物理学报 Acta Physica Sinica



旋转方形散射体对三角晶格磁振子晶体带结构的优化

胡晓颖 郭晓霞 胡文弢 呼和满都拉 郑晓霞 荆丽丽

Spin-wave band gaps created by rotating square rods in triangular lattice magnonic crystals

Hu Xiao-Ying Guo Xiao-Xia Hu Wen-Tao Huhe Mandula Zheng Xiao-Xia Jing Li-Li

引用信息 Citation: Acta Physica Sinica, 64, 107501 (2015) DOI: 10.7498/aps.64.107501 在线阅读 View online: http://dx.doi.org/10.7498/aps.64.107501 当期内容 View table of contents: http://wulixb.iphy.ac.cn/CN/Y2015/V64/I10

您可能感兴趣的其他文章 Articles you may be interested in

三角晶格磁振子晶体带结构的优化研究

Band-structure optimization of triangular lattice magnonic crystals 物理学报.2014, 63(14): 147501 http://dx.doi.org/10.7498/aps.63.147501

二维磁振子晶体中线缺陷模的性质及其应用

Characteristics and applications of line defect modes in two-dimensional magnonic crystals 物理学报.2013, 62(8): 087501 http://dx.doi.org/10.7498/aps.62.087501

散射体排列方式对二维磁振子晶体带隙结构的影响

Effects of arrangement of scatterers on band gaps of two-dimesional magnonic crystals 物理学报.2011, 60(9): 097501 http://dx.doi.org/10.7498/aps.60.097501

平面波展开法计算二维磁振子晶体带结构

Band-structure calculations of two-dimesional magnonic crystals with plane-wave expansion method* 物理学报.2011, 60(7): 077502 http://dx.doi.org/10.7498/aps.60.077502

自旋转移矩效应激发的非线性磁化动力学

Nonlinear magnetization dynamics excited by the spin-transfer torque effect 物理学报.2011, 60(1): 017502 http://dx.doi.org/10.7498/aps.60.017502

旋转方形散射体对三角晶格磁振子晶体 带结构的优化^{*}

胡晓颖 郭晓霞 胡文弢 呼和满都拉 郑晓霞 荆丽丽

(集宁师范学院物理系,集宁 012000)

(2014年11月8日收到; 2015年1月2日收到修改稿)

用改进的平面波展开法数值计算了正方形散射体三角排列的二维磁振子晶体当散射体旋转时的带结构. 结果显示,同样的填充率下,旋转正方柱散射体可以在新的频率范围内打开更多的带隙,或者使低频带隙加 宽.说明旋转散射体可以有效地优化带隙.

关键词:磁振子晶体,带隙,平面波展开法 PACS: 75.30.DS, 75.70.Cn, 75.40.Gb

1引言

磁振子晶体是继半导体超晶格、光子晶体和声 子晶体之后的人工微结构领域中的又一研究热点, 它是一种铁磁材料周期排列在另一铁磁材料中形 成人工复合材料.当自旋波在磁振子晶体中传播 时,频率落在带隙范围内的自旋波将会受到抑制, 不能在磁振子晶体中传播^[1-17].磁振子晶体有广 阔的应用前景,可制作微波滤波器、导波器等^[5].已 有研究表明,散射体的形式和排列方式对磁振子晶 体带隙有着重要影响^[10].如在正方排列的二维磁 振子晶体中改变散射体的取向^[11]、在三角排列的 二维磁振子晶体中改变散射体形状都可以优化带 隙^[13].但在三角晶格中改变散射体形状都可以优化带 隙^[13].但在三角晶格中改变散射体和向的研究尚 未见报道.本文用正方形散射体构造了三角晶格磁 振子晶体,在不同填充率下旋转散射体,讨论了旋 转角度对磁振子晶体带隙的影响.

