

Numerical simulation of magnons

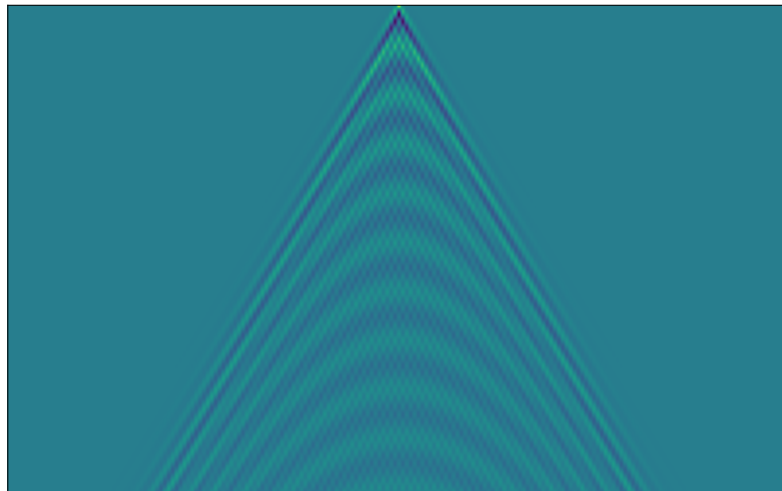
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We simulate a linear chain of spins through numerically solving the Landau-Lifschitz-Gilbert equation with Heun's method. The simple case of a single spin is compared to an analytical solution, and the more complicated systems are compared to known results in spin wave theory. Magnetic waves (magnons) propagating on the chain are demonstrated to emerge from this equation and their behaviour for different parameter values are discussed.



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Introduction

1 Theoretical background

The hamiltonian governing the dynamics of a chain of spins is

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,k}^N J_{jk} \mathbf{S}_j \cdot \mathbf{S}_k - d_z \sum_{j=1}^N (S_{j,z})^2 - \mu \sum_{j=1}^N \mathbf{B}_j \cdot \mathbf{S}_j, \quad (1)$$

And the time-dependence is governed by the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation (LLG)

$$\frac{d\mathbf{S}_j}{dt} = \frac{-\gamma}{\mu(1+\alpha^2)} [\mathbf{S}_j \times \mathbf{H}_j + \alpha \mathbf{S}_j \times (\mathbf{S}_j \times \mathbf{H}_j)] \quad (2)$$

where

$$\mathbf{H}_j = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{S}_j} + \boldsymbol{\xi}_j. \quad (3)$$

Proposition 1. In the absence of noise, $\boldsymbol{\xi}_j = 0$, the effective field in (3) is given by

$$\mathbf{H}_j = \sum_{i=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i + 2d_z S_{j,z} \mathbf{e}_z + \mu \mathbf{B}. \quad (4)$$

Proof. This can be shown by simply performing the derivatives

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{S}_j} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k}^N J_{ik} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{S}_j} (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_k) + d_z \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{S}_j} (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_z)^2 + \mu \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{S}_j} \mathbf{B}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_i \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,k}^N J_{ik} (\delta_{ij} \mathbf{S}_k + \delta_{jk} \mathbf{S}_i) + d_z \sum_{i=1}^N 2\delta_{ij} (\mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_z) \mathbf{e}_z + \mu \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{B}_i \delta_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i + 2d_z S_{j,z} \mathbf{e}_z + \mu \mathbf{B}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the required result. \square

We make further simplifications by only performing the sum in the effective field (4) over the set of nearest neighbours \mathcal{N}_j of j . Using this expression we may rewrite the LLG in (2) as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathbf{S}_j}{dt} &= \frac{-\gamma}{\mu(1+\alpha^2)} \left[\mathbf{S}_j \times \left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_j} J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i + 2d_z S_{j,z} \mathbf{e}_z + \mu \mathbf{B} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \alpha \mathbf{S}_j \times \left[\mathbf{S}_j \times \left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_j} J_{ij} \mathbf{S}_i + 2d_z S_{j,z} \mathbf{e}_z + \mu \mathbf{B} \right) \right] \right]. \quad (5) \end{aligned}$$

It is the form of the LLG in equation 5 that we will use in the implementation.

