Micro-Project 01 - Model systems for non-local damping

Parameter:

Heisenberg exchange parameter *J*: 1 Rydberg/ μ B²

Magnetic moment m_i : 1 μ_B

External field B: 1 Tesla, along x axis

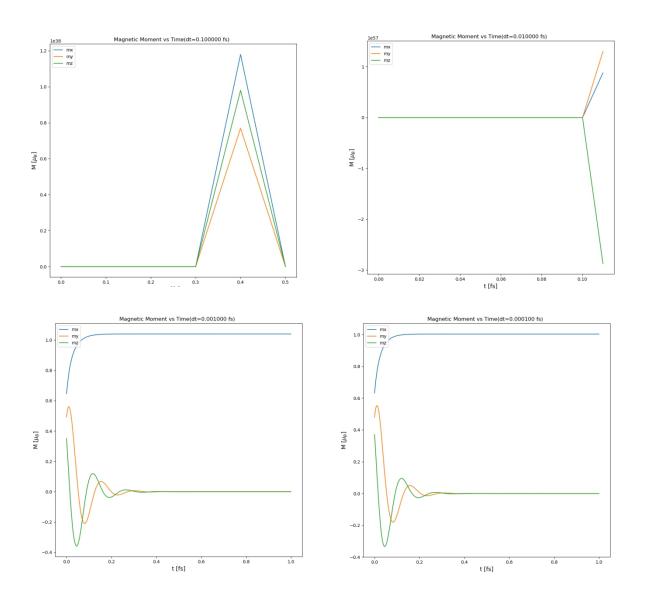
Time step *dt*: 0.0001 fs

Giromagnetic Ratio Y: 41.39 1/(Ryd·fs)

Onsite damping strength: 0.01

Dimer

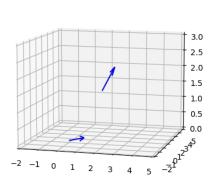
1 Test the numerical stability by varying and observe. Use here that $\alpha_{ij}=\alpha I$, where I is unit matrix.

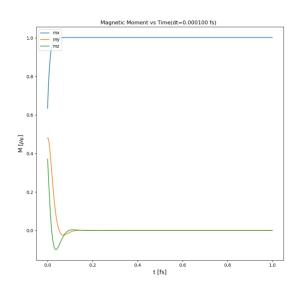


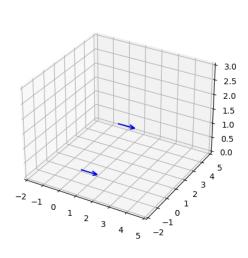
Where its damping tensor is:

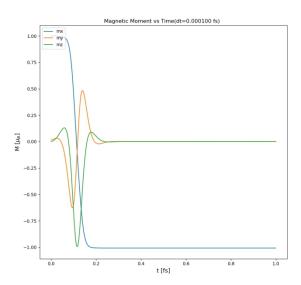
2 Use a diagonal on-site damping tensor where the diagonal elements are different and observe the dynamics, where its damping tensor is:

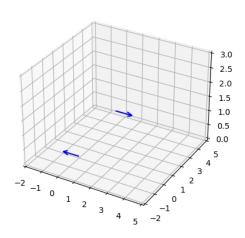
```
[[[[0.01 0.
                   0.
            0.02 0.
    [0.
[0.
            0.
                   0.03]]
                   0.
0.
0.
  [[0.
    [0.
[0.
            0.
                        ]
            0.
 [[[0.
            0.
                   0.
    [0.
[0.
            0.
                   0.
            0.
  [[0.01 0.
                   0.
    [0.
[0.
            0.02 0.
                   0.03]]]]
```