2 模型与计算方法

二维磁振子晶体结构如图1(a)所示,正方形 散射体材料A以正三角点阵排列在另一铁磁材料

DOI: 10.7498/aps.64.107501

基底 B 中, 晶格常数为 a, 旋转角度为 θ. 忽略正方 柱散射体旋转时晶体的对称性降低对不可约布里 渊区的影响^[11], 选用如图 1 (b) 所示的第一布里渊 区, 不可约布里渊区为 Γ X M 区.



图 1 (a) 方形散射体三角晶格二维磁振子晶体示意图; (b) 第一布里渊区

Fig. 1. (a) Transverse cross section of the 2D MCs;

(b) the first Brillouin zone of the triangular lattice.

自旋波在铁磁材料中的传播可以用Landau-Lifshitz方程描述为^[14]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\boldsymbol{M}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = -g\boldsymbol{M}(\boldsymbol{r},t) \times \boldsymbol{H}_{\text{eff}}(\boldsymbol{r},t), \quad (1)$$

其中g是旋磁比(g > 0), $H_{\text{eff}}(r, t)$ 为作用于磁化强度矢量M(r, t)上的有效场.在短波扰动的情况下,

* 内蒙古自治区高等学校科学技术研究项目(批准号: NJZY13281)资助的课题.

© 2015 中国物理学会 Chinese Physical Society

http://wulixb.iphy.ac.cn

[†]通信作者. E-mail: 759626040@qq.com

静磁项可以被忽略^[15],所以有效场可表示为

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{\text{eff}}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \boldsymbol{H}_{0}\boldsymbol{z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}} \bigg[\alpha_{0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{M}(\boldsymbol{r},t) \bigg], \quad (2)$$

其中 H_0 是将磁性复合材料系统沿 z 方向饱和磁化 的外磁场; $\alpha_0 = \frac{2A}{\mu_0 M_s^2}$, μ_0 是真空磁导率, M_s 为材 料的自发磁化强度大小, A 为铁磁材料的交换作用 系数. 磁化强度 $M(\mathbf{r}, t)$ 写为

$$\boldsymbol{M}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = M_{\boldsymbol{s}}\boldsymbol{z} + \boldsymbol{m}(\boldsymbol{r},t)$$
(3)

其中m(r,t)为磁化强度矢量M在x-y平面内的动态分量,且有 $|m(r,t)| \ll M_s$.

引入变量 $m_{\pm} = m_x \pm i m_y$,并将方程(2)和(3) 代入方程(1)得

$$\mp \frac{\mathrm{i}}{g} \frac{\partial m_{\pm}}{\partial t} = \left[H_0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}} \left(\alpha_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}} \right) \right] m_{\pm \omega}, \quad (4)$$

其中 $\alpha_1 = \frac{2A}{\mu_0 M_s}$. 设系统中的传播模式为时谐的 平面自旋波, 即 $\boldsymbol{m}_{\pm}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = m_{\pm\omega}(\boldsymbol{r}) e^{\pm i\omega t}, \omega$ 为磁 振子晶体的频率, 则方程(4)可变为

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega}m_{\pm\omega} = \left[\mu_0 H_0 - \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}} \left(\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \boldsymbol{r}}\right)\right] m_{\pm\omega}, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\alpha = \frac{2A}{M_s}, \Omega = \frac{\mu_0 \omega}{g}$. 在周期结构的系统中, $m_{\pm}(\mathbf{r},t), \alpha(\mathbf{r})$ 均为空间位置矢量 \mathbf{r} 的周期函数, 故在倒格矢 \mathbf{G} 空间将其做傅里叶级数展开,并应用 布洛赫定理可得

$$m_{\pm\omega}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{G}} m_{\pm\omega}(\boldsymbol{G}) e^{i(\boldsymbol{k}+\boldsymbol{G})\cdot\boldsymbol{r}}, \qquad (6)$$

$$\alpha(\boldsymbol{r}) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{G}'} m_{\pm\omega}(\boldsymbol{G}') e^{i\boldsymbol{G}' \cdot \boldsymbol{r}}.$$
 (7)