Code overview

2 General structure

3 Remarks on performance

When doing the error-calculation in section 4.2 I found that my `python` implementation of the solver was pretty slow for the smallest time steps. This is probably due to the function being implemented in a quite general way so that it is easy to change the parameters of the problem. This is however not convenient when considering that we waste a lot of time calculating certain products which are later multiplied by zero and hence don't contribute. For instance, when using $h = 10^{-5}$ the naive `python` solution produces

```
1 S_0 = np.array([initial_cond(0.1,0.5)])
2 params = {'d':0, 'J':0, 'mu':1, 'B':np.array([0,0,1.]), 'alpha':0}
3 tN = 2*np.pi
4 spinsolver_heun = MagnonSolver(0,S_0,tN,1e-5,"Heun",**params)
5 %time spinsolver_heun();
```

CPU times: user 2min 57s, sys: 507 ms, total: 2min 58s Wall time: 2min 57s

A large improvement is gained by compiling parts of the calculation with `numba`. However, trying to use `@jit` on self defined objects turns out to be quite messy, so a large part of the main calculations could not be just-in-time compiled in my case without rewriting the whole implementation. Running the same code as above with just-in-time compilation used on only the function, $\mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y})$, defining the ode

$$\frac{d\mathbf{y}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(t, \mathbf{y})$$

produces

CPU times: user 10.5 s, sys: 624 ms, total: 11.2 s Wall time: 10.4 s

For the error analysis in particular, I wanted a faster implementation. Since this case only included 1 spin and only the effect of the \mathbf{B} -field, I wrote a simple implementation in `julia` for this specific case. This implementation is manifestly not general. Changing the parameters requires writing a new implementation of \mathbf{f} , and so on. However, it does perform extremely well compared to the `python`-version:

```
1 tN = 2 * pi
2 S_0 = initial_cond(0.1,0.5)
3 S_0 = reshape(S_0,(3,1))
4 @time magnon_integrate(S_0,0,tN,1e-5,f_llg,heun);
```

0.994903 seconds (16.34 M allocations: 1.124 GiB, 6.69% gc time)

Since we are mostly dealing with small systems in this project I found the `python` solution to be well suited and efficient enough. Moreover, it is easier to use than my implementation in `julia` which requires making new implementations of \mathbf{f} for each specific case. At any rate, my time is more valuable than the computer's.

Results and discussion

4 Single spin

4.1 Precession of spin in uniform magnetic field

We simulate the time evolution of a single spin \mathbf{S} in the presence of a uniform magnetic field $\mathbf{B} = (0, 0, B_0)^T$ in the \mathbf{e}_z -direction. The components of the spin at equidistant time steps during one period are shown in figure 1. As expected, we see that the spin precesses around the effective field \mathbf{H} , which in this case is given by

$$\mathbf{H} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \mathbf{S}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{S}} (\mu \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{S}) = \mu \mathbf{B},$$

in the absence of damping and anisotropy.

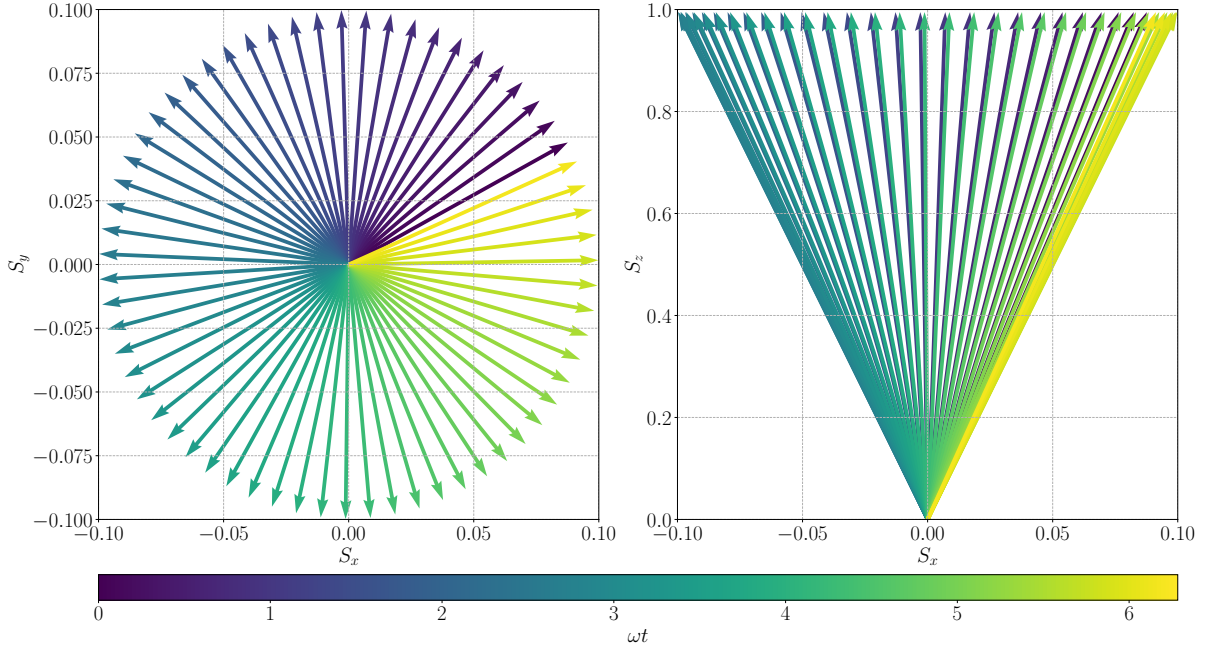


Figure 1: The figure shows the x and y component of the spin during one period in a uniform magnetic field without further interactions.

