

Answer 4:- In physics and material science the Curie temperature (T_c), or Curie point is the temperature above which certain materials lose their permanent magnetic properties which can (in most cases) be replaced by induced magnetism.

The Curie temperature is named after Pierre Curie, who showed that magnetism was lost at a critical temperature.

The force of magnetism is determined by the magnetic moment or dipole moment within an atom which originated from the angular momentum and spin of electrons.

(b) Hysteresis:- When a ferromagnetic material is magnetized in one direction, it will not relax back to zero magnetization when the imposed magnetizing field is removed. It must be driven back to zero by a field in the opposite direction. If an alternating magnetic field is applied to the material its magnetization will trace out a loop called a Hysteresis loop.