

# An Introduction to the OOMMF eXtensible Solver Class Architecture

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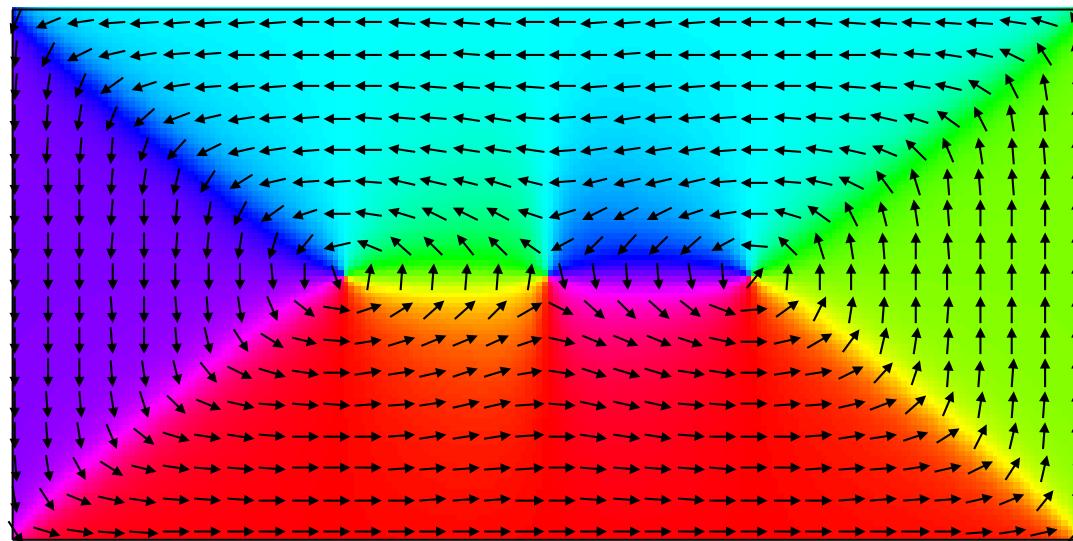
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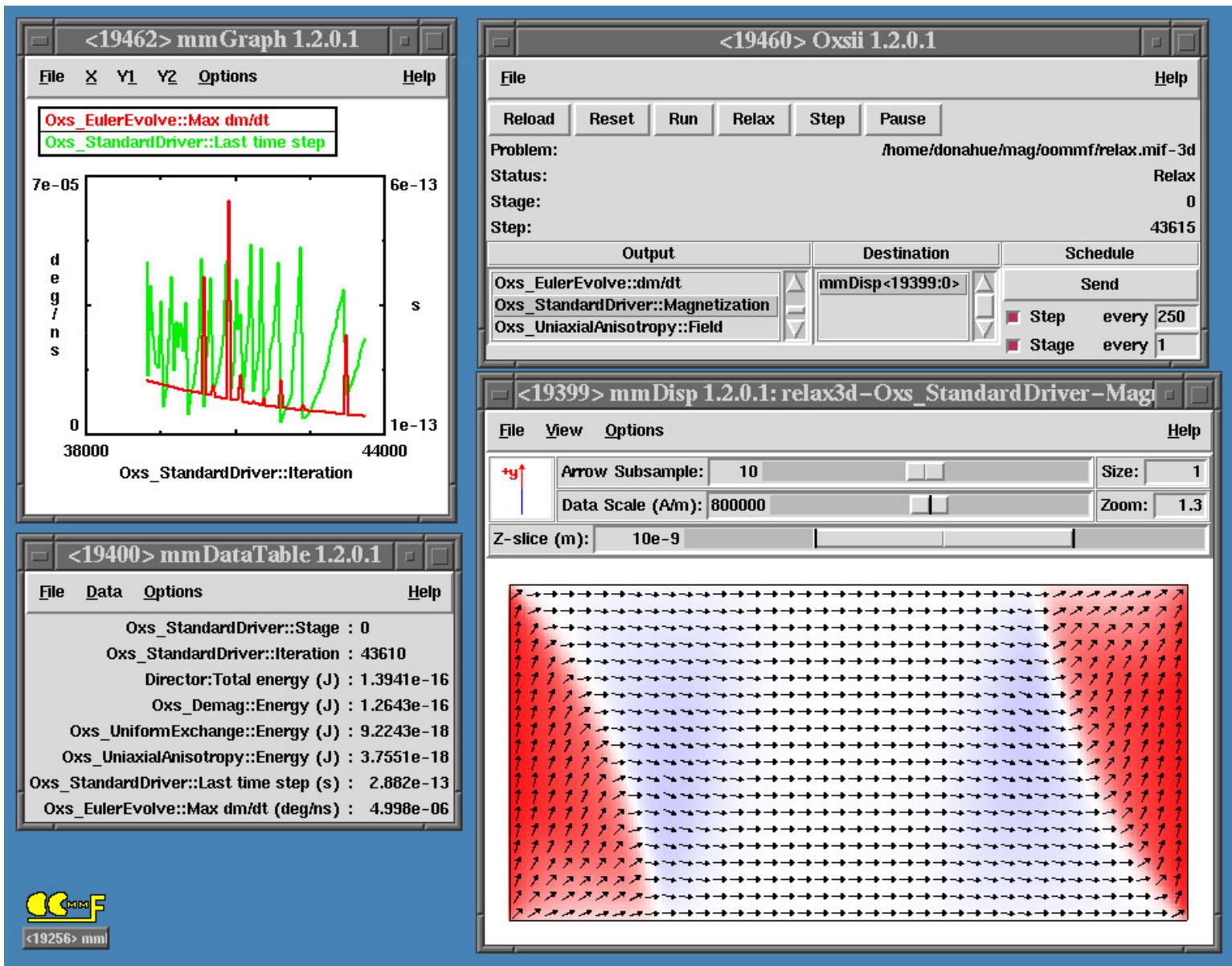