In this particular case, we can easily find an analytical solution to compare with. The LLG-equation reads

$$\partial_t \mathbf{S} = -\gamma \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{B}.$$

As $\mathbf{B} = (0, 0, B_0)^T$,

$$\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{B} = (S_y \mathbf{e}_x - S_x \mathbf{e}_y) B_0.$$

Thus, we have two equations

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t S_x = -\gamma B_0 S_y \\ \partial_t S_y = \gamma B_0 S_x. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

which are easily solved by differentiating both with respect to t , and then substituting the first order derivatives on the right hand side by the corresponding expressions in 6.

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t^2 S_x = -\gamma B_0 \partial_t S_y \\ \partial_t^2 S_y = \gamma B_0 \partial_t S_x. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

This yields the two equations

$$\ddot{S}_x = -(\gamma B_0)^2 S_x \quad ; \quad \ddot{S}_y = -(\gamma B_0)^2 S_y, \quad (8)$$

which have solutions

$$S_x(t) = S_x(0) \cos(\omega t) - S_y(0) \sin(\omega t) \quad (9)$$

$$S_y(t) = S_y(0) \cos(\omega t) + S_x(0) \sin(\omega t), \quad (10)$$

with the frequency $\omega = \gamma B_0$. When comparing the exact solution with the numerical estimate obtained through integrating the LLG-equation with Heun's method, the trajectories of S_x and S_y are as shown in figure 2.

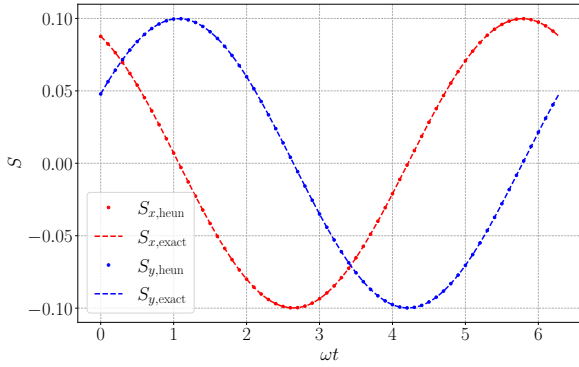


Figure 2: The plot shows the exact solution given in (9) and (10) compared with the numerical solution sampled at every tenth step to be able to distinguish the paths.

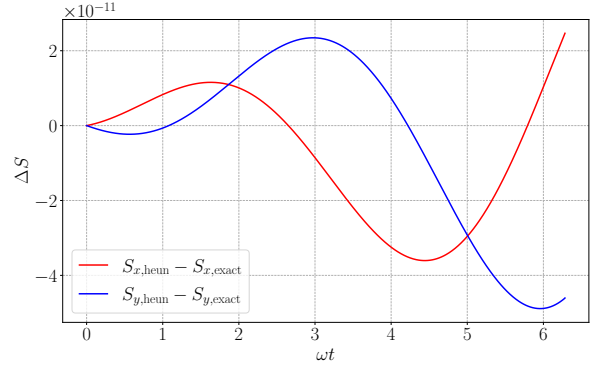


Figure 3: The plot shows the difference between the exact solutions given in (9) and (10), and the numerical solutions over one period.

It is perhaps more enlightening to consider the pointwise difference of the exact and numerical solution. This is shown in figure 3. The figure shows that the deviations locally oscillate, and that the absolute global deviations increase with time as we'd expect. Further considerations on the deviations are considered in 4.2.

4.2 Error analysis

For the error analysis, I choose 10 logarithmically spaced step-lengths from 10^{-5} to 10^{-1} . As a measure of the *global error*, that is the cumulated error over one period. The error as a function of step length is shown in figure 4. Since Heun's method is of second order, we would expect its slope in a log-log plot to be roughly 2. Comparing to the line $\sim h^2$ shows that this is the case, at least for reasonably large h . In figure 4 we notice that the error line seems to have a kink for very low step lengths. This can be understood by the

