Magnetic superstructures as a promising material for 6G technology

20 June 2022

"CSL has a tunable structure in periodicity, meaning it can be continuously modulated by changing the external magnetic field strength," explained Professor Togawa. "The CSL phonon mode, or collective resonance mode when the CSL's kinks oscillate collectively around their equilibrium position, allows frequency ranges broader than those for conventional ferromagnetic materials." This CSL phonon mode has been understood theoretically, but never observed in experiments.

Seeking the CSL phonon mode, the team experimented on CrNb$_3$S$_6$, a typical chiral magnetic crystal that hosts CSL. They first generated CSL in CrNb$_3$S$_6$ and then observed its resonance behavior under changing external magnetic field strengths. A specially designed microwave circuit was used to detect the magnetic resonance signals.

The researchers observed resonance in three modes, namely the "Kittel mode," the "asymmetric mode," and the "multiple resonance mode." In the Kittel mode, similar to what is observed in conventional ferromagnetic materials, the resonance frequency increases only if the magnetic field strength increases, meaning that creating the high frequencies needed for 6G would require an impractically strong magnetic field. The CSL phonon was not found in the asymmetric mode, either.

In the multiple resonance mode, the CSL phonon was detected; in contrast to what is observed with magnetic materials currently in use, the frequency spontaneously increases when the magnetic field strength decreases. This is an unprecedented phenomenon that will possibly enable a boost to over 100 GHz with a relatively weak magnetic field—this boost is a much-needed mechanism for achieving 6G operability.

"We succeeded in observing this resonance motion for the first time," noted first author Dr. Yusuke
Shimamoto. "Due to its excellent structural controllability, the resonance frequency can be controlled over a wide band up to the sub-terahertz band. This wideband and variable frequency characteristic exceeds 5G and is expected to be utilized in research and development of next-generation communication technologies."


Provided by Osaka Metropolitan University


*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*