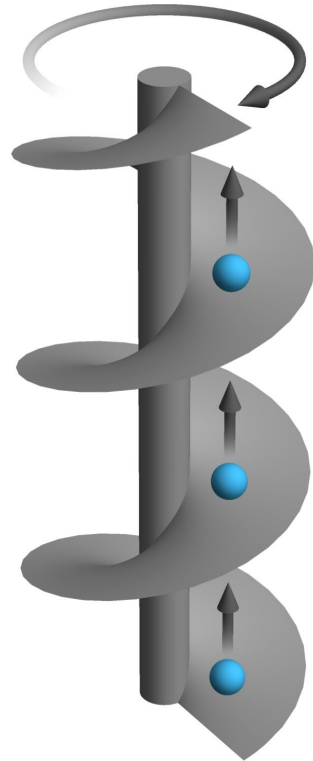
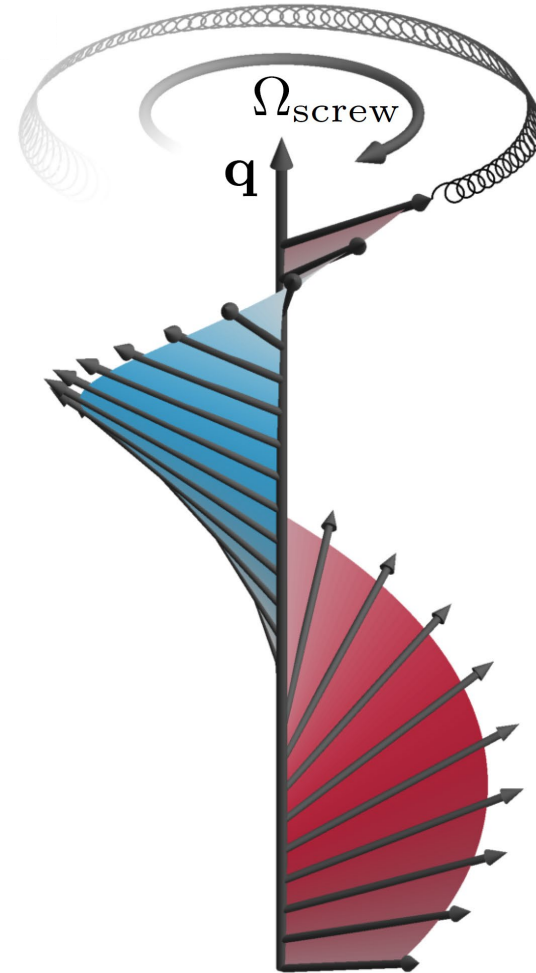
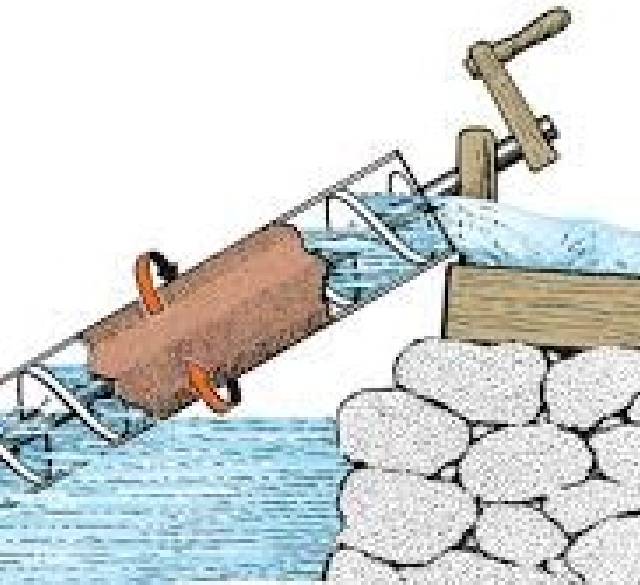


Archimedean screw and time quasi-crystals in driven chiral magnets

Nina del Ser, Lukas Heinen, Achim Rosch
University of Cologne, Germany

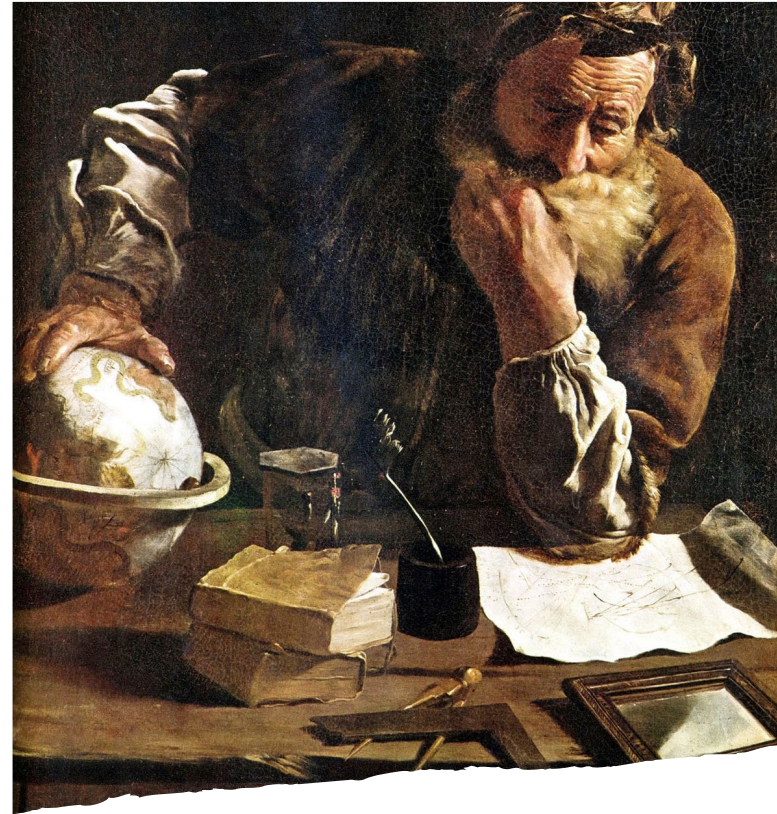
- driving helical magnets by GHz radiation
- Archimedean-screw like motion
- time-quasicrystals



Can we build some small machines using driven quantum matter?

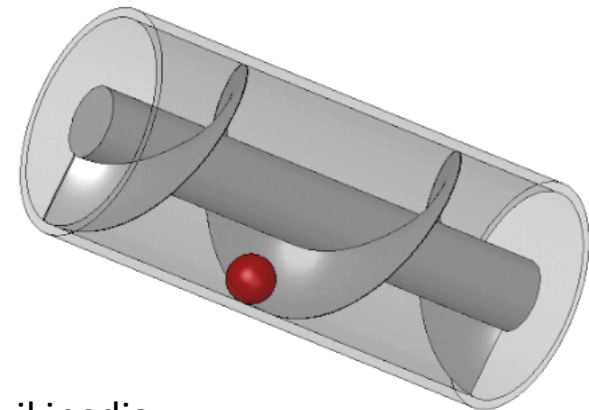
- to explore physical mechanisms & fundamental concepts
- to create something useful?

