

# Estado Sólido Avanzado

## Tarea 03: Magnetismo

Dr. Omar De la Peña Seaman

10 abril 2024

### Problema 1 *Hydrogen diamagnetism*

Calculate the diamagnetic susceptibility of hydrogen atom, with the ground state wavefunction:

$$\psi = \frac{1}{(a_0^3\pi)^{1/2}} e^{-r/a_0}$$

where  $a_0 = 0.529 \text{ \AA}$  is the Bohr radius.

.....

### Problema 2 *Partially filled shell: paramagnetism*

(a) The angular momentum commutation relations are summarized in the vector operator identities,

$$\mathbf{L} \times \mathbf{L} = i\mathbf{L}, \quad \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{S} = i\mathbf{S}.$$

Deduce from this identities and the fact that all components of  $\mathbf{L}$  commute with all components of  $\mathbf{S}$  that:

$$[\mathbf{L} + g_0\mathbf{S}, \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{J}] = i\hat{\mathbf{n}} \times (\mathbf{L} + g_0\mathbf{S})$$

for any unit vector  $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ .

(b) A state  $|0\rangle$  with zero total angular momentum satisfies,

$$\mathbf{J}_x |0\rangle = \mathbf{J}_y |0\rangle = \mathbf{J}_z |0\rangle = 0.$$

Deduce from the commutation relationship on (a) that:

$$\langle 0 | (\mathbf{L} + g_0\mathbf{S}) | 0 \rangle = 0,$$

even though  $\mathbf{L}^2$  and  $\mathbf{S}^2$  need not to vanish in the state  $|0\rangle$ , and  $(\mathbf{L} + g_0\mathbf{S}) |0\rangle$  need not be zero.

.....

**Problema 3** *Pauli paramagnetism: temperature corrections*

Show that if  $T$  is small compared with the Fermi temperature, the temperature-dependent correction to the Pauli susceptibility,  $\chi(T) = \mu_B^2 g(\varepsilon_F)$ , is given by

$$\chi(T) = \chi(0) \left( 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \left[ \left( \frac{g'}{g} \right)^2 - \frac{g''}{g} \right] \right),$$

where  $g$ ,  $g'$ , and  $g''$  are the density of states and its derivatives at the Fermi energy. Show that for free electrons this reduces to,

$$\chi(T) = \chi(0) \left( 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( \frac{k_B T}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right).$$

.....

**Problema 4** *Derivatives of the Fermi-Dirac distribution function*

For the Fermi-Dirac distribution function,

$$f(E) = \frac{1}{e^{(E-E_F)\beta} + 1} \quad \forall \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T},$$

where  $\mu \approx E_F$ , demonstrate that:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial E} < 0 \quad \& \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial E^3} > 0,$$

for every value of  $T$ .

.....

**Problema 5** *Mean field theory near the critical point*

(a) Deduce that as  $T$  approaches  $T_c$  from below, the spontaneous magnetization of a ferromagnet vanishes as  $(T_c - T)^{1/2}$  according to mean field theory.

*Note:* Experimentally, the behavior is like  $(T_c - T)^\beta$  with  $\beta = 0.33 - 0.37$ .

(b) Deduce that at  $T_c$ , the magnetization density  $M(H, T_c)$  vanishes as  $H^{1/3}$  in mean field theory.

*Note:* Experiments and calculations indicate an exponent closer to  $1/5$ .

.....