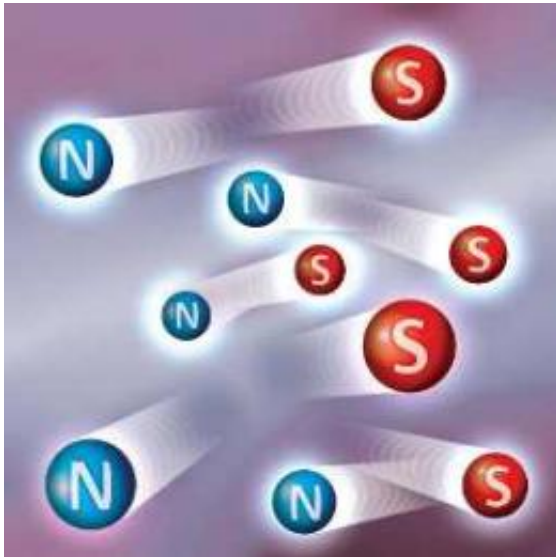


'Magnetricity' observed and measured for the first time

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The magnetic equivalent of electricity in a 'spin ice' material: atom sized north and south poles in spin ice drift in opposite directions when a magnetic field is applied. Credit: UCL/LCN

(PhysOrg.com) -- A magnetic charge can behave and interact just like an electric charge in some materials, according to new research led by the London Centre for Nanotechnology.

The findings could lead to a reassessment of current magnetism theories, as well as significant technological advances.

The research, published today in *Nature*, proves the existence of atom-sized 'magnetic charges' that behave and interact just like more familiar electric charges. It also demonstrates a perfect symmetry between [electricity](#) and magnetism - a phenomenon dubbed 'magnetricity' by the authors from the LCN and the Science and Technology Facility Council's ISIS Neutron and [Muon](#) Source.

In order to prove experimentally the existence of

magnetic current for the first time, the team mapped Onsager's 1934 theory of the movement of ions in water onto magnetic currents in a material called spin ice. They then tested the theory by applying a [magnetic field](#) to a spin ice sample at a very low temperature and observing the process using muons at ISIS.

The experiment allowed the team to detect magnetic charges in the spin ice ($Dy_2Ti_2O_7$), to measure their currents, and to determine the elementary unit of the magnetic charge in the material. The monopoles they observed arise as disturbances of the magnetic state of the spin ice, and can exist only inside the material.

Professor Steve Bramwell, LCN co-author of the paper, said: "Magnetic monopoles were first predicted to exist in 1931, but despite many searches, they have never yet been observed as freely roaming elementary particles. These monopoles do at least exist within the spin ice sample, but not outside.

"It is not often in the field of physics you get the chance to ask 'How do you measure something?' and then go on to prove a theory unequivocally. This is a very important step to establish that magnetic charge can flow like electric charge. It is in the early stages, but who knows what the applications of magnetricity could be in 100 years time."

Professor Keith Mason, Chief Executive of STFC said: "The unequivocal proof that magnetic charge is conducted in spin ice adds significantly to our understanding of electromagnetism. Whilst we will have to wait to see what applications magnetricity will find in technology, this research shows that curiosity driven research will always have the potential to make an impact on the way we live and work. Advanced materials research depends greatly on having access to central research labs like ISIS allowing the UK science community to

flourish and make exciting discoveries like this.”

Dr Sean Giblin, instrument scientist at ISIS and co-author of the paper, added: “The results were astounding, using muons at ISIS we are finally able to confirm that magnetic charge really is conducted through certain materials at certain temperatures - just like the way ions conduct electricity in water.”

More information: *Nature* 461, 956-959 (15 October 2009); [doi:10.1038/nature08500](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08500)

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