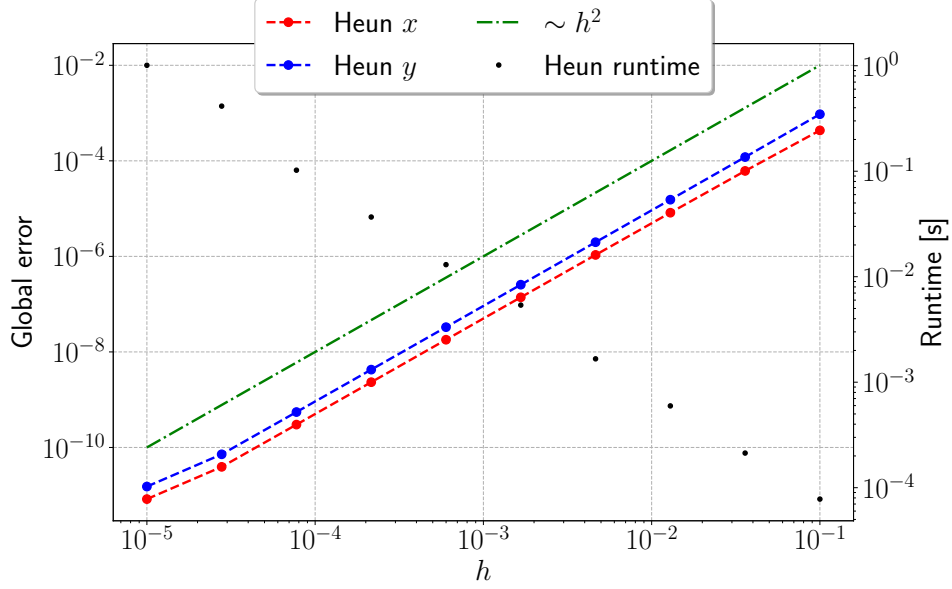


Figure 4: Error as a function of step length for Heun's method.

fact that the round-off error done by the machine pollutes the numerical calculation. As a rough estimate of the pollution: for $h = 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ we do roughly 60 000 steps on one period. If the round-off error in each step is $\approx 10^{-15}$ we would expect an accumulated error of $\approx 6 \cdot 10^{-11}$, which indeed is comparable to the error at $h = 10^{-5}$ in figure 4. This accounts for the kink in the error at $h = 10^{-5}$.

In figure 5 we have plotted the errors for Euler's method for the same step lengths. This plot clearly demonstrates the well known fact that Euler's method is of order 1. Notice that the error never becomes so small as to be affected by numerical round-off error done by the machine.

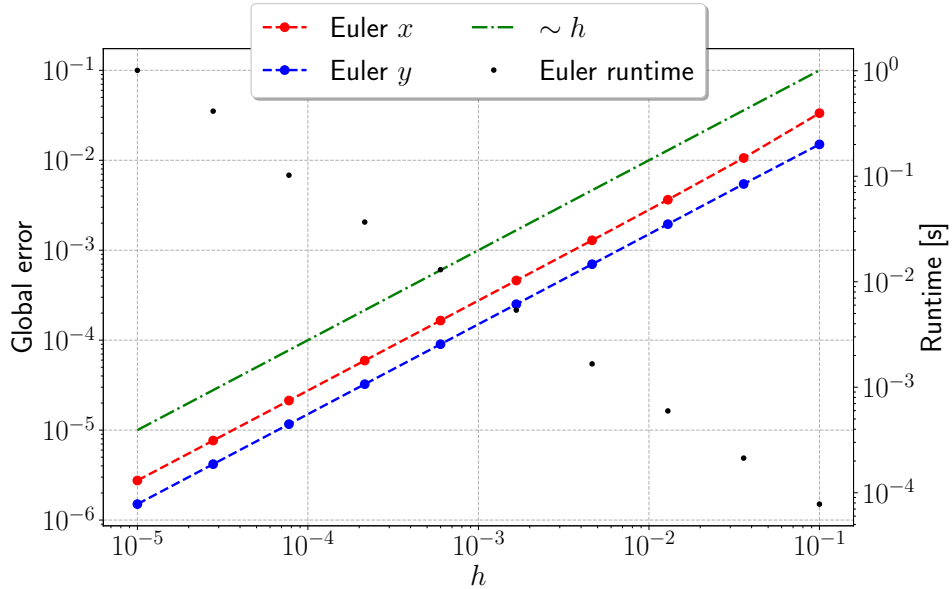


Figure 5: Error as a function of step length for Euler's method.

4.3 Damped precession of spin in magnetic field

Next, we include damping in the model. This amounts to setting $\alpha \neq 0$. The plots of the trajectories in the x and y direction for three different damped cases is shown in figure 6. The damping lifetime $\tau = \frac{1}{\alpha\omega}$ is fitted to the plots by plotting

$$\pm \sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2} \exp(-\alpha\omega t),$$

which is approximately the shape of the envelope in the presence of damping.