one of the oldest machines: Archimedean screw



Archimedes of Syracuse *267BC
mathematician, inventor, engineer,
physicist

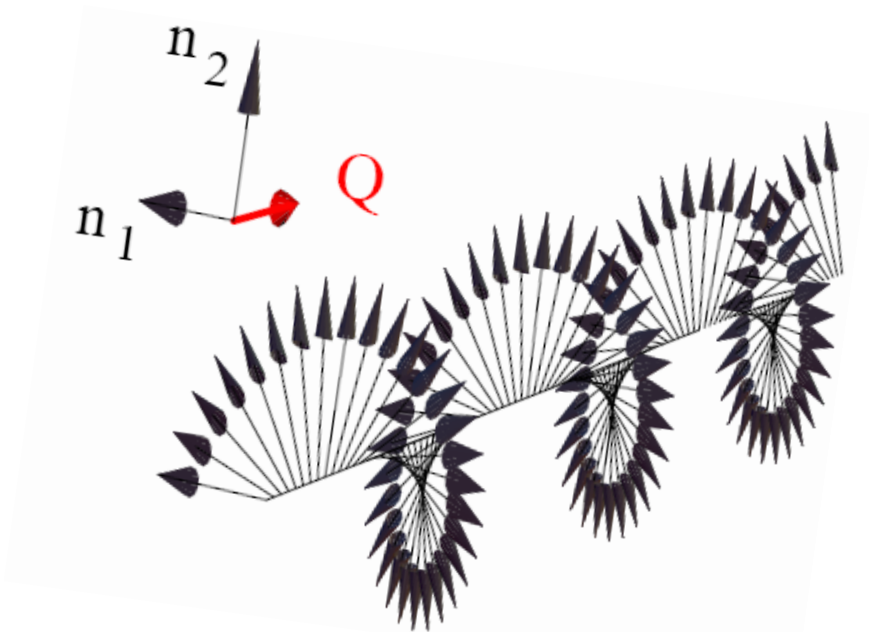
use screw to drain ships



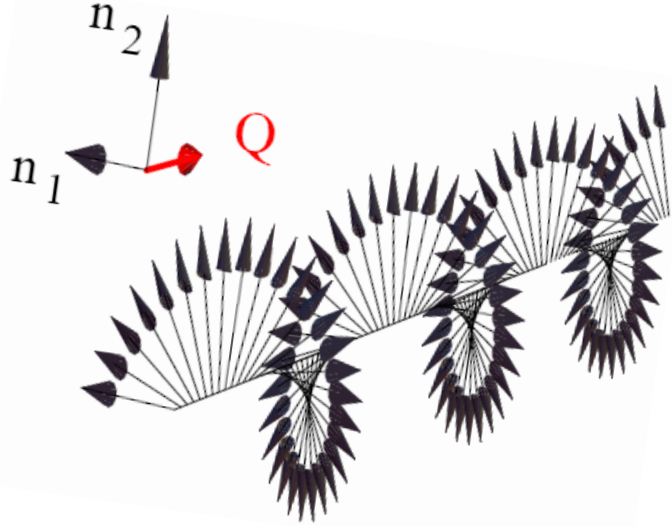
wikipedia

screw principle: rotation implies translation

our screw:
helical (or conical) phase of chiral magnet

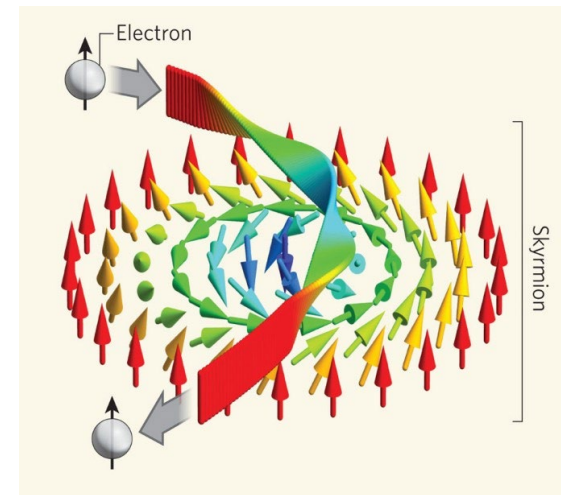


symmetry: combination of spin-rotation and translation
locked by chiral spin-orbit interaction



materials:

- **O(100) different systems** with pitch of helix ranging from nm to μm
- metals, insulators, semiconductors,...
both at room temperatures and low temperatures
- mainly studied because of magnetic skyrmion phases
- simplest class: cubic magnets without inversion symmetry where DMI interactions twist ferromagnet into a helix
- most famous: MnSi (very clean metal), Cu_2OSeO_3 (insulator)



The model:

chiral magnet in its helical or conical phase (including dipolar interactions)
in a **small oscillating external magnetic field**

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{\perp}^x \cos(\omega t) \\ 0 \\ B_0^z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \int d^3r \left[-\frac{J}{2} \hat{\mathbf{M}} \cdot \nabla^2 \hat{\mathbf{M}} + D \hat{\mathbf{M}} \cdot (\nabla \times \hat{\mathbf{M}}) - \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}} \right] + F_{\text{demag}}[\mathbf{M}]$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{M}} = \gamma \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{B}_{\text{eff}} - \frac{\gamma}{|\gamma|} \alpha \hat{\mathbf{M}} \times \dot{\mathbf{M}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{\perp}^x \cos(\omega t) \\ 0 \\ B_0^z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O(B_{\perp}^0) \quad \text{no perturbation: conical state} \quad \mathbf{M} = M_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_0 \cos qz \\ \sin \theta_0 \sin qz \\ \cos \theta_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

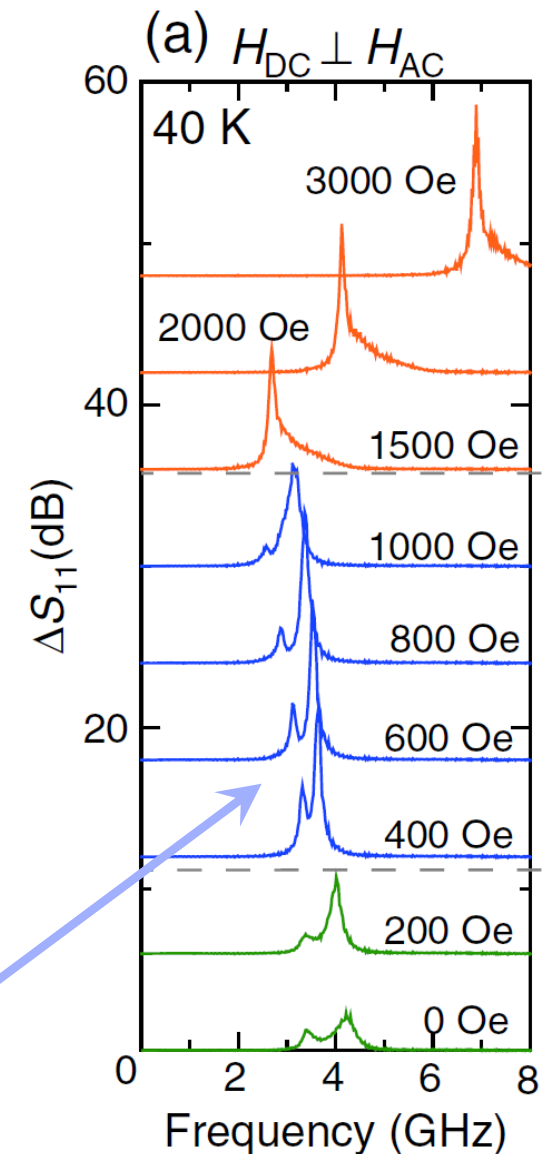
$$O(B_{\perp}^1) \quad \text{linear response: oscillation at frequency } \omega$$

resonantly enhanced at $k=0$ magnon frequencies
measured via microwave absorption:

Onose, Okamura, Seki, Ishiwata, Tokura, PRL (2012)

Schwarze et al., Nature Materials (2015)

two resonances in
conical phase split
by dipolar interactions

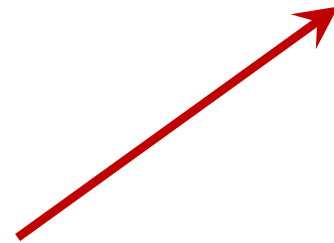


$$\mathbf{B}_{\text{ext}} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{\perp}^x \cos(\omega t) \\ 0 \\ B_0^z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O(B_{\perp}^0) \quad \text{no perturbation: conical state} \quad \mathbf{M} = M_0 \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta_0 \cos qz \\ \sin \theta_0 \sin qz \\ \cos \theta_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O(B_{\perp}^1) \quad \text{linear response: oscillation at frequency } \omega$$

$$O(B_{\perp}^2) \quad \text{quadratic response at frequencies } 2\omega \text{ and } 0$$



pumping into the Goldstone mode

allowed by symmetries for arbitrary “perpendicular” pumping

Analytics

expand direction of magnetization on powers of oscillating field
useful: use angles to parametrize magnetization

$$\theta = \theta_0 + \theta_1(z, t) + \theta_2(z, t) + O(B_{1,\perp}^3)$$

$$\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1(z, t) + \phi_2(z, t) + O(B_{1,\perp}^3)$$

solve Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation order by order

linear order full analytic solution possible

resonance frequencies:
(including dipolar
interactions)

