

Energieniveau in magnetischen Domänen

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- Die magnetischen Domänen sind durch die Existenz von lokalen magnetischen Feldern gekennzeichnet

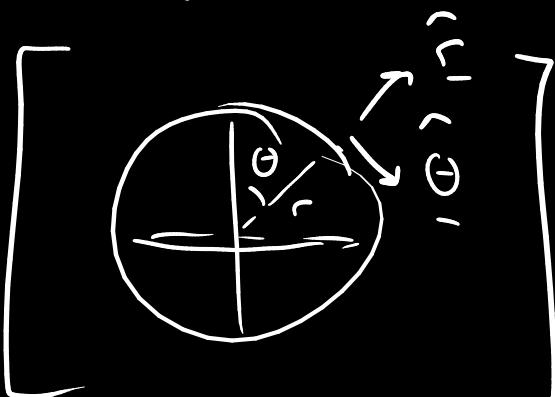
$$U_e = -\vec{p}_c \cdot \underline{\underline{E}}$$

$$U_m = -\vec{p}_m \cdot \underline{\underline{B}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{PE in Domäne} \\ \text{ebenfalls nennenswert} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\underline{M}} = \vec{p}_c \times \underline{\underline{E}}$$

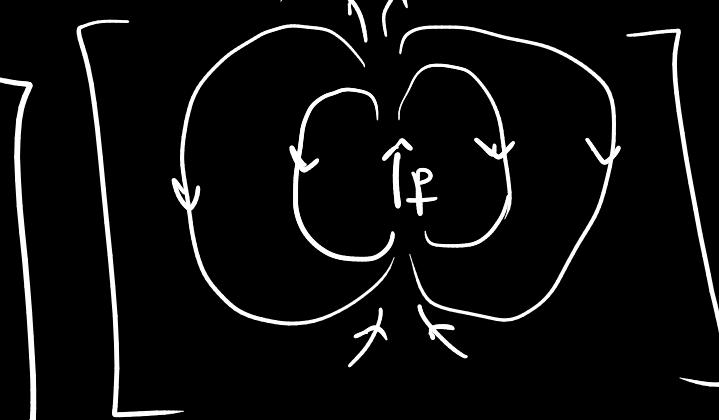
$$\underline{\underline{M}} = \vec{p}_m \times \underline{\underline{B}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ausgenommen } 6/7 \\ \text{dann ebenfalls nennenswert} \end{array}$$

$$E_d = \frac{\vec{p}_c}{4\pi \Sigma_0 r^3} \left(2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \right)$$



$$\underline{\underline{B}}_d = \frac{\vec{p}_m}{4\pi r^3} \left(2 \cos \theta \hat{r} + \sin \theta \hat{\theta} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{nur } 6/7 \\ \text{Domäne} \end{array}$$

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$$\underline{\underline{F}} = \vec{p}_c \frac{\partial E}{\partial \underline{\underline{r}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{F}} = \vec{p}_m \frac{\partial \underline{\underline{B}}}{\partial \underline{\underline{r}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{aus } 6/7 \text{ Domäne} \\ \text{es genügt ein magnet. nennenswertes } \underline{\underline{B}} \end{array}$$

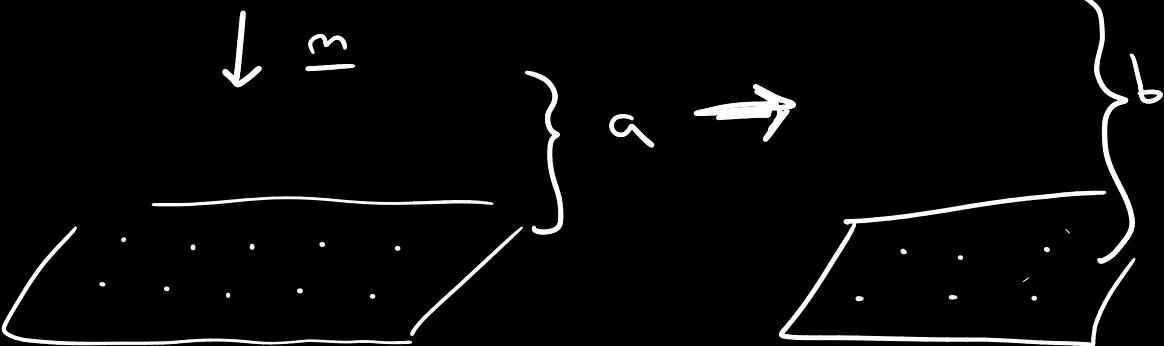
$$\boxed{\text{Daraus } \underline{\underline{F}} = -\nabla U}$$

EuroHO 2017-3

Ето-то е предвидените на съзаправданията и в самия материал на проекта винаги е имала по ефект на Майкълсър.

3 Superconducting mesh

Consider a mesh made from a flat superconducting sheet by drilling a dense grid of small holes into it. Initially the sheet is in a non-superconducting state, and a magnetic dipole of dipole moment m is at a distance a from the mesh pointing perpendicularly towards the mesh. Now the mesh is cooled so that it becomes superconducting. Next, the dipole is displaced perpendicularly to the surface of the mesh so that its new distance from the mesh is b . Find the force between the mesh and the dipole. The pitch of the grid of holes is much smaller than both a and b , and the linear size of the sheet is much larger than both a and b .



- Сред биоморфам и в дрехиморфности мат. метод при решении *исследований* азычка.
 - Так же от азычка предполагается изыччуранные токи, касающиеся ясные и симметрии от зонами ображи.
 - Несмотря биоморф и это наименование метод при $\downarrow \text{m}$ "а а". Далее сплошь, кроме
многих других методов:

- OT $\boxed{1}$ g. Действие тока в единичном единице $\frac{1}{z-a}$ за линию нейтрализации тока на резистивата. Възникващото на $\underline{\underline{m}}$ е резистивна $\underline{\underline{H}}$ със знак, която изтегля към нейто, наподобяно от $\downarrow \underline{\underline{m}} \text{ и } \alpha$ и $\uparrow \underline{\underline{m}} \text{ на } b$. 3

- Задача е да събереме и да изчислим в нейто/често на \hat{z}

$$\beta_{\text{plane}, z} \stackrel{(3)}{=} - \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(z+a)^3} \cdot 2 + \frac{\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(b+z)^3} \cdot 2$$

($a=1$)

$$\partial_z \beta \Big|_{z=b} = \frac{6\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(b+a)^4} + \frac{-6\mu_0 m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{(2b)^4}$$

$$F_z \stackrel{(u)}{=} (\infty) \left(\partial_z \beta \Big|_{z=b} \right) = \boxed{\frac{3\mu_0 m^2}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{16b^4} - \frac{1}{(b+a)^4} \right)}$$

издигане:
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ опуб.
 $\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow$ отб.

\leftarrow
 $\nearrow b > a$