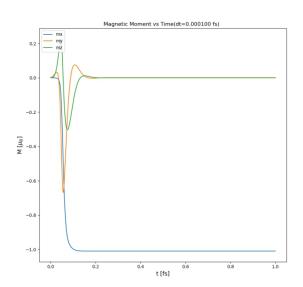






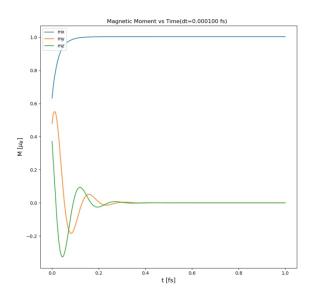


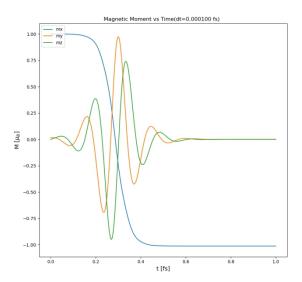


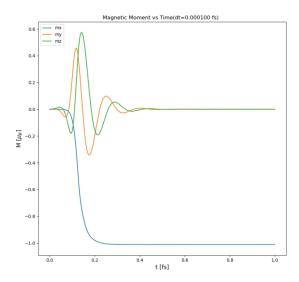


3 Use a full on-site damping tensor and observe the dynamics. Consider that the tensor need to be symmetric, where damping tensor is:

```
[[[[0.01 0.001 0.001]
[0.001 0.01 0.001]
[0.001 0.001 0.01]]
   [[0.
               0.
                               ]
]
]]]]
                        0.
    [0.
               0.
                        0.
               0.
                        0.
                       0.
                               ]
]
]]]
  [[[0.
               0.
     [0.
               0.
                        0.
    [0.
                        0.
               0.
   [[0.01
              0.001 0.001]
     [0.001 0.01 0.001]
     [0.001 0.001 0.01 ]]]]
```

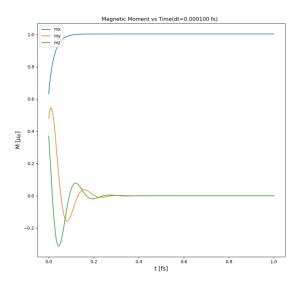


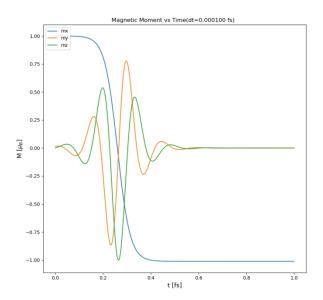


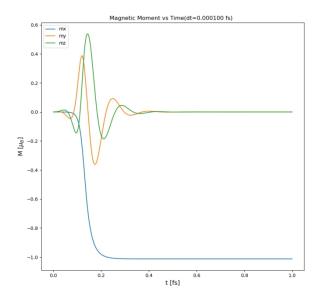


4. Use here that $\alpha_{ij}=\alpha_{ij}I$, where I is unit matrix, and observe the dynamics, where its damping tensor is:

```
[[[[0.01
[0.
[0.
               0.
0.01
                        0.
                        0. ]
0.01 ]]
               0.
   [[0.001 0.
                        0.
    [0.
[0.
               0.001 0. ]
0. 0.001]]]
 [[[0.001 0.
[0. 0.
[0. 0.
                        0.
               0.001 0.
                        0.001]]
   [[0.01
                        0.
    [0.
[0.
               0.01
                        0.
                        0.01 ]]]]
               0.
```

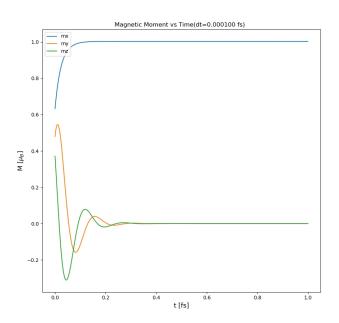


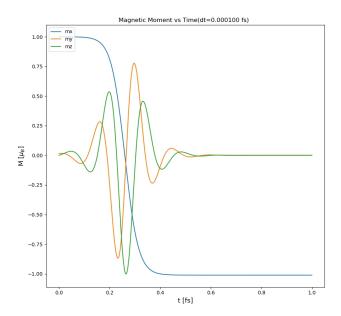


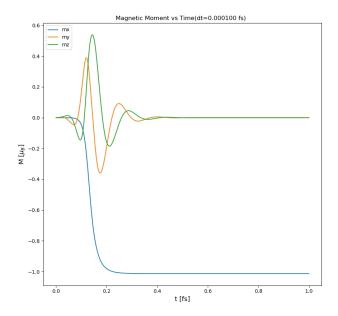


5. Use a full non-local damping tensor and observe the dynamics, where its damping tensor is:

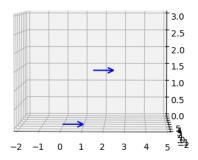
```
[[[0.01
            0.
                    0.
   [0.
[0.
                          j
]]
            0.01
                    0.
                    0.01
            0.
            0.0001 0.0001]
  [[0.001
   [0.0001 0.001 0.0001]
   [0.0001 0.0001 0.001 ]]]
 [[[0.001 0.0001 0.0001]
   [0.0001 0.001 0.0001]
   [0.0001 0.0001 0.001 ]]
                    0.
  [[0.01
            0.
   [0.
[0.
            0.01
                    0.
                          1111
            0.
                    0.01
```