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\text{res}}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{ & \left[c^2 (\delta^2 (2N_x N_y - N_x - N_y) - 4 - 4\delta) + (\delta + 2)(\delta(N_x + N_y) + 4) \right. \\ & \pm \sqrt{ \left(c^2 (\delta^2 (2N_x N_y - N_x - N_y) - 4 - 4\delta) + (\delta + 2)(\delta(N_x + N_y) + 4) \right)^2 \\ & \left. - 4 \left(c^2 (2\delta + \delta^2 N_x + 2) - (\delta + 2)(\delta N_x + 2) \right) \left(c^2 (2\delta + \delta^2 N_y + 2) - (\delta + 2)(\delta N_y + 2) \right) \right] } \end{aligned}$$

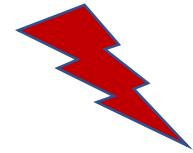
Analytics

quadratic order

shown below: formulas without dipolar interactions

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sgn}(\gamma)\dot{\theta}_2 - \alpha(s\dot{\phi}_2 + c\theta_1\dot{\phi}_1) &= -2c\theta_1'\phi_1' - c\theta_1\phi_1'' - s\phi_2'' + \phi_1(b_x(t)\cos(z) + b_y(t)\sin(z)) \\ \operatorname{sgn}(\gamma)s(2c\theta_1\dot{\phi}_1 + s\dot{\phi}_2) + \alpha(c\theta_1\dot{\theta}_1 + s\dot{\theta}_2) &= s\theta_2'' + c\theta_1\theta_1'' - s^2c\phi_1'^2 - \frac{5}{2}cs^2\theta_1^2 - s^3\theta_2 \\ &\quad + (c^2 - s^2)\theta_1[b_x(t)\cos(z) + b_y(t)\sin(z)] + sc\phi_1[b_y(t)\cos(z) + b_x(t)\sin(z)] \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

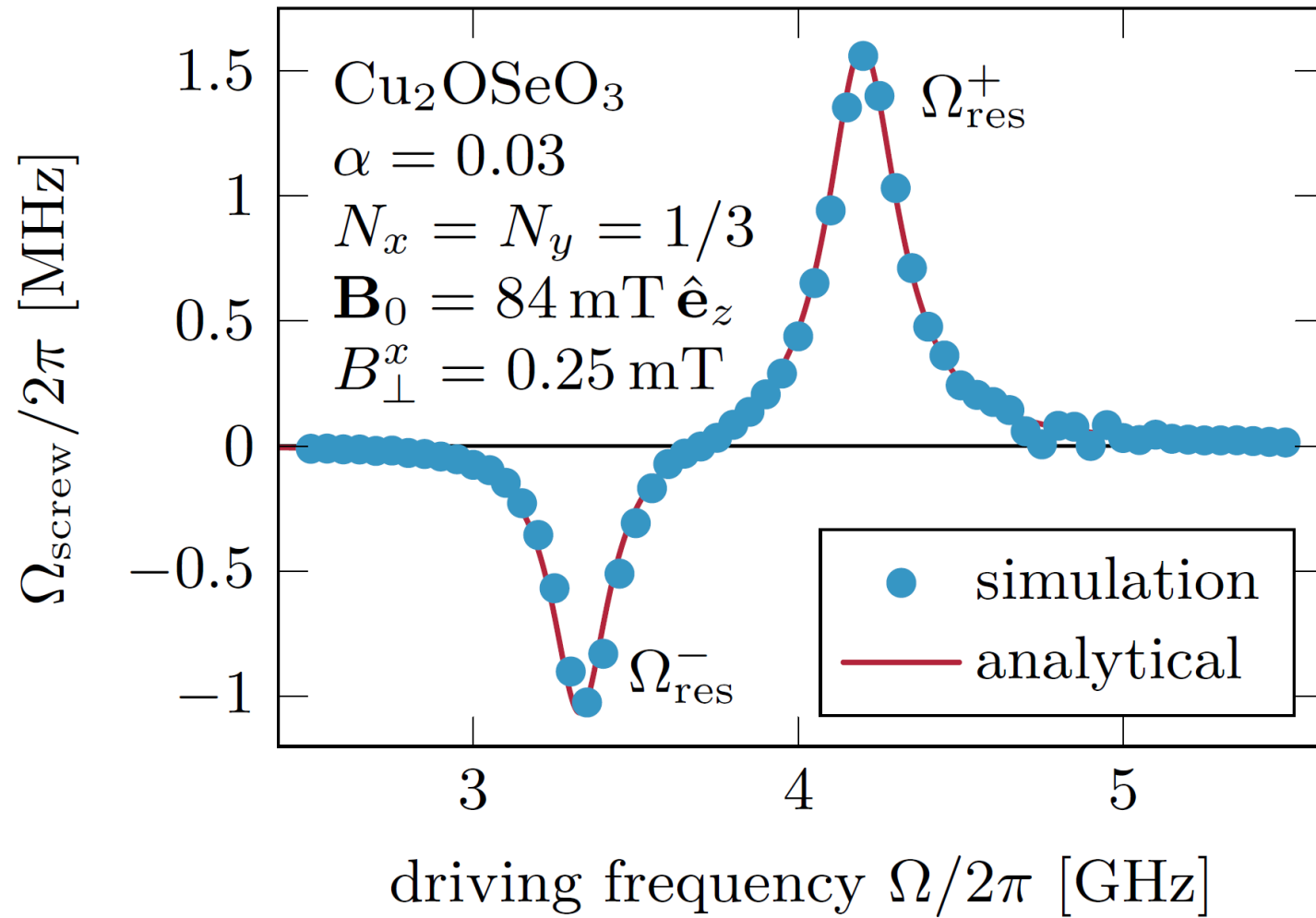
Fourier-transformation: equations do **not** have a solution
at $\omega = 0, k=0$



solution:

$$\phi_2(t) = \Omega_{\text{screw}} t + \dots \quad \Omega_{\text{screw}} \propto B_{\perp}^2$$

angle grows linear in time: **screw-like motion**
rotations & translation of helix with constant
(angular) velocity

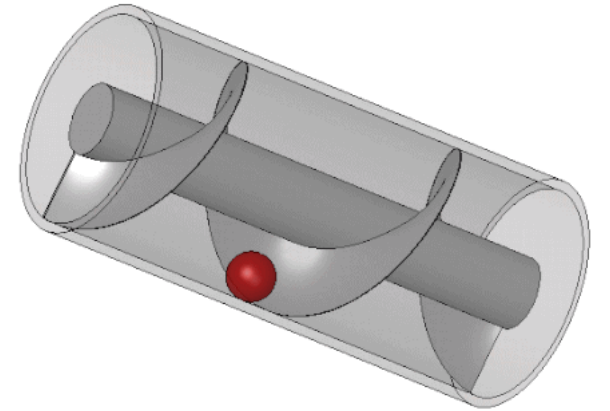


parameters: Cu_2OSeO_3 (α too large)

