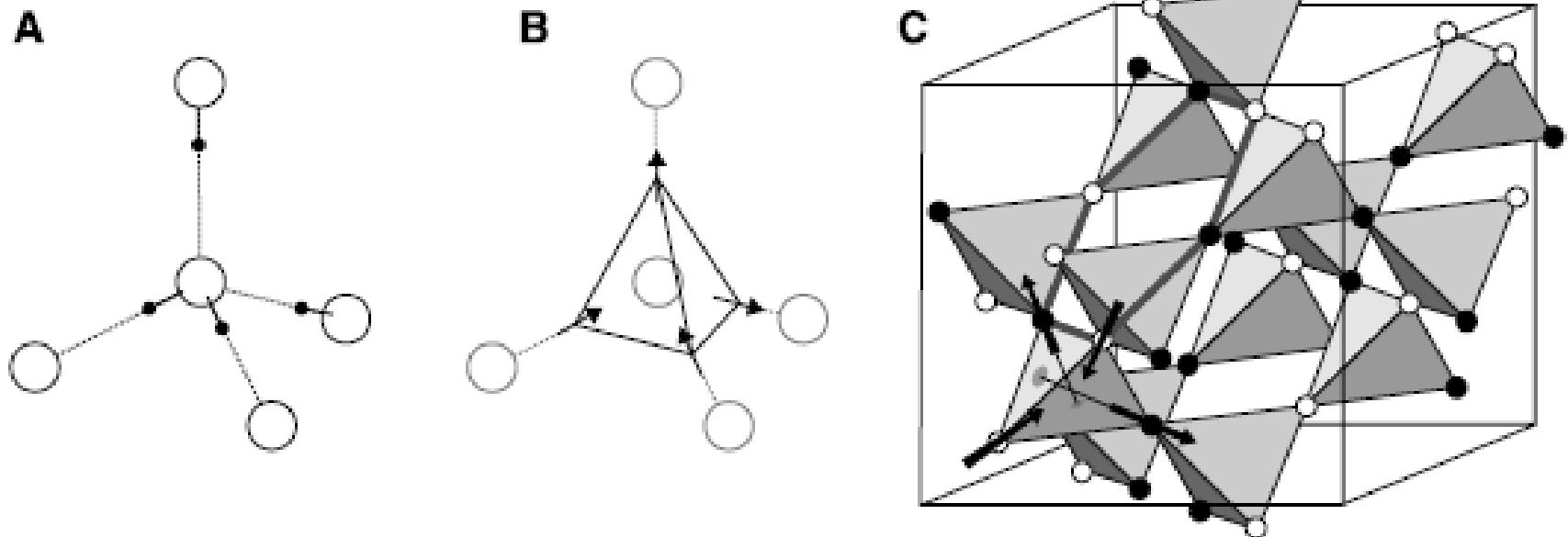
# Frustration



# Noncollinear, coplanar structure in $\text{CsNiCl}_3$

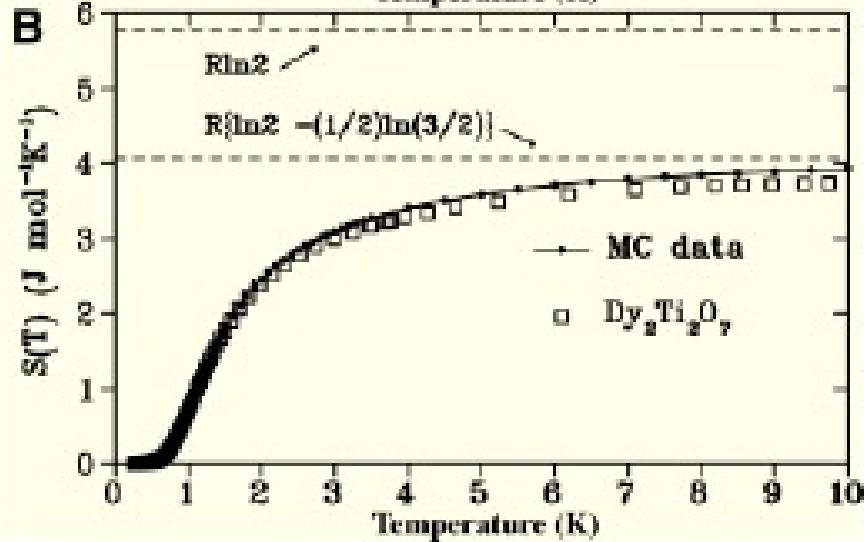
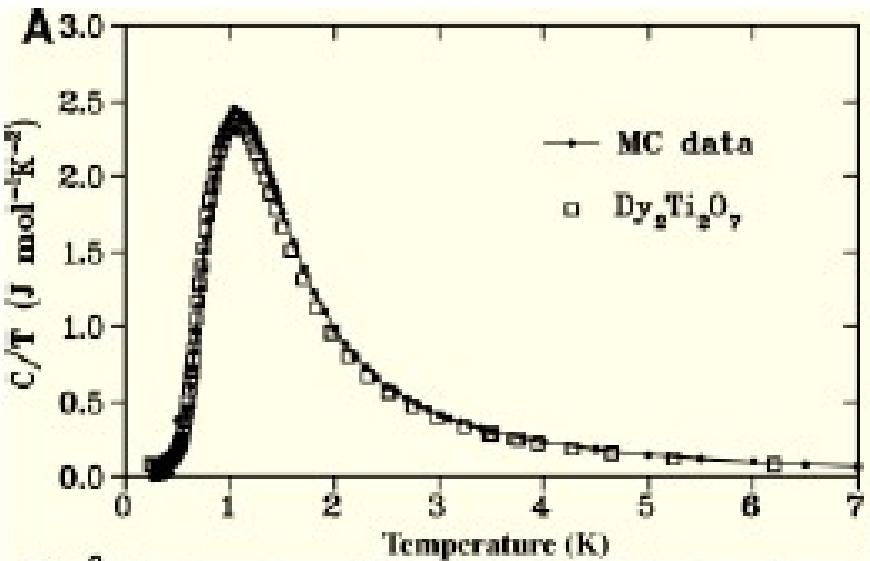