将方程(6),(7)代入方程(5)中,得如下本征方程

$$\Omega m_{\pm\omega}(\boldsymbol{G})$$

$$= \sum_{\boldsymbol{G}'} [\mu_0 H_0 \delta(\boldsymbol{G} - \boldsymbol{G}') + (\boldsymbol{k} + \boldsymbol{G})$$

$$\times (\boldsymbol{k} + \boldsymbol{G}') \alpha(\boldsymbol{G} - \boldsymbol{G}')] \times m_{\pm\omega}(\boldsymbol{G}). \quad (8)$$

式中傅里叶展开系数 $\alpha(G - G')$ 表示为如下形式

$$\alpha(\boldsymbol{G} - \boldsymbol{G}') = \begin{cases} \alpha_{\mathrm{A}}f + \alpha_{\mathrm{B}}(1 - f), & \boldsymbol{G} = \boldsymbol{G}', \\ (\alpha_{\mathrm{A}} - \alpha_{\mathrm{B}})P(\boldsymbol{G}), & \boldsymbol{G} \neq \boldsymbol{G}', \end{cases}$$
(9)

其中A是散射体, B为基底, *f*是填充率. *P*(*G*)称为结构常数, 仅与组分A的几何形状有关.

对于正方柱散射体

$$P(\boldsymbol{G}) = f \frac{\sin(\tilde{G}_x l)}{\tilde{G}_x l} \frac{\sin(\tilde{G}_y l)}{\tilde{G}_y l}, \qquad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{G}_x = G_x \cos \theta + G_y \sin \theta, \\ \tilde{G}_y = -G_x \sin \theta + G_y \cos \theta. \end{cases}$$
(11)

填充率 $f = 4l^2/(\sqrt{3}a^2/2)$,正方形的边长为2l,对 给定的一个布里渊波矢 $\mathbf{k} = (k_x, k_y)$ 值,通过数值 求解本征方程(8)就可求得磁振子晶体的带结构 $\Omega_n(\mathbf{k})$.

3 结果与讨论

采用上述改进的平面波展开法,为了取得较好的收敛性,本文取2601(-25 $\leq n_x, n_y \leq 25$)个倒格矢. 晶格常数和外磁场分别取a = 100 Å和 $\mu_0H_0 = 0.1$ T. 以无限长的铁(Fe)正方柱(交换常数 $A = 2.1 \times 10^{-11}$ J·m⁻¹,饱和磁化强度 $M_{\rm s} = 1.752 \times 10^6$ A·m⁻¹),正三角排列在无限大的氧化铕(EuO)基底中(交换常数 $A = 0.1 \times 10^{-11}$ J·m⁻¹,饱和磁化强度 $M_{\rm s} = 10910 \times 10^6$ A·m⁻¹).





图 2 表示相同填充率 f = 0.4时,散射体两种 不同取向的能带结构图.图 2 (a)为f = 0.4,旋转 角度为 $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ 的磁振子晶体能带图,在图中可见有 两条带隙,分别在第一和第二条能带间、第六条和 第七条能带间.图2(b)为f = 0.4, $\theta = 25^{\circ}$ 的磁振 子晶体能带图.由图可知,当散射体发生25°旋转 时,带结构发生了明显变化,带隙出现了八条,除原 有的出现在第一条和第二条能带间、第六条和第七 条能带间的带隙,第三条和第四条能带间、第四条 和第五条能带间、第五条和第六条能带间、第七条 和第八条能带间、第五条和第六条能带间、第七条 和第十条能带间出现了新的带隙.也即在同样是 填充率f = 0.4的情况下,旋转散射体 $\theta = 25^{\circ}$ 比未 旋转散射体获得了更多的带隙,带隙涉及的范围更 广.这是由于旋转正方形散射体时,晶体对称性随 之降低,磁振子晶体在第一布里渊区高对称点处的 简并容易消除,有助于带隙的打开.

表1 各种填充下旋转正方形散射体出现的带隙数目 Table 1. The number of band gap with different rotational angles θ and different filling ratio.



(b) $f = 0.6, \theta = 5^{\circ}$ 的能带结构示意图

Fig. 3. (a) Spin-wave band gaps at f = 0.6, θ = 0°;
(b) spin-wave band gaps at f = 0.6, θ = 5°.