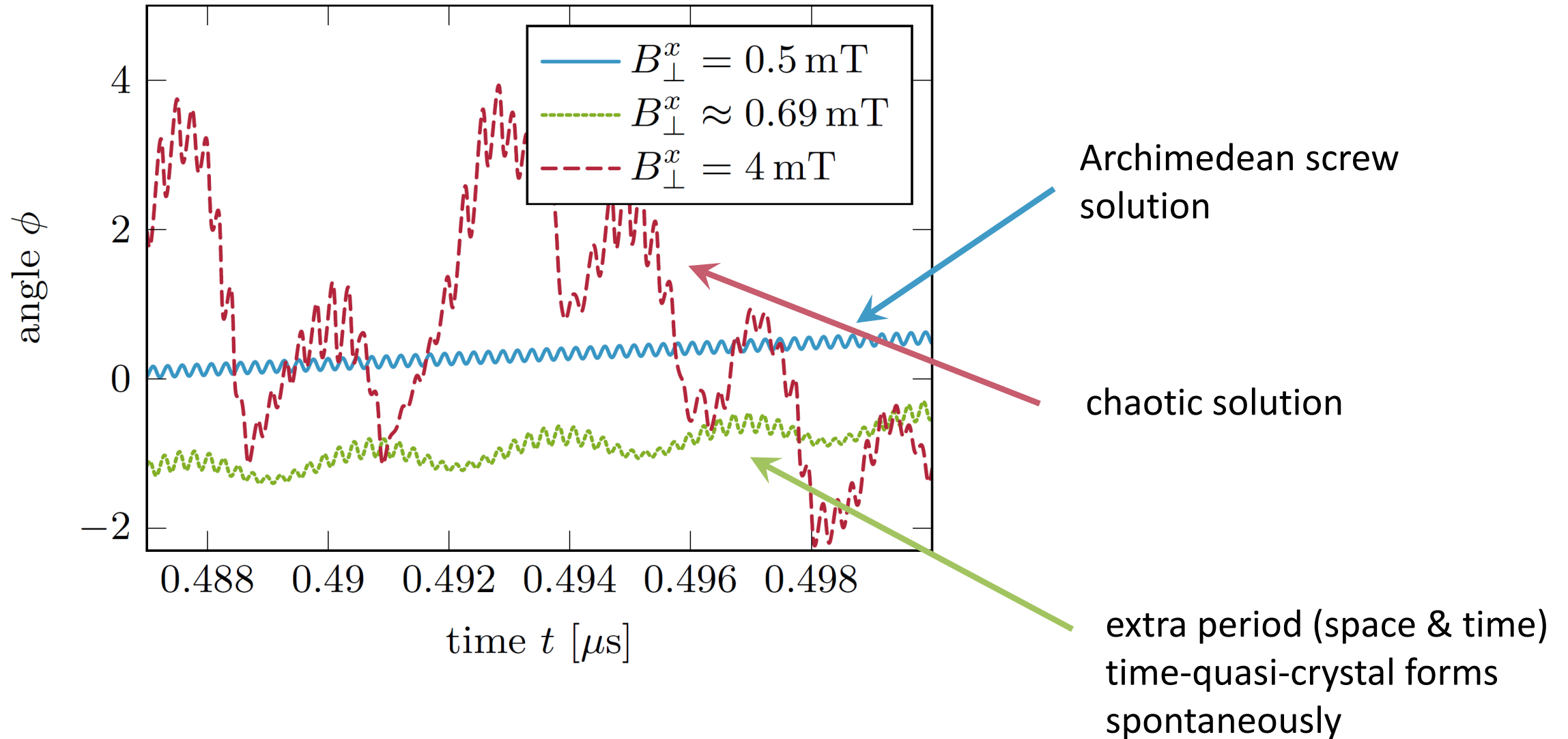


Archimedean screw solution found

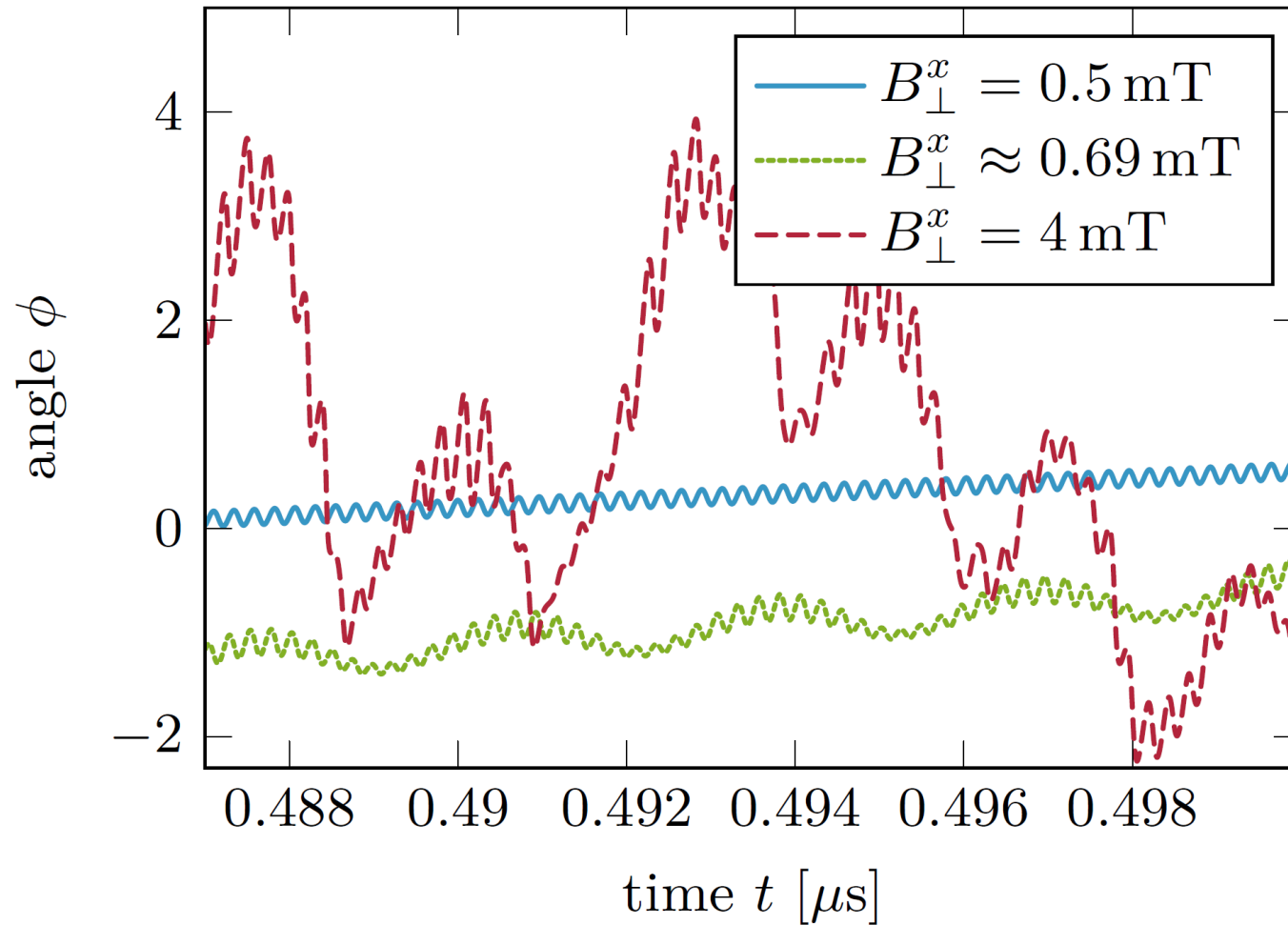
stability?