The  
**OOMMF**  
**eXtensible**  
**Solver**

# Remanent Magnetization

$1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \times 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \times 5 \text{ nm}$





## Testbed Systems

Platform	Compilers
AIX	VisualAge C++ (xlC), Gnu gcc
Alpha/Compaq Tru64 UNIX	Compaq C++, Gnu gcc
Alpha/Linux	Compaq C++, Gnu gcc
Alpha/Windows NT	Microsoft Visual C++
HP-UX	aC++
Intel/Linux	Gnu gcc
Intel/Windows NT, 95, 98	Microsoft Visual C++, Cygwin gcc, Borland C++
MIPS/IRIX 6 (SGI)	MIPSpro C++, Gnu gcc
SPARC/Solaris	Sun Workshop C++, Gnu gcc

# Micromagnetic Equations

Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = \frac{-\omega}{1 + \lambda^2} \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} - \frac{\lambda \omega}{(1 + \lambda^2) M_s} \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial E_{\text{density}}}{\partial \mathbf{M}}$$

Energies:

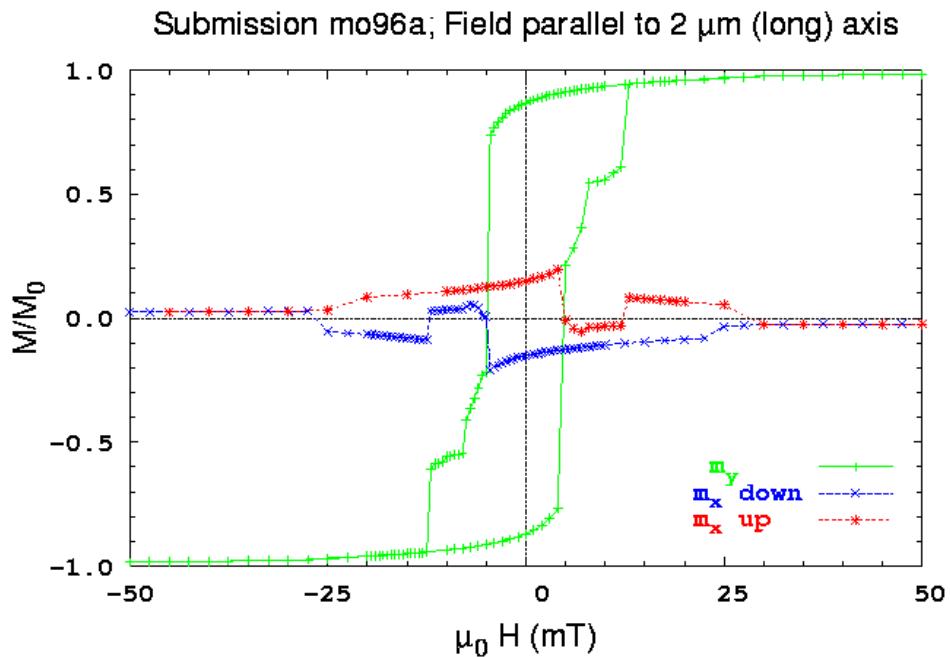
$$E_{\text{exchange}} = \frac{A}{M_s^2} (|\nabla M_x|^2 + |\nabla M_y|^2 + |\nabla M_z|^2)$$

$$E_{\text{anis}} = \frac{K_1}{M_s^4} (M_x^2 M_y^2 + M_y^2 M_z^2 + M_z^2 M_x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{demag}} = & \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} \mathbf{M}(r) \cdot \left[ \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3 r' \right. \\ & \left. - \int_S \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^2 r' \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{Zeeman}} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{H}_{\text{ext}}$$