为了更多地描述旋转散射体对出现带隙数 目的影响,我们统计了各种填充率下散射体旋 转不同角度出现的带隙数目,如表1所列.考虑 $0^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 45^{\circ}$ 的情况,从表1中可以看出,在不同的 填充率下旋转正方形散射体都可以增加带隙数目. 如f = 0.4旋转方形散射体可以将带隙数目由二条 增加到八条.f = 0.5旋转方形散射体可以将带隙 数目由四条增加到七条等,且新的带隙通常会在新的频带范围内打开.

对比了填充率为f = 0.6时 $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ 和 $\theta = 5^{\circ}$ 的能带结构图, 如图3所示, $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ 时带隙出现 了四条,分别出现在第一条和第二条能带间、第 三条和第四条能带间、第四条和第五条能带间、 第九条和第十条能带间. $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ 带隙分别出现 在第一条和第二条能带间、第三条和第四条能带 间、第四条和第五条能带间、第六条和第七条能 带间,原第九条和第十条能带间的带隙消失,故 带隙仍然是四条. 然而对比频率最低的第一带 隙, $\Delta \Omega \, \Omega_{\rm g}$ 分别为带隙宽度和带隙的中心频率, $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_{o}$ 为归一化带隙宽度. $\theta = 0^{\circ}$ 的第一带隙 的宽度 $\Delta \boldsymbol{\Omega} = 0.812(\mu_0 \omega/g), \Delta \boldsymbol{\Omega}/\Omega_g = 0.9187,$ $\theta = 5^{\circ}$ 的第一带隙的宽度为 $\Delta \Omega = 0.937(\mu_0 \omega/g),$ $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_{g} = 0.9591.$ 说明同样在填充率 f = 0.6下, 旋转正方形散射体 $\theta = 5^{\circ}$ 后第一带隙的宽度和带 隙的归一化带隙宽度都有增大.



图4 随f改变的第一归一化带隙宽度



图4表示正方形散射体发生不同角度的旋转时,第一条带隙的归一化带隙宽度 $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_g$ 随填充率f的变化.从图中可知,旋转后第一条带隙的归一化宽度通常会发生改变,最大的第一条带隙的归一化宽度出现在 $f = 0.6, \theta = 5^{\circ}$ 处.说明在某些体

积填充率下可以通过旋转散射体来调节带隙宽度, 达到优化带隙的目的.

4 结 论

本文以无限长的铁正方柱散射体正三角排列 在无限大的EuO基底中所构成的二维磁振子晶体 作为研究对象,利用改进的平面波展开法数值计算 了磁振子晶体的带结构.与以往常见的散射体的 取向不发生改变的情况相比较,当正方柱散射体旋 转时,磁振子晶体可以在更多的频带范围内打开带 隙;在同样的填充率下,旋转正方形散射体也可获 得更宽的低频带隙.

参考文献

- [1] Krawczyk M, Puszkarski H 2008 Phys. Rev. B 77 054437
- [2] Tacchi S, Duerr G, Klos J W, Madami M, Neusser S, Gubbiotti G, Carlotti G, Krawczyk M, Grundler D 2012 *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **109** 137202
- [3] Mamica S, Krawczyk M, Klos J W 2012 Adv. Cond. Mat. Phys. 2012 161387
- [4] Krawczyk M, Klos J W, Sokolovskyy L, Madami M 2010
 J. Appl. Phys. 108 093909