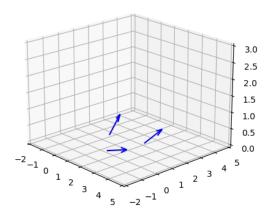




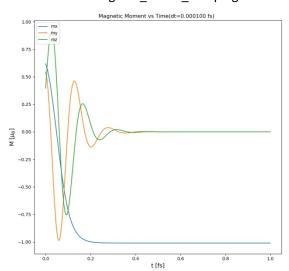
The end configuration of dimer in the dynamics:



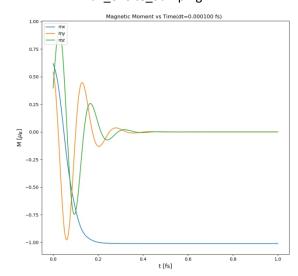
Trimer



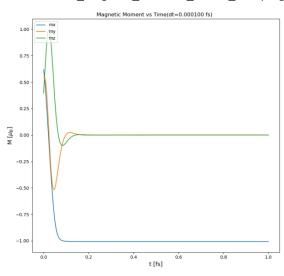
Diagonal_onsite_damping



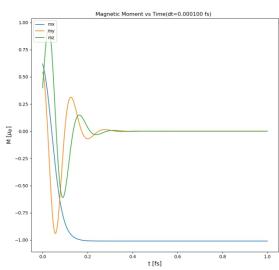
Full_onsite_damping



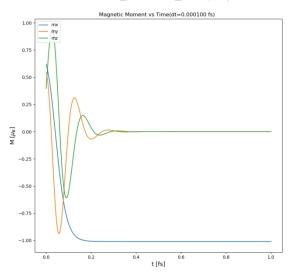
Different_diagonal_element_onsite_damping