numerics: track a single spin in a large unit cell



numerics: track a single spin in a large unit cell



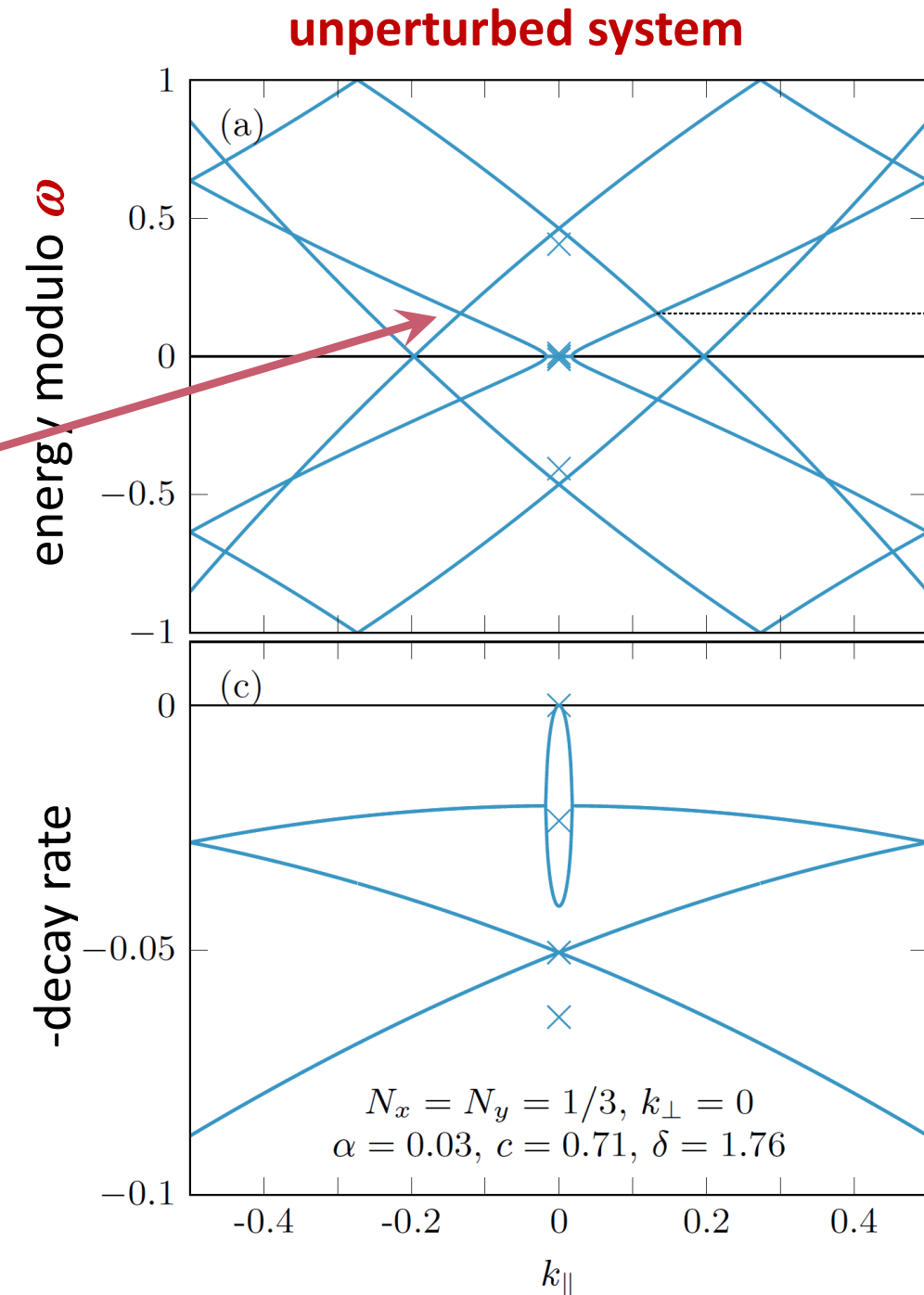
numerics alone: **not reliable**
depends strongly on size of
simulated region

Stability of Archimedean screw: analytics

Bogoliubov-Floquet spin-wave theory
including damping terms

unavoidable:
crossing points describing **resonant
creation of a magnon-pair**

$$\epsilon_{i,\mathbf{k}} + \epsilon_{j,-\mathbf{k}} = \omega$$



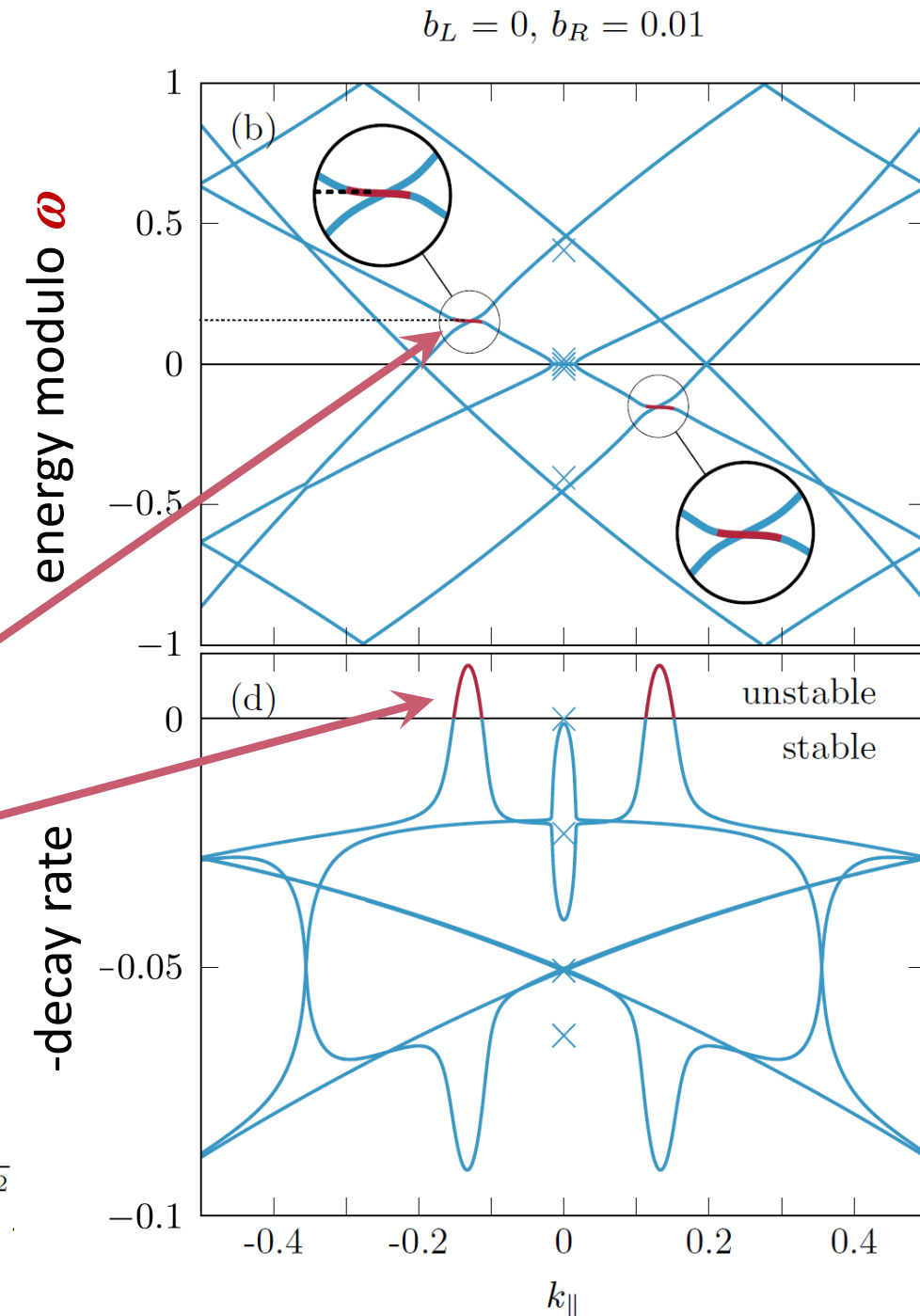
Stability of Archimedean screw: analytics

