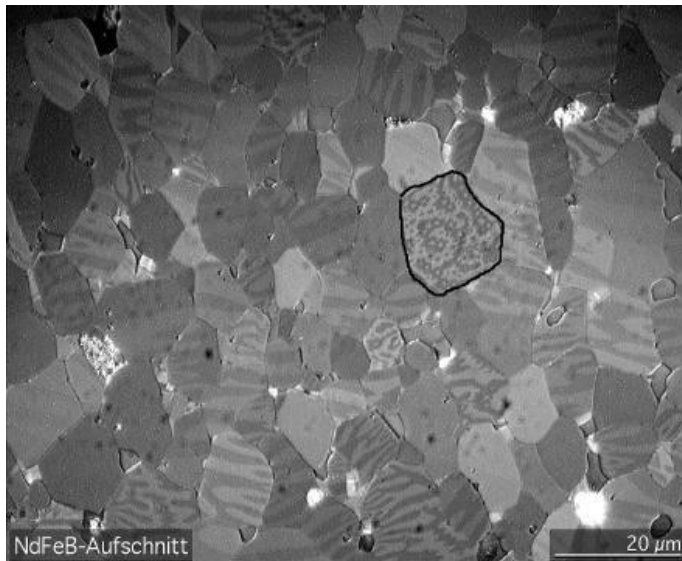


# Electromagnetic Fields

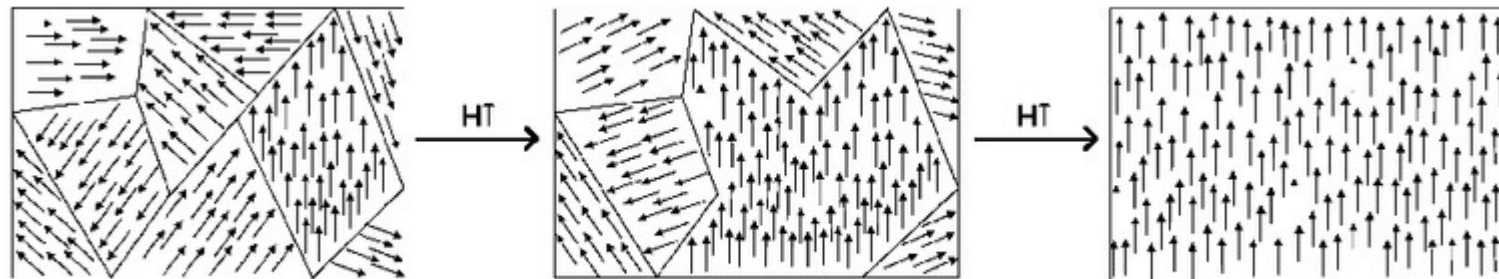
## *Lecture 8*

# *Ferromagnetics*

# Magnetic domains

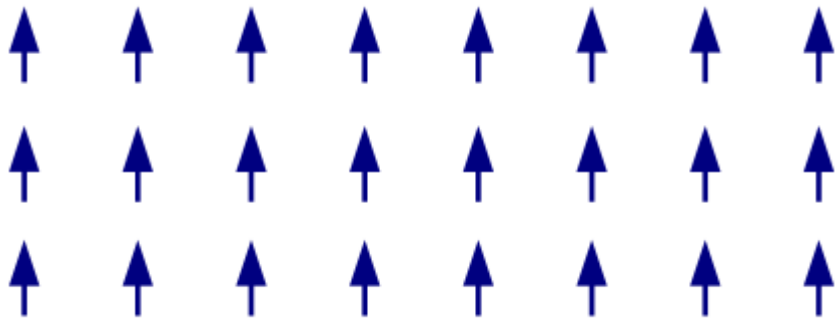


Ferromagnetic material particles form subdomains of the same spin.

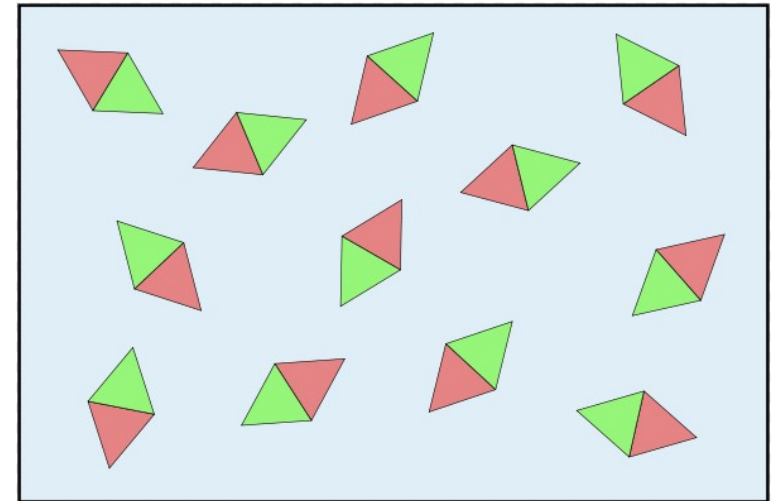


# Curie temperature

- Curie point ( $T_c$ ) is temperature above which ferromagnetic becomes paramagnetic.
  - above Curie point there is too much energy to group magnetic domains