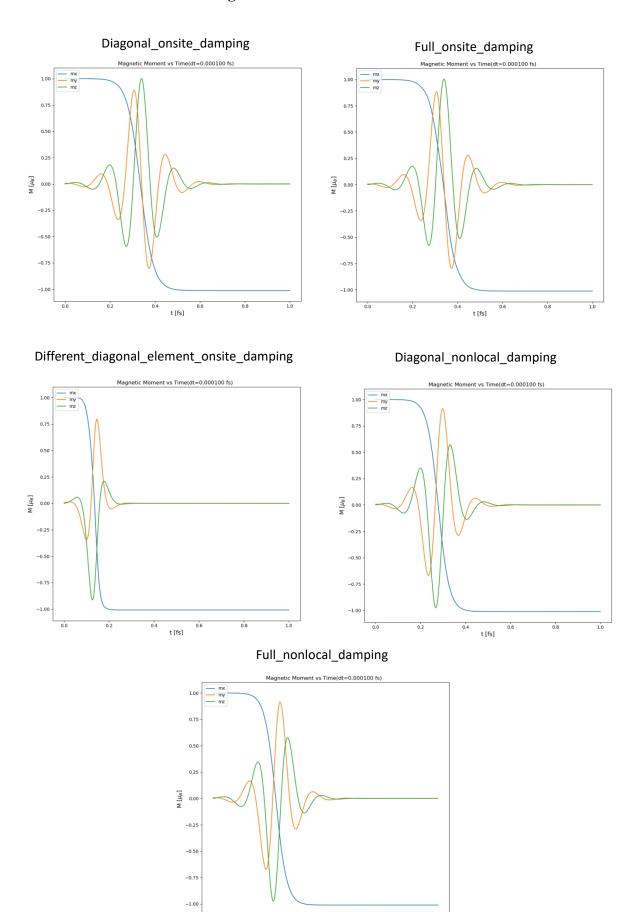


Diagonal_nonlocal_damping



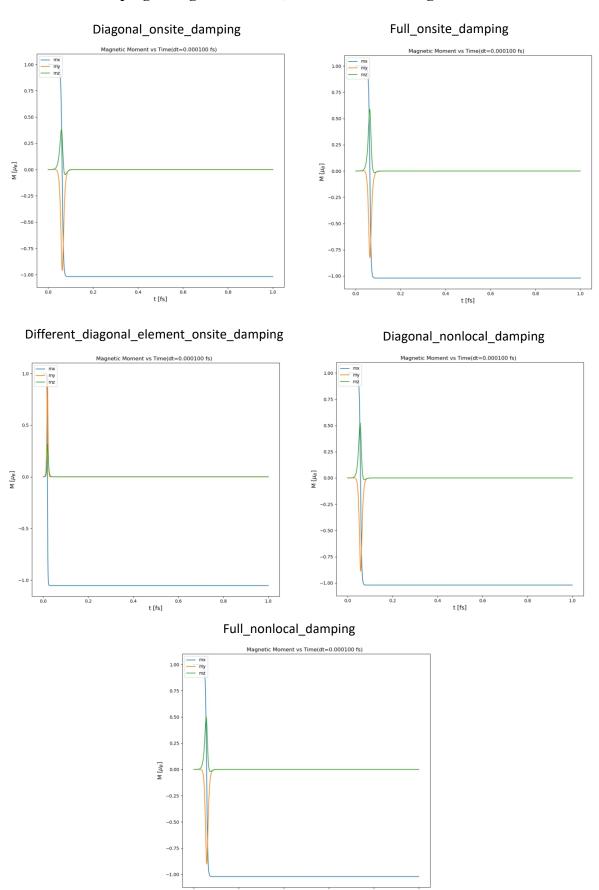
Full_nonlocal_damping





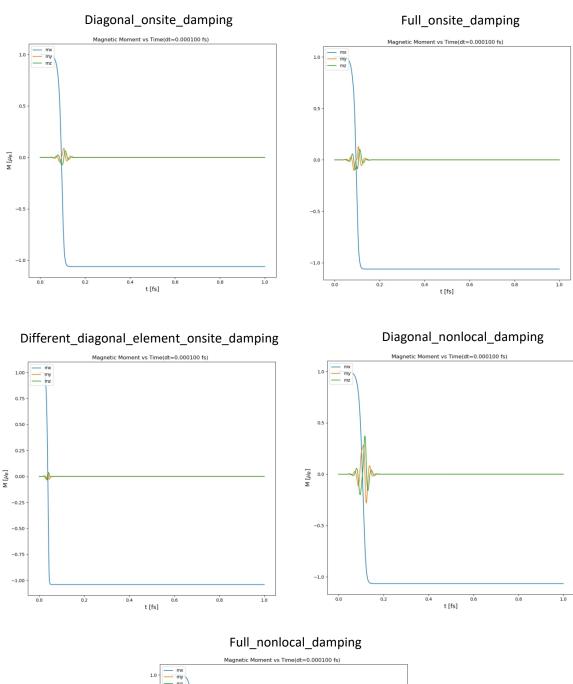
Other results of dimer

A.Onsite damping strength now is 0.1, start from FM configuration.

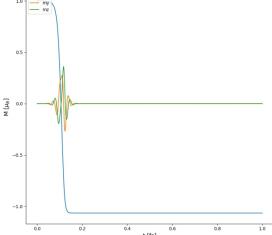


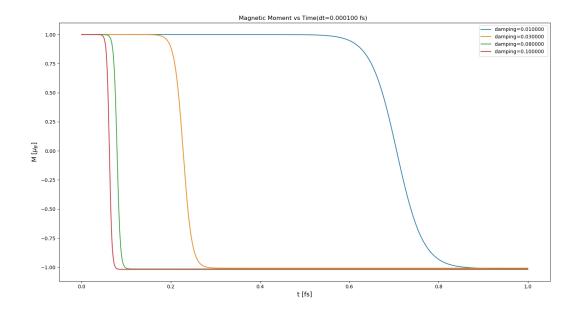
t [fs]

B External field now is 5 Tesla, start from FM configuration.

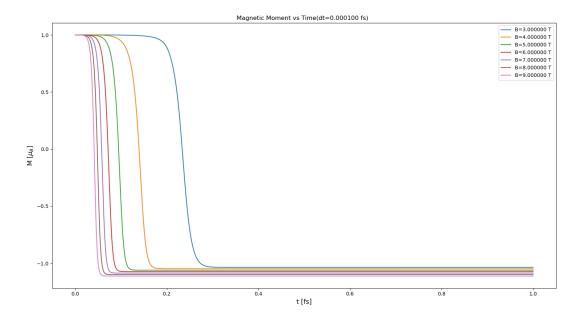








D



F
Comparing the system with and without non-local damping effect

