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What is Quantum Spin liquid? #BeyondSciFact*Sir Roger Penrose — The quantum nature of consciousness* ~~What is spintronics and how is it useful?~~ **What is Spin? | Quantum Mechanics** Book Spinning Tutorial *On-line SPICE-SPIN+X Seminar: Henning Sirringhaus* ~~Relativistic Fermions in Flatland: theory and application~~ ~~INC Summer School 2019- Eun-Ah KIM~~ ~~Advanced Materials - Lecture 2.4. Spin polarization and half metals~~ ~~Topological effects in metals - Moore~~ *JQI Seminar 5/7/12 - Part 2* **Spin Fluction Theory Of Itinerant**

The large isotope effect on both the magnetic and superconducting transitions may indicate that magnetic fluctuations are ... the magnetic ordering is an itinerant spin-density-wave (SDW) state.

What is the glue?

Containing over 130 articles, each discussing one one aspect of magnetic and superconducting materials, this reference

includes photographs, line drawings and tables to aid the understanding of the ...

E: Electrodynamics of Superconductors: Flux Properties ESR Dosimetry: Use of Rare Earth Ions

Silva, N L Continentino, Mucio A and Barci, Daniel G 2018. Quantum corrections for the phase diagram of systems with competing order. Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter, Vol. 30, Issue. 22, p.

Quantum Scaling in Many-Body Systems

Possible observation of the signature of the bad metal phase and its crossover to a Fermi liquid in K-(BEDT-TTF)2Cu(NCS)2bulk and nanoparticles by Raman scattering.

Journal of physics. Condensed matter : an Institute of Physics journal

Joe was a moderate, so he said. Joe was no Socialist, so he said. He’s a Trojan Horse, so his election foe said. And Donald Trump was right as rain about that. The pronunciamentos and actions of ...

The Weekend Jolt

Chuck Schumer’s scheme, whispered aloud to Ms. Maddow, urged the Not-Socialist President to declare a “Climate Emergency” so’s to grab power and shake his dictatorial groove thaaang. Hey ...

This volume shows how collective magnetic excitations determine most of the magnetic properties of itinerant electron magnets. Previous theories were mainly restricted to the Curie-Weiss law temperature dependence of magnetic susceptibilities. Based on the spin amplitude conservation idea including the zero-point fluctuation amplitude, this book shows that the entire temperature and magnetic field dependence of magnetization curves, even in the ground state, is determined by the effect of spin fluctuations. It also shows that the theoretical consequences are largely in agreement with many experimental observations. The readers will therefore gain a new comprehensive perspective of their unified understanding of itinerant electron magnetism.

Ferromagnetism of metallic systems, especially those including transition metals, has been a controversial subject of modern science for a long time. This controversy sterns from the apparent dual character of the d-electrons responsible for magnetism in transition metals, i.e., they are itinerant elec trons described by band theory in their ground state, while at finite tem peratures they show various properties that have long been attributed to a system consisting of local magnetic moments. The most familiar example of these properties is the Curie-Weiss law of magnetic susceptibility obeyed by almost all ferromagnets above their Curie temperatures. At first the problem seemed to be centered around whether the d-elec

trons themselves are localized or itinerant. This question was settled in the 1950s and early 1960s by various experimental investigations, in particular by observations of d-electron Fermi surfaces in ferromagnetic transition metals. These observations are generally consistent with the results of band calculations. Theoretical investigations since then have concentrated on explaining this dual character of d-electron systems, taking account of the effects of electron-electron correlations in the itinerant electron model. The problem in physical terms is to study the spin density fluctuati·ons, which are ne glected in the mean-field or one-electron theory, and their influence on the physical properties.

This book presents a theoretical framework for magnetism in ferromagnetic metals and alloys at finite temperatures. The objective of the book is twofold. First, it gives a detailed presentation of the dynamic spin-fluctuation theory that takes into account both local and long-wave spin fluctuations with any frequency. The authors provide a detailed explanation of the fundamental role of quantum spin fluctuations in the mechanism of metallic magnetism and illustrate the theory with concrete examples. The second objective of the book is to give an accurate and self-contained presentation of many-body techniques such as the functional integral method and Green's functions, via a number of worked examples. These computational methods are of great use to solid state physicists working in a range of specialties. The book is intended primarily for researchers, but can also be used as textbook. The introductory chapters offer clear and complete derivations of the fundamentals, which makes the presentation self-contained. The main text is followed by a number of well-organized appendices that contain a detailed presentation of the necessary many-body techniques and computational methods. The book also includes a list of symbols and detailed index. This volume will be of interest to a wide range of physicists interested in magnetism and solid state physics in general, both theoreticians and experimentalists.

The book, in the broadest sense, is an application of quantum mechanics and statistical mechanics to the field of magnetism. It can be used for parts of a specialized course on material properties or solid-state physics and magnetism.

Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Itinerant Electron Magnetism: Fluctuation Effects & Critical

Phenomena, Moscow, Russia, September 15-19, 1997