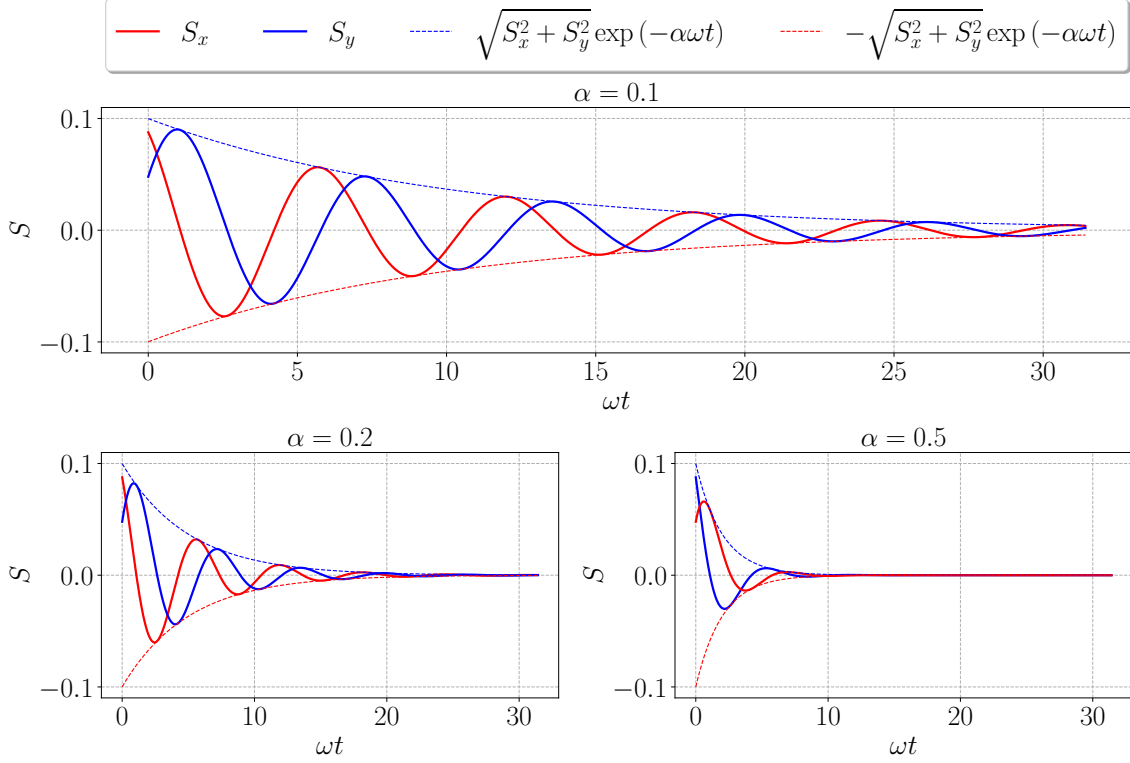


Figure 6: Three different damped precessions.

5 The spin chain

5.1 Ground states

In this section we initialise 10 spins in random directions and simulate the time evolution for $J < 0$ and $J > 0$. The plots of the z -component of each of the spins over time is shown in figure 7. What is evident from these plots is that a positive coupling constant J tends to make the spins align with their neighbours, while the negative constant tends to make them oppose them. This is a fact that is readily seen from inspecting the hamiltonian in (1), since a positive J makes the maximum of $\sum_{j,k} \mathbf{S}_j \cdot \mathbf{S}_k$ most energetically favourable, while a negative one makes its minimum most favourable. These two cases correspond to a ferromagnetic and anti-ferromagnetic system respectively.

The reason for this being apparent when only plotting the S_z -component is the non-zero anisotropy-constant d_z . As seen from the hamiltonian, setting this positive will favour

spins in the z -direction. This is also the reason that approximately half of the spins in the case of $J < 0$ being directed along \mathbf{e}_z while the others are directed along $-\mathbf{e}_z$.