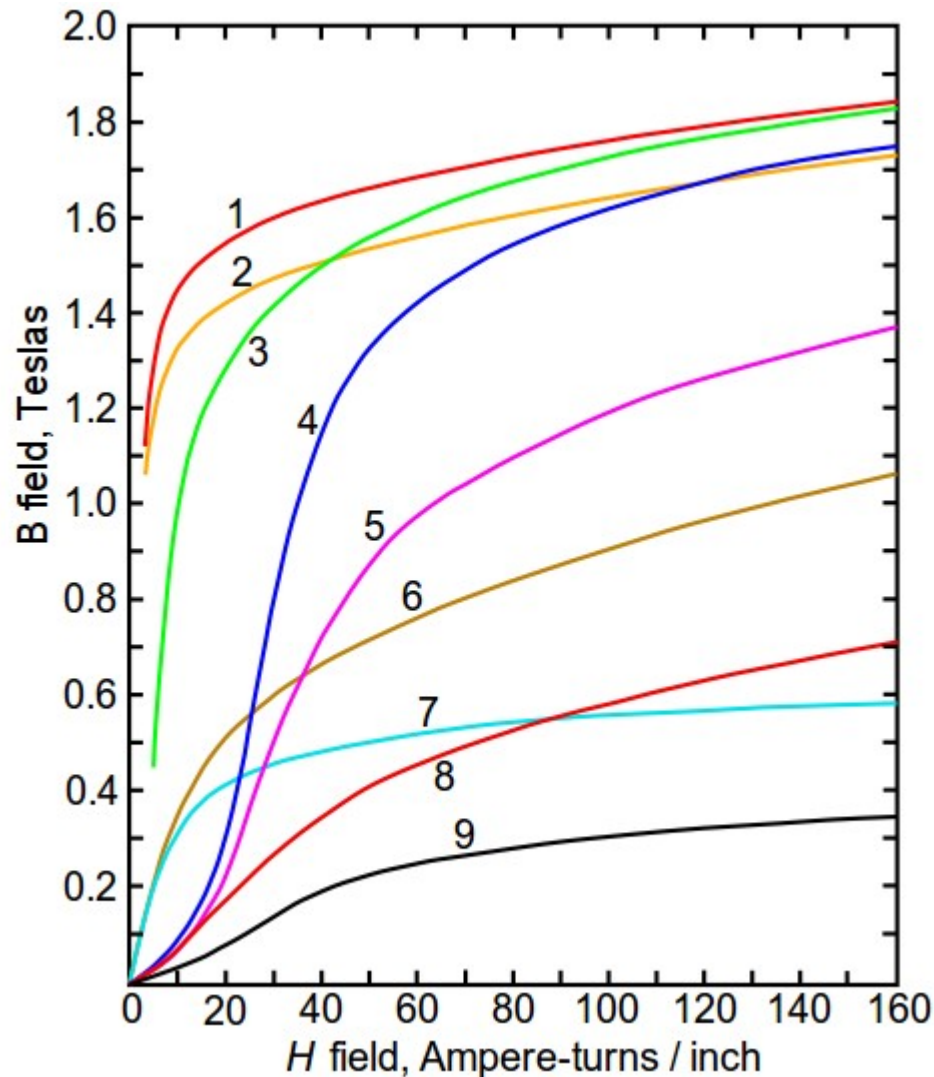


below  $T_c$



above  $T_c$

# Magnetic saturation



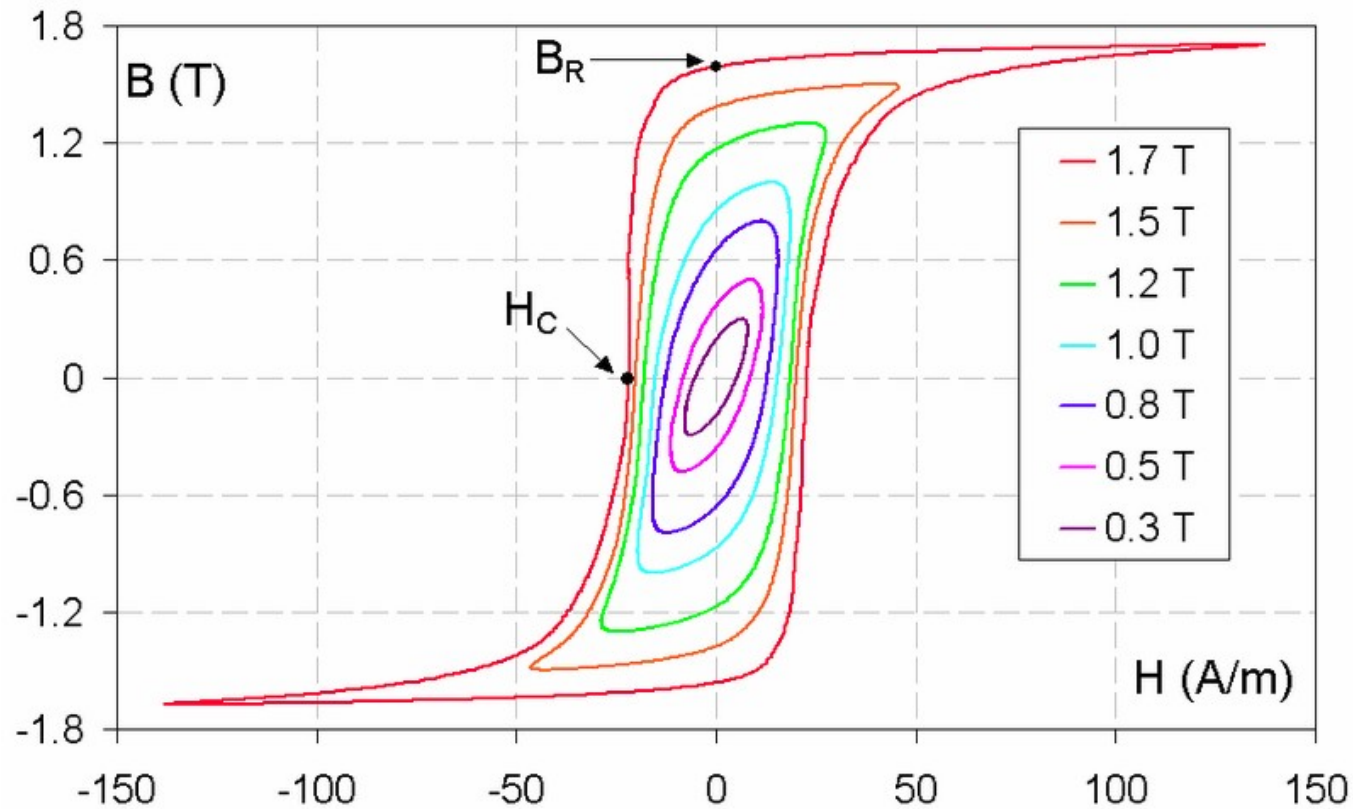
$$\mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{H}$$

Ferromagnetic is nonlinear:

$$\mu = f(\mathbf{H})$$

1. Sheet steel
2. Silicon steel
3. Cast steel
4. Tungsten steel
5. Magnet steel
6. Cast iron
7. Nickel
8. Cobalt
9. Magnetite

# Hysteresis



$B_r$  - remanence,  $H_c$  - coercivity

# Remanence

- Remanence (remanent magnetization) is a measure of magnetization after an external magnetic field is removed.
  - positive aspect: magnetic memory
  - negative aspect: hysteresis losses

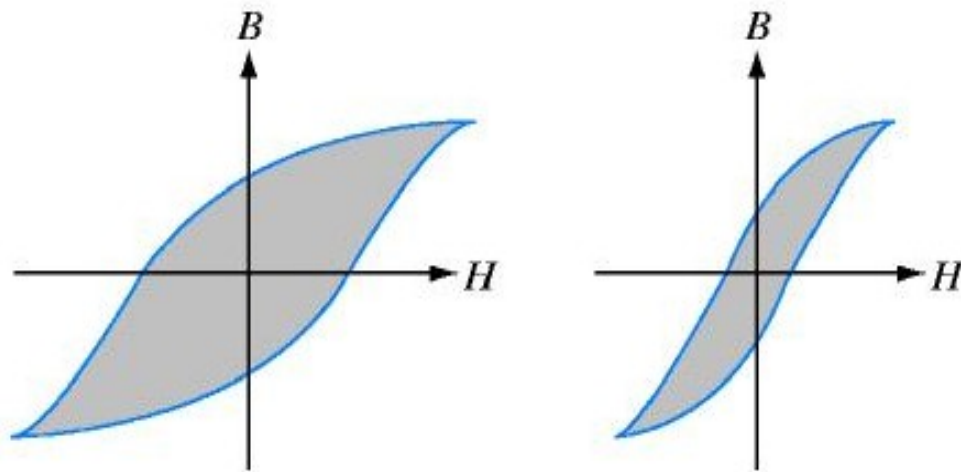


# Coercivity

- Coersivity (coersive force) is the field intensity required to change magnetization of the material.
  - High coercivity = hard ferromagnetic materials
    - eg. permanent magnets
  - Low coercivity = soft ferromagnetic materials
    - eg. magnetic shielding, transformer cores, ..

# Hysteresis losses

- Energy needed for demagnetization in single cycle is proportional to the area inside the hysteresis loop.



$$P = \alpha f B_{peak}^n [W / kg]$$

where:  
alpha - material parameter,  
f - frequency of excitation,  
B\_peek - maximum B  
n - (1.5 < n < 2.5 )



# References

## References:

Deventra K. Mistry: Practical Electromagnetics, From Biomedical Science to Wireless Communication, Wiley-Interscience, 2007

Joseph F. Becker: Physics 51 - Electricity & Magnetism, California State University  
<http://www.physics.sjsu.edu/becker/physics51/>

*some figures were taken from Wikipedia.*

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