1. Record Nr. UNINA9910818572803321 Autore Skomski Ralph <1961-> Titolo Simple models of magnetism / / Ralph Skomski Oxford,: Oxford University Press, c2008 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-19-965539-1 9786611160401 1-4356-3892-1 0-19-152475-1 1-281-16040-7 Edizione [1st ed.] 1 online resource (366 p.) Descrizione fisica Collana Oxford Graduate Texts Disciplina 538.011 Soggetti Magnetism Magnetism - Mathematical models Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Contents; List of abbreviations; List of panels and tables; Preface; 1 Introduction: The simplest models of magnetism; 1.1 Field and magnetization; 1.2 The circular-current model; 1.3 Paramagnetic spins; 1.4 Ising model and exchange: 1.5 The viscoelastic model of magnetization dynamics; Exercises; 2 Models of exchange; 2.1 Atomic origin of exchange; 2.1.1 One-electron wave functions; 2.1.2 Twoelectron wave functions; 2.1.3 Hamiltonian and spin structure; 2.1.4 Heisenberg model; 2.1.5 Independent-electron approximation; 2.1.6 Correlations; 2.1.7 *Hubbard model; 2.1.8 *Kondo model 2.2 Magnetic ions2.2.1 Atomic orbitals: 2.2.2 Angular-momentum algebra; 2.2.3 Vector model and Hund's rules; 2.2.4 Spin and orbital moment; 2.3 Exchange between local moments; 2.3.1 Exchange in oxides; 2.3.2 Ruderman-Kittel exchange; 2.3.3 Zero-temperature spin structure; 2.4 Itinerant magnetism; 2.4.1 Free electrons, Pauli

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Sommario/riassunto

Models of magnetism have been pivotal in the understanding and advancement of science and technology. The book is the first one to cover the field as a whole, complementing a rich literature on specific models of magnetism. It is written in an easily accessible style, with a limited amount of mathematics, and covers a wide range of phenomena. - ;For hundreds of years, models of magnetism have been pivotal in the understanding and advancement of science and technology, from the Earth's interpretation as a magnetic dipole to quantum mechanics, statistical physics, and modern nanotechnology. This