# Water ice and spin ice



$\text{Dy}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ , Pyrochlore structure

# Heat capacity and entropy

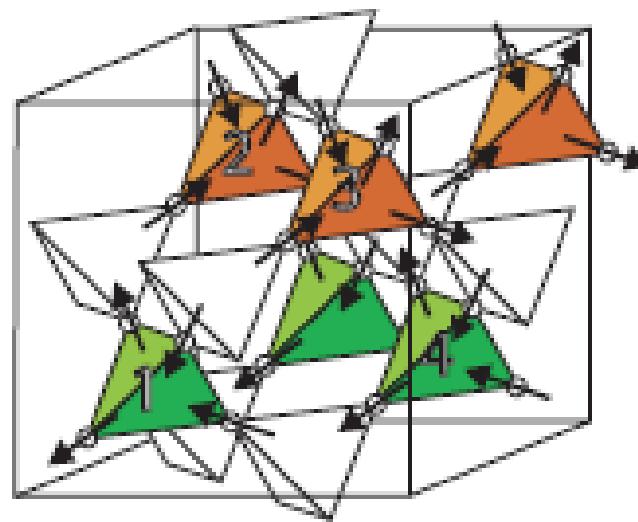
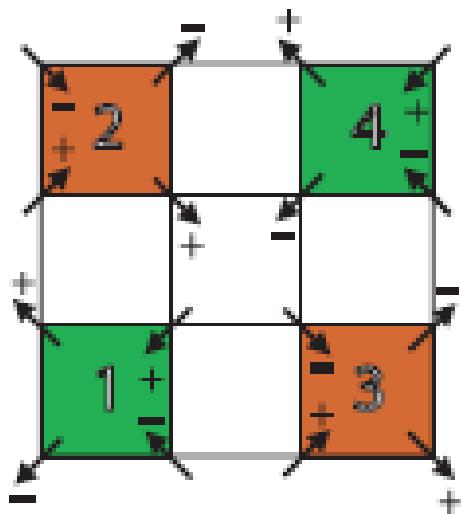


Remanent entropy  
in water ice:

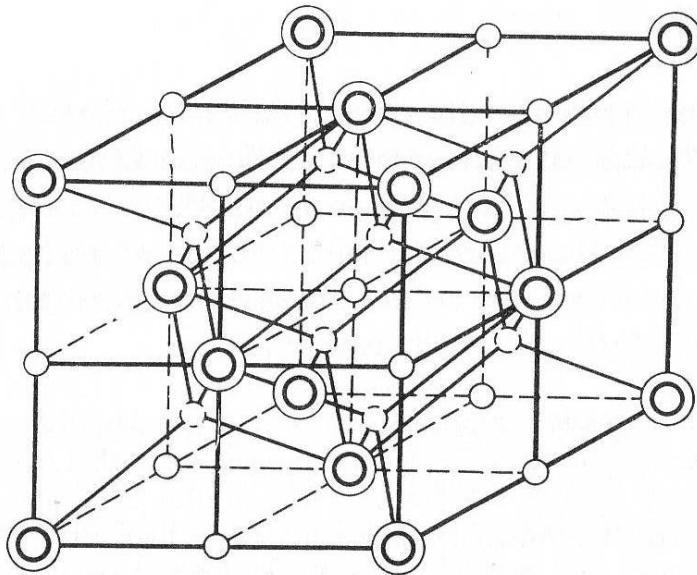
$$(R/2)\ln(3/2)$$

Pauling 1935

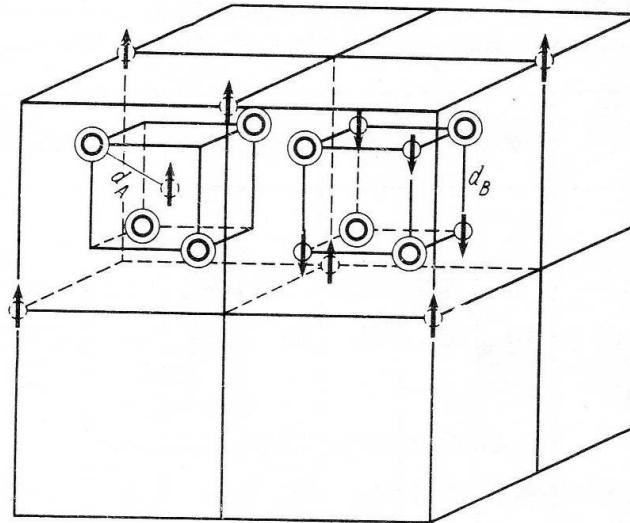
# Predicted ground state



# The spinel structure



- Octahedral interstices
- Tetrahedral interstices
- $\text{O}^{2-}$  ions



- Octahedral interstices
- ↑↓ Tetrahedral interstices
- $\text{O}^{2-}$  ions