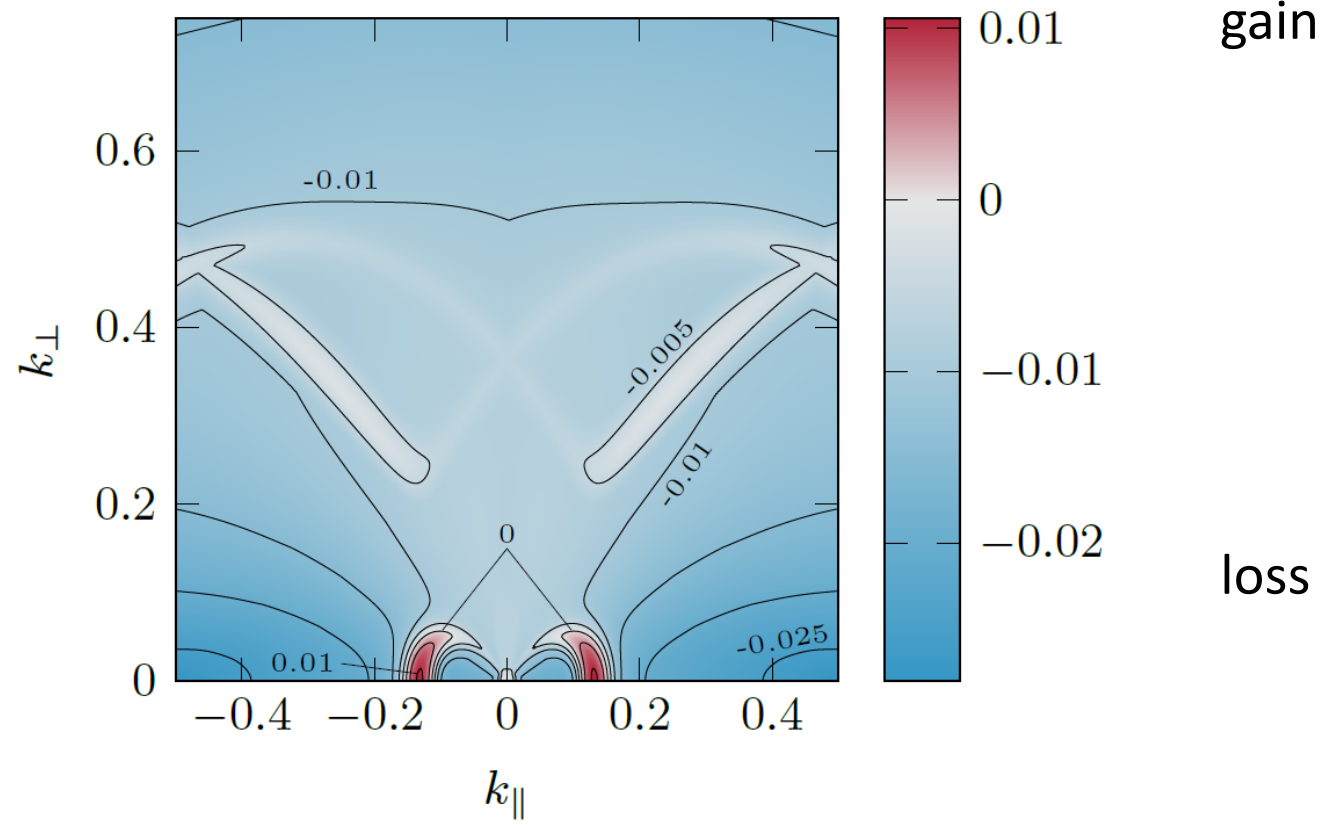
Bogolioubov-Floquet spin-wave theory
including damping terms

instability when driving sufficiently large
close to resonant condition

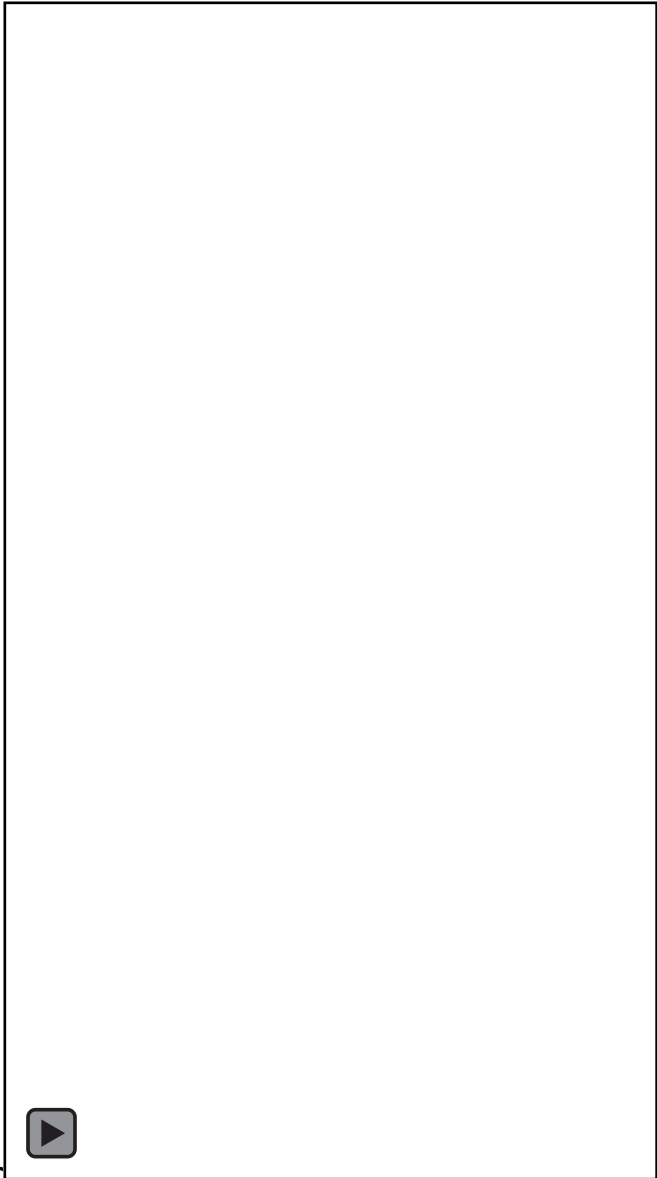
$$\epsilon_{i,\mathbf{k}} + \epsilon_{j,-\mathbf{k}} = \omega$$

$$\lambda_{\text{res}}^{\pm} = \epsilon_{i,\mathbf{k}}^0 - i\alpha \frac{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2}{2} \pm i\sqrt{\mu_{\omega}^{(1)}\mu_{\omega}^{(2)} + \alpha^2 \left(\frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{2}\right)^2}.$$