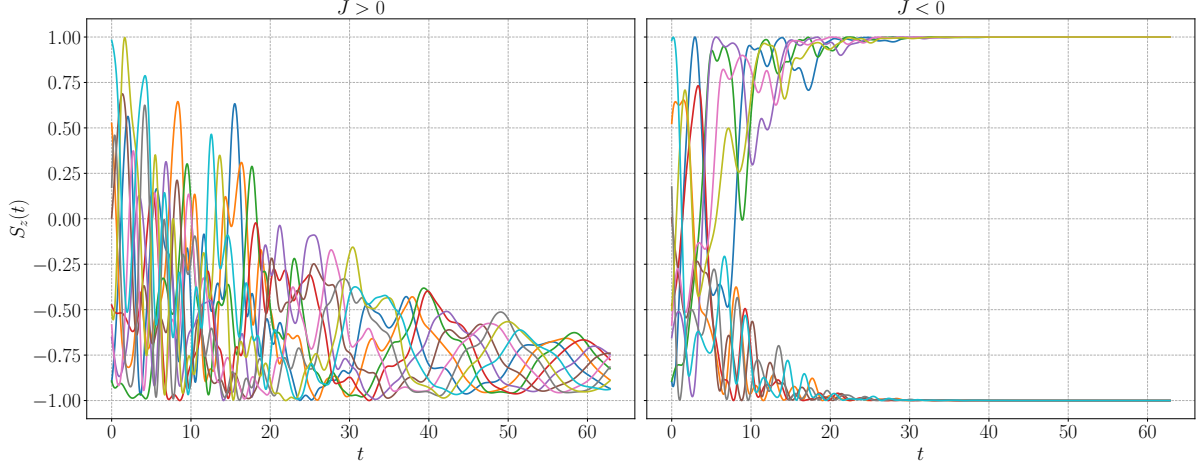


Figure 7: The figure shows the plot of the z -component of 10 spins in a system of positive and negative coupling constant.

5.2 The magnon

5.2.1 Uncoupled system

We initialise the system of 10 spins with random orientations in space and set $J = 0$, $d_z = 1$, $\alpha = 0$ to demonstrate that all the spins precess in time. The trajectories of the x and y components of the spins is plotted in figure 8

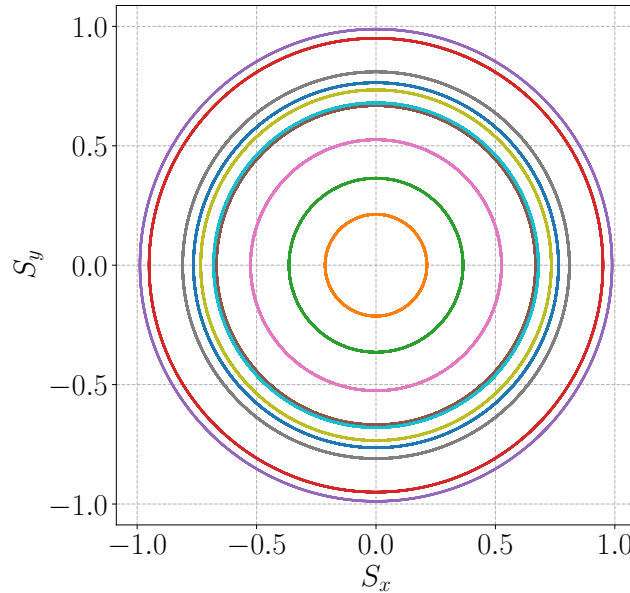


Figure 8: Trajectories of the x and y components of the 10 randomly initialised spins.

Next, we initialise all the spins along the z direction except for one of them which we tilt slightly. Since there is no coupling between the spins, the precession of the first spin

will not affect the others. Furthermore, when $\mathbf{S} = S\mathbf{e}_z$, the right hand side of the LLG (2) will be zero since the effective field is $\parallel \mathbf{e}_z$. As expected, this is also what is observed when simulating the system. This is shown in figure 9.