- [5] Wang Z K, Zhang V L, Lim H S, Ng S C, Kuok M H, Jain S, Adeyeye A O 2009 *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **94** 083112
- [6] Wang Z K, Zhang V L, Lim H S, Ng S C, Kuok M H, Jain S, Adeyeye A O 2010 ACS Nano 4 643
- [7] Krawczyk M, Puszkarski H 2008 Phys. Rev. B 77 054437
- [8] Kuchko A N, Sokolovskii M L, Kruglyak V V 2005 Physica B 370 73
- [9] Kruglyak V V, Sokolovskii M L, Tkachenko V S, Kuchko A N 2006 J. Appl. Phys. 99 08C906
- [10] Cao Y J, Yun G H, Narisu 2011 Acta Phys. Sin. 60
 077502 (in Chinese) [曹永军, 云国宏, 那日苏 2011 物理学 报 60 077502]
- [11] Yang H, Yun G H, Cao Y J 2011 J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 44 455001
- [12] Cao Y J, Yun G H, Liang X X, Ban N 2010 J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. 43 305005
- [13] Hu X Y, Huhe M, Cao Y J 2014 Acta Phys. Sin. 63 147501 (in Chinese) [胡晓颖, 呼和满都拉, 曹永军 2014 物 理学报 63 147501]
- [14] Puszkarski H, Krawczyk M 2003 Solid State Phenom. 94 125
- [15] Kruglyak V V, Kuchko A N 2001 Phys. Met. Metallogr. 92 211
- [16] Liu J 2014 Chin. Phys. B 23 047503
- [17] Kumar D, Klos J W, Krawczyk M, Barman A 2014 J. Appl. Phys. 115 043917

Spin-wave band gaps created by rotating square rods in triangular lattice magnonic crystals^{*}

Hu Xiao-Ying[†] Guo Xiao-Xia Hu Wen-Tao Huhe Mandula Zheng Xiao-Xia Jing Li-Li

(Department of Physics, Jining Teacher's College, Jining 012000, China)

(Received 8 November 2014; revised manuscript received 2 January 2015)

Abstract

Recently, magnonic crystals which are the magnetic counterparts of photonic crystals or phononic crystals are becoming a hot area of research. In this paper, band structure of two-dimensional magnotic crystal composed of square rods triangularly arranged are calculated by using the plane-wave expansion method. Spin-wave band structures of two-dimensional magnonic crystal composed of Fe triangularly arranged Fe in an EuO matrix. The results show that when the filling ratio f = 0.4, only two absolute band gaps can be found in the case of $\theta = 0^{\circ}$. The first gap appears between the first band and the second band, the second gap between the sixth band and the seventh band. However, the number of band gaps can be improved by rotating the square rods through $\theta = 25^{\circ}$, there are eight absolute band gaps that can be found. The first gap appears between the first band and the second band, the fifth gap between the sixth band and the seventh band. The new band gaps can be found, the second gap appears between the third band and the fourth band, the third gap between the fourth band and the fifth band, the fourth gap between the fifth band and the sixth band, the sixth gap between the seventh band and the eighth band, the seventh gap between the eighth band and the ninth band, the eighth gap between the ninth band and the tenth band. These results show that it is possible to create spin-wave gaps by rotating square rods in a two-dimensional magnotic crystal. The numerical results of the normalized gap width $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_{\rm g}$ of the first gap between the first band and the second band always changes with filling fraction f and rotational angles θ . When f = 0.6 we calculated the first normalized gap width $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_{\rm g}$, when f = 0.6and $\theta = 0^{\circ}$, the first gap width $\Delta \Omega = 0.812 (\mu_0 \omega/g)$ and the normalized gap width $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_g = 0.9187$. The results show that from the first normalized gap widths the largest one can be found when f = 0.6 and $\theta = 5^{\circ}$, the first gap width $\Delta \Omega = 0.937 (\mu_0 \omega/g)$ and the normalized gap width $\Delta \Omega / \Omega_{\rm g} = 0.9591$. The results show that the numerical, rotating square rods can make the low frequency band gap widen in the triangular lattice of two-dimensional magnonic crystal.

Keywords: magnonic crystals, band gap, plane-wave expansion method

PACS: 75.30.DS, 75.70.Cn, 75.40.Gb

DOI: 10.7498/aps.64.107501

^{*} Project supported by the Higher School Science and Technology Research Projects of Inner Mongolia, China (Grant No. NJZY13281).

[†] Corresponding author. E-mail: 759626040@qq.com