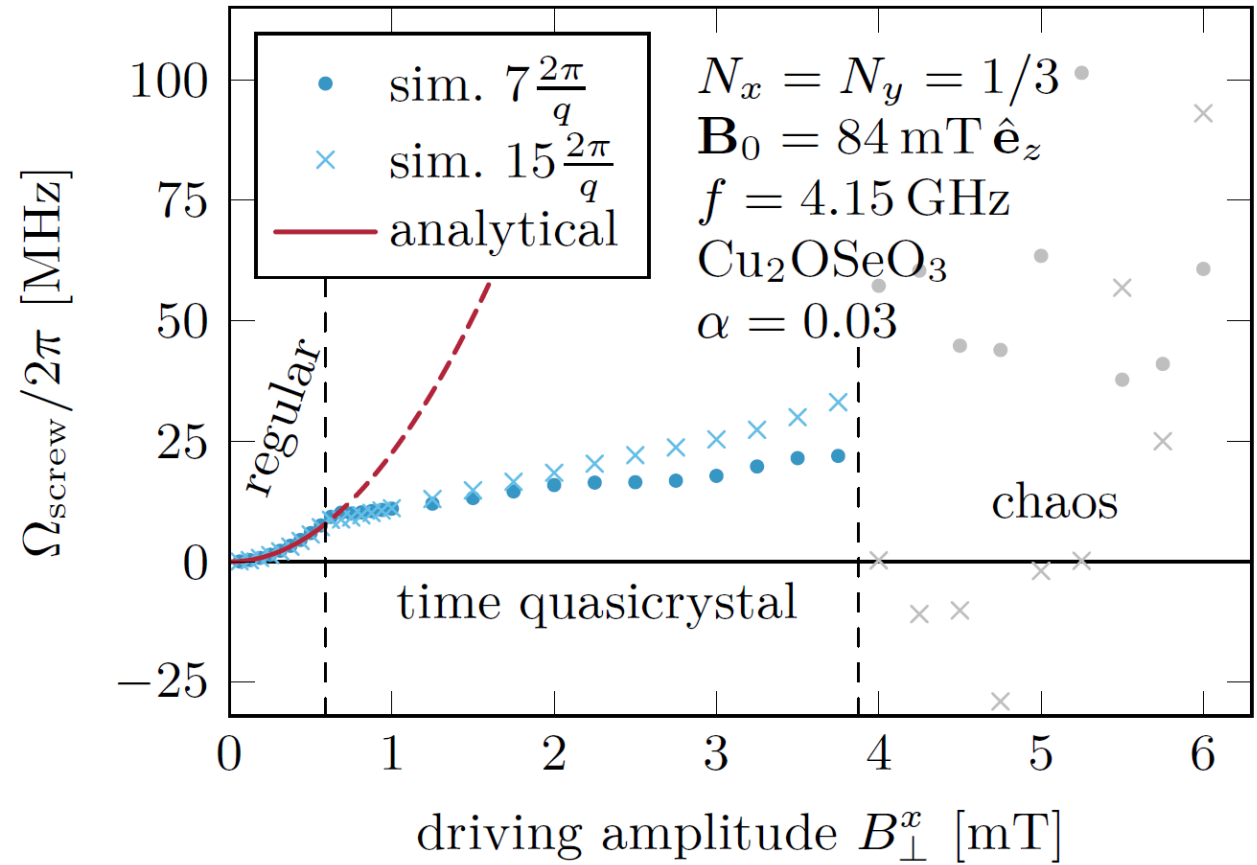


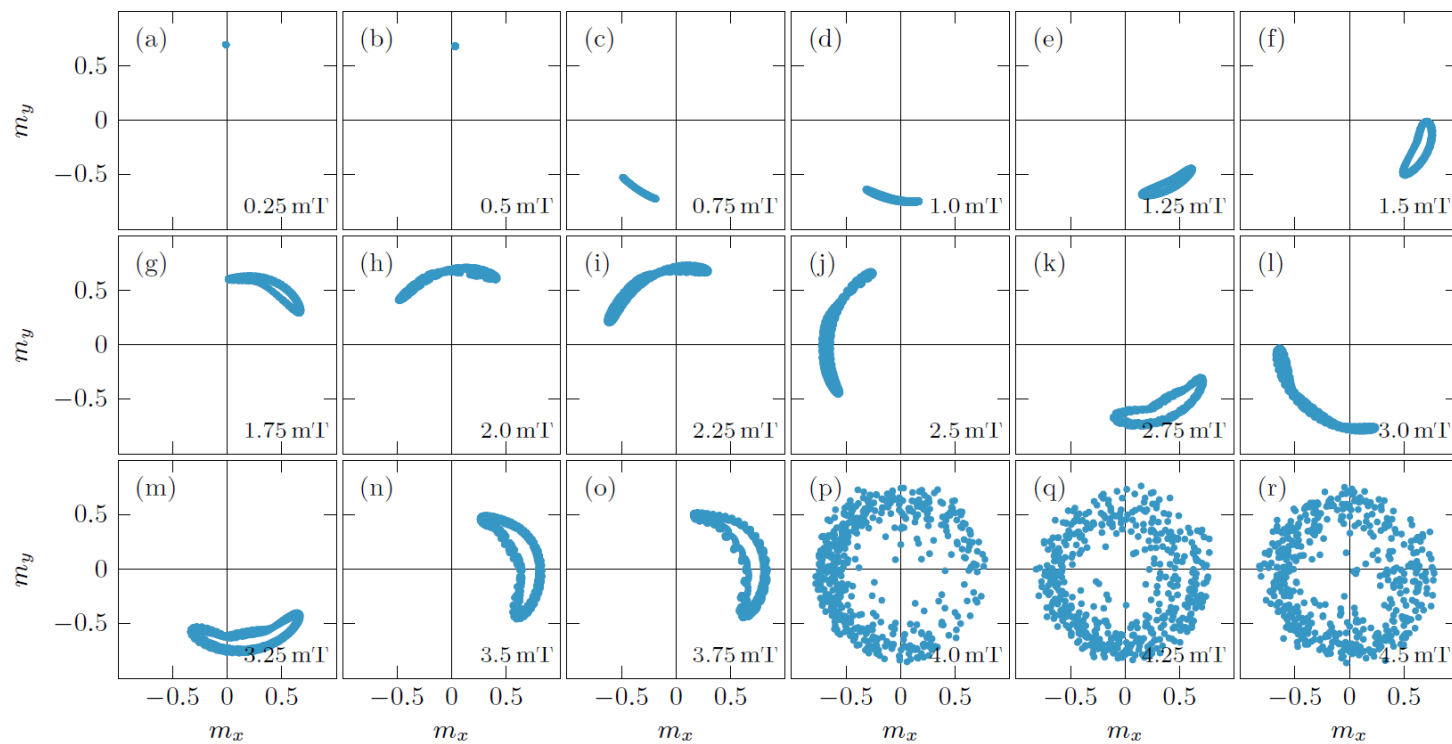


magnon laser = time quasi crystal



Schematic





stroboscopic time evolution



generic properties of magnonic systems driven by GHz/THz B-fields

- for incommensurate magnetic order & if symmetry-allowed: translational $\Omega_{\text{screw}} \propto B_{\perp}^2$
Goldstone mode activated for arbitrarily weak driving (in absence of pinning)
- next leading instability: **resonant creation of magnon pairs** $\epsilon_{i,\mathbf{k}_0} + \epsilon_{j,-\mathbf{k}_0} = \omega$
- **stabilization** of periodically driven phases only due **to magnon damping**
(extrinsic or due to magnon-magnon interactions)
- consequence of secondary instability:
magnon laser = oscillating texture with momentum $\mathbf{k}_0$ and frequency $\epsilon_{i,\mathbf{k}_0}$
= **time quasi crystal**

back to Archimedes

Can we pump something ?
charge – heat – spin

now: charge pump



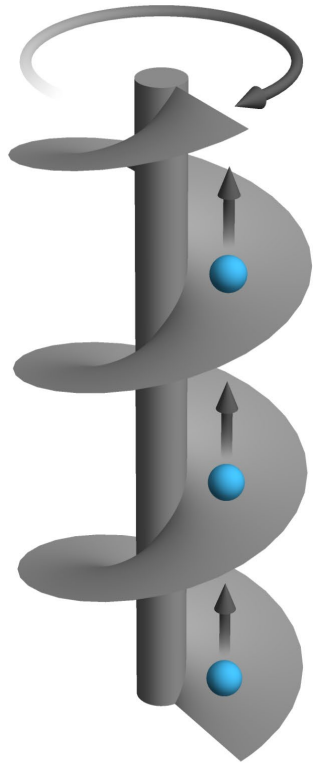
kinetic energy

$$H = \int \mathbf{c}^\dagger \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} + \lambda \mathbf{p} \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} + J_H (\mathbf{n}(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}) + V_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{r}) \right) \mathbf{c} + H_{\text{int}}$$

spin-orbit coupling
(needed !!)