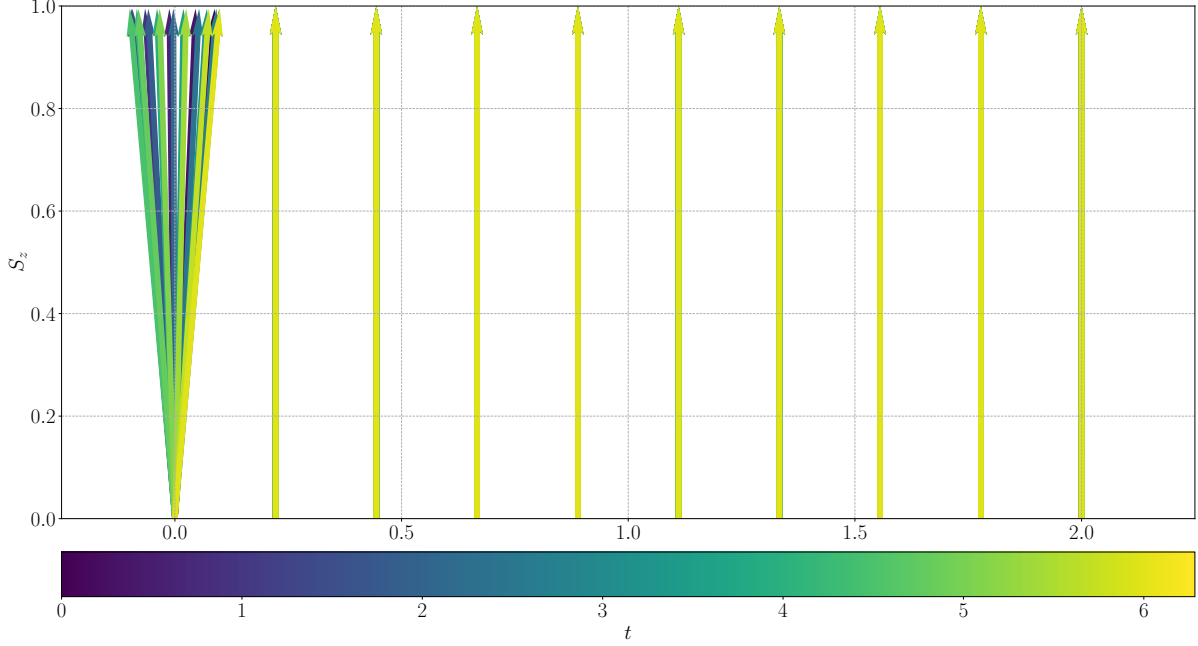


Figure 9: The figure shows uncoupled oscillations of the spin chain.

5.2.2 Coupled system, $J > 0$

If we repeat the procedure used in the previous section except that we couple the spins with $J > 0$, we will observe that all the spins will start to precess, even if they are initialised along the z -axis. Since the time evolution is hard to catch on a 2d plot I have made a video showing it [here](#). It is also shown in figure 11 as a heat map. What is apparent here is that the neighbouring spins couple to each other. Since we are dealing with a finite system, I have chosen to use periodic boundary conditions, so that the first spin affects the last one and vice versa. Implementing this in python requires no effort at all as we can access the left hand neighbour of spin i with $i-1$ regardless of the value of i , and the right hand neighbour with $(i-1)\%n$ where n is the number of spins. This looks a bit artificial in the video, but it corresponds physically to arranging the linear chain in a circle. Another choice of boundary conditions is to simply say that the first and last spin only has *one* neighbour.

If we are to simulate an infinite system we obviously cannot use a discrete model. However, the simulations above suggests that in the limit of *many* spins we can describe the chain as a continuous wave. Then we would have to associate to every index j a position in space

$$\mathbf{S}_j(t) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) \quad ; \quad j \rightarrow \mathbf{x},$$

where \mathbf{x} is the position of spin j . If we approximate the directional derivatives along a lattice vector \mathbf{a} by the finite differences

$$\|\mathbf{a}\|^2 \nabla^2 \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \|\mathbf{a}\|^2 \frac{\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}, t) - 2\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{a}, t)}{\|\mathbf{a}\|^2}$$

and

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) \approx \|\mathbf{a}\| \frac{\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{a}, t) - \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}, t)}{2\|\mathbf{a}\|},$$

we see that

$$\mathbf{S}_{j-1}(t) + \mathbf{S}_{j+1}(t) \rightarrow \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{\|\mathbf{a}\|^2}{2} \nabla^2 \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \mathcal{O}(\|\mathbf{a}\|^2).$$

Hence, in the limit of small lattice spacings $\|\mathbf{a}\| \rightarrow 0$ it should be possible to recast the LLG equation in a continuous form, as a PDE rather than an ode. A self contained discussion of this can be found in [Lak11]. To see the connection between this system and continuous waves qualitatively we simulate coupled system of 201 spins and excite the centre of the system. The heatmap showing the time evolution is shown in figure 10.

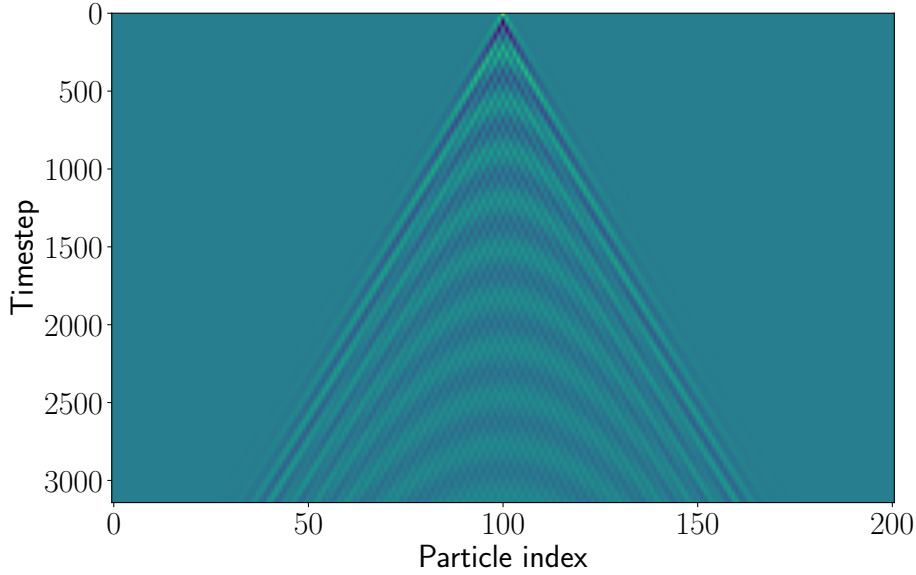


Figure 10: The figure shows the amplitudes of coupled oscillations of 201 spins.