disorder potential

**Archimedean screw coupled
by exchange field**



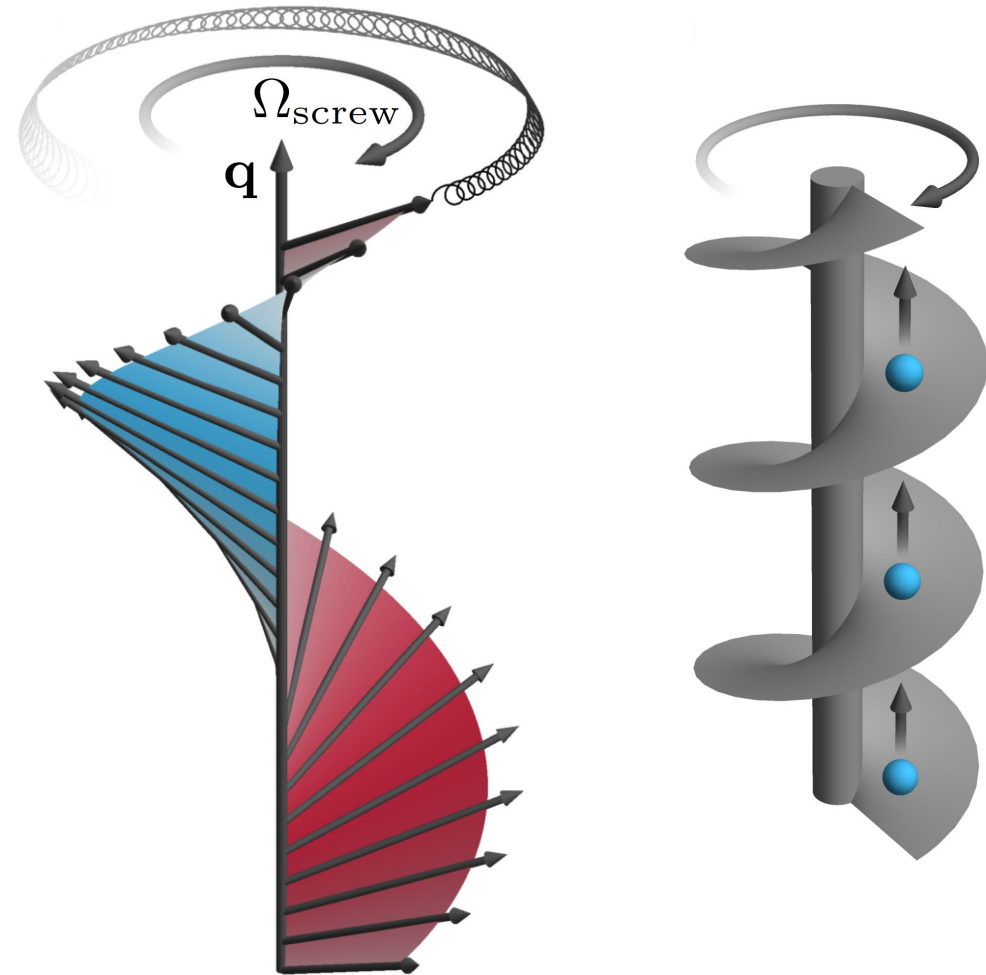
clean limit

no disorder, no Umklapp scattering from atomic lattice

transformation to comoving coordinate system

$$\mathbf{r} \rightarrow \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{v}_{\text{screw}} t, \quad \mathbf{v}_{\text{screw}} = \Omega_{\text{screw}} \lambda_{\text{helix}}$$

➡ electric current density $\mathbf{j} = en_e \mathbf{v}_{\text{screw}}$
highly efficient pump (later)



dirty limit

different transformation: spin-quantization axis parallel to local magnetization

$$\tilde{H} \approx \sum_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} \epsilon_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} d_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}}^\dagger d_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} + H_1(t) + H_{\text{dis}}$$

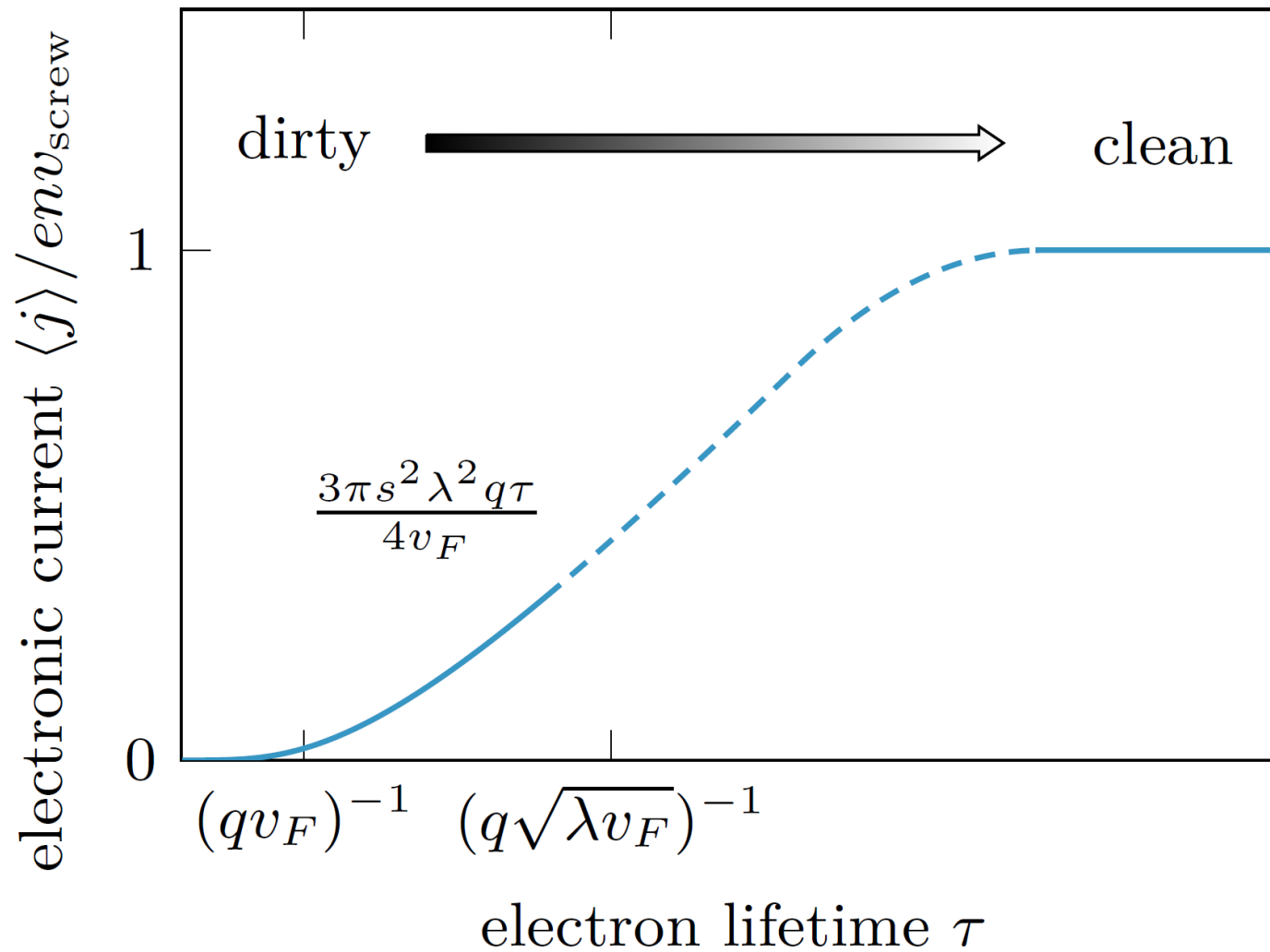
$$H_1(t) = \sum_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} \frac{\hbar s k_\perp \lambda}{2} (d_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}}^\dagger d_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} e^{-i\omega_{\text{screw}} t} + h.c.)$$

driving only due to spin-orbit interactions

$$\epsilon_{\uparrow/\downarrow, \mathbf{k}} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} ((k_\parallel \mp k_0)^2 + k_\perp^2) \mp J_H$$

to do: 2nd order Keldysh-PT in oscillating term
(ignoring disorder-induced vertex corrections)

$$\langle J_\parallel \rangle = J_0 \sum_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} \frac{k_\perp^2 (k_\parallel - \sigma k_0) (n_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} - n_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}}) (\epsilon_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}} - \epsilon_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}})}{\left((\epsilon_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q}} - \epsilon_{\sigma, \mathbf{k}})^2 + (\hbar\tau^{-1})^2 \right)^2}$$
$$J_0 = \frac{2\lambda^2 s^2 e \hbar^4 q v_{\text{screw}}}{m}$$



experimental regime

e.g. bulk MnSi, $\ell_s \sim 1000 \text{ \AA}$ at $T=0$

numbers

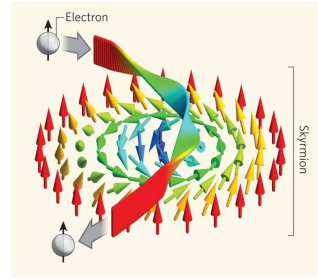
$$\Omega_{\text{screw}} \sim 1 \text{ MHz}, \quad \lambda_h \sim 200 \text{ \AA}$$

$$v_{\text{screw}} \sim 20 \text{ mm/s}$$

the biggest enemy: **pinning** of the helix by **disorder**

compare to depinning of skyrmions in MnSi
(similar pinning forces expected)

$$v_{\text{skyrmion}} \sim 0.2 \text{ mm/s}$$



➡ pinning most likely **not a problem** in clean systems like bulk MnSi

order-of-magnitude estimate of
achievable current densities (MnSi type parameters)
voltage drop easily measurable

$$j \sim 10^{3 \dots 5} \text{ A/m}^2$$

possible issue: sample thinner than GHz penetration depth (μm)
high surface quality

conclusions

- activation of Goldstone mode
- screw like motion in helical magnets realizes Archimedean screw
- generic instability of driven system:
resonant magnon emission
magnon laser may form (time quasi crystal)
- efficient pumping of charge
- promising for experimental observations