5.2.3 Damped, coupled system

Based on the results from including damping on one spin and the behaviour of the magnon in the previous section we would expect the damped coupled system to show a collective wave motion whose amplitude eventually dies out. This is exactly what is observed in [this](#) video showing the time evolution of the system when we set $\alpha = 0.1$. A heat map illustrating the same time evolution only with slightly less damping is shown in figure 11. Here it is evident that the oscillations die out in the case of $\alpha = 0.05$ while they continue to propagate when $\alpha = 0$. Notice also that due to the periodic boundary conditions, there are two magnons propagating through the system. This is observed in the plot as the zigzag pattern, while in the video it is clear from the start that the initial perturbation also affects the last spin in the chain.

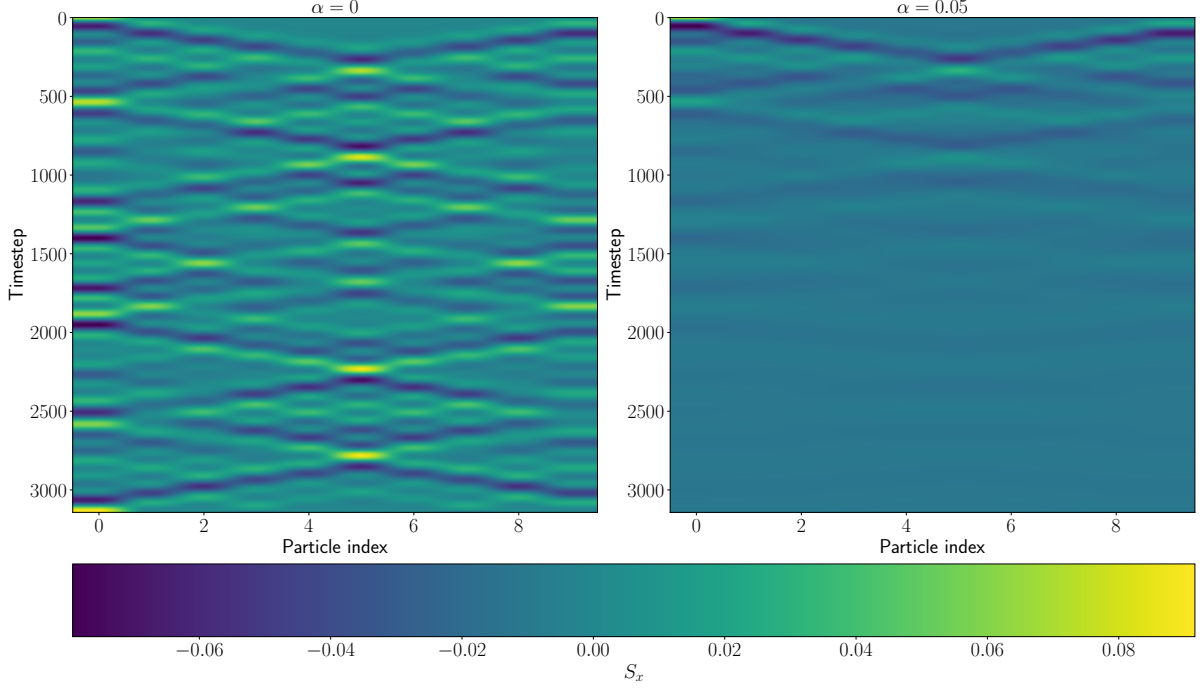


Figure 11: The figure shows the amplitudes of coupled oscillations of the spins for $\alpha = 0$ and $\alpha = 0.05$ given the same initial conditions.

5.2.4 Antiferromagnetic coupling, $J < 0$

The case of $J < 0$ is very similar to the case considered in 5.1. The video of the time evolution corresponding to this case can be found [here](#). As one spin is tilted, the neighbours tend to oscillate in phase with their neighbours as opposed to the ferromagnetic case where the spins are repelled by their neighbours.

5.2.5 Magnetisation

In section 5.1 there is a net magnetisation only in the case where $J > 0$, whereas it is zero when $J < 0$. In the first case the magnetisation is either -1 or 1 , depending on the sign of the anisotropy constant d_z . In our case $d_z < 0$ so the equilibrium magnetisation is -1 ¹. For the case of $J < 0$, half of the spins will align along $+\mathbf{e}_z$ and the other half along $-\mathbf{e}_z$ as explained in section 5.1.

¹This rather flimsily defined magnetisation we refer to is meant to be the average of the z -components of each spin.

Conclusion

References

- [Lak11] M. Lakshmanan. The fascinating world of the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation: An overview, mar 2011.