# Hysteresis Loop Calculations



```
FOR i = 1 to N
    Apply external field i
    WHILE(not equilibrium)
        Take time step
        Calculate energies and fields
    END WHILE(not equilibrium)
END FOR i
```

## Cell-Based Calculations

```
FOR cell = 1 to N
    FOR energy = 1 to M
        cell->CalculateEnergy[energy]
    END FOR energy
END FOR cell
```

## Energy-Based Calculations

```
FOR energy = 1 to M
    FOR cell = 1 to N
        energy->CalculateEnergy[cell]
    END FOR cell
END FOR energy
```

## Advantages to Energy-Based Approach

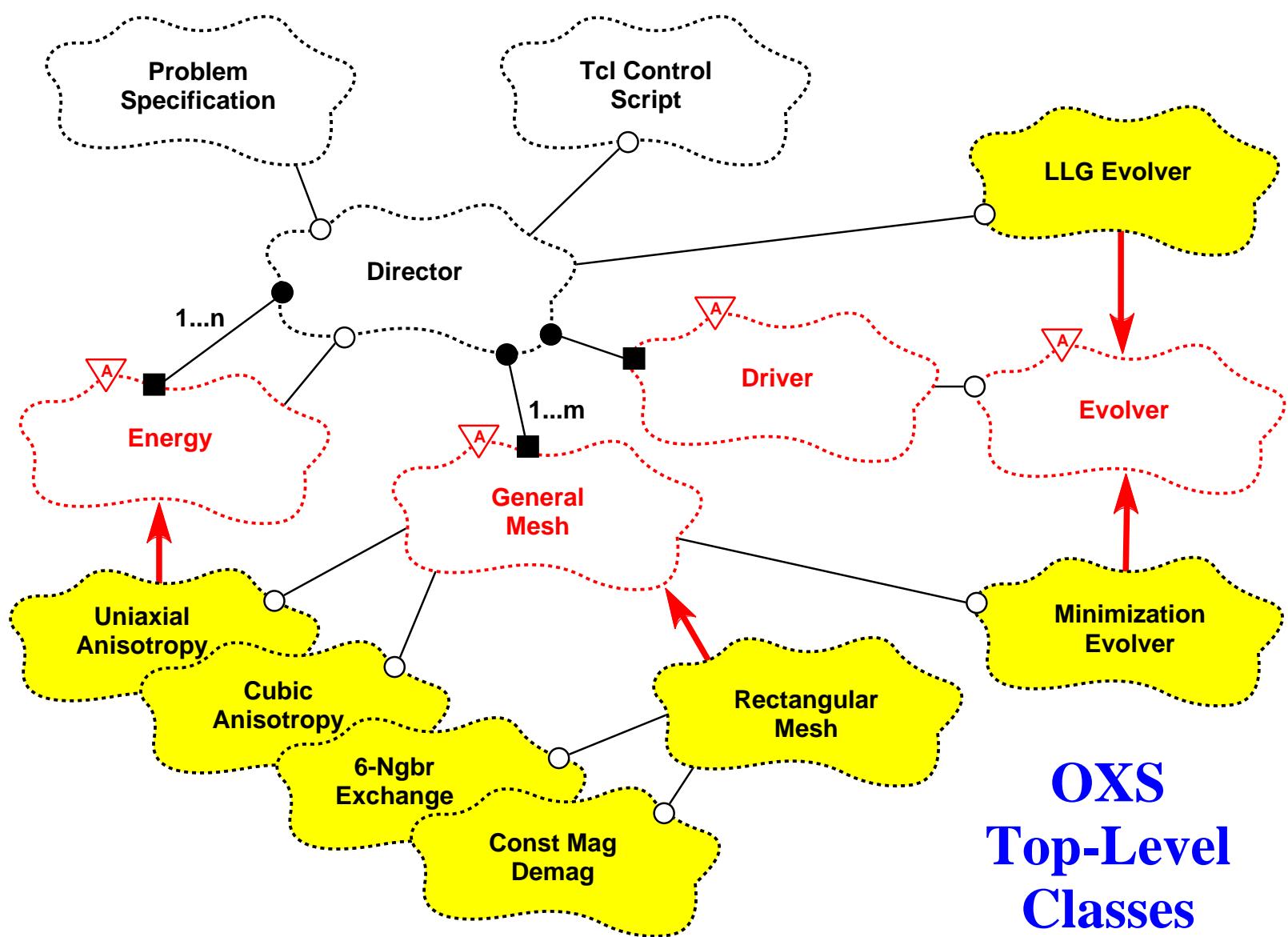
1. Encapsulation of material parameters
2. Efficient demag calculation
3. Typical output requirements
4. Expectations of end users and extension writers

## Disadvantages?

- Exposure of mesh details
- Shared material parameters
- Multiple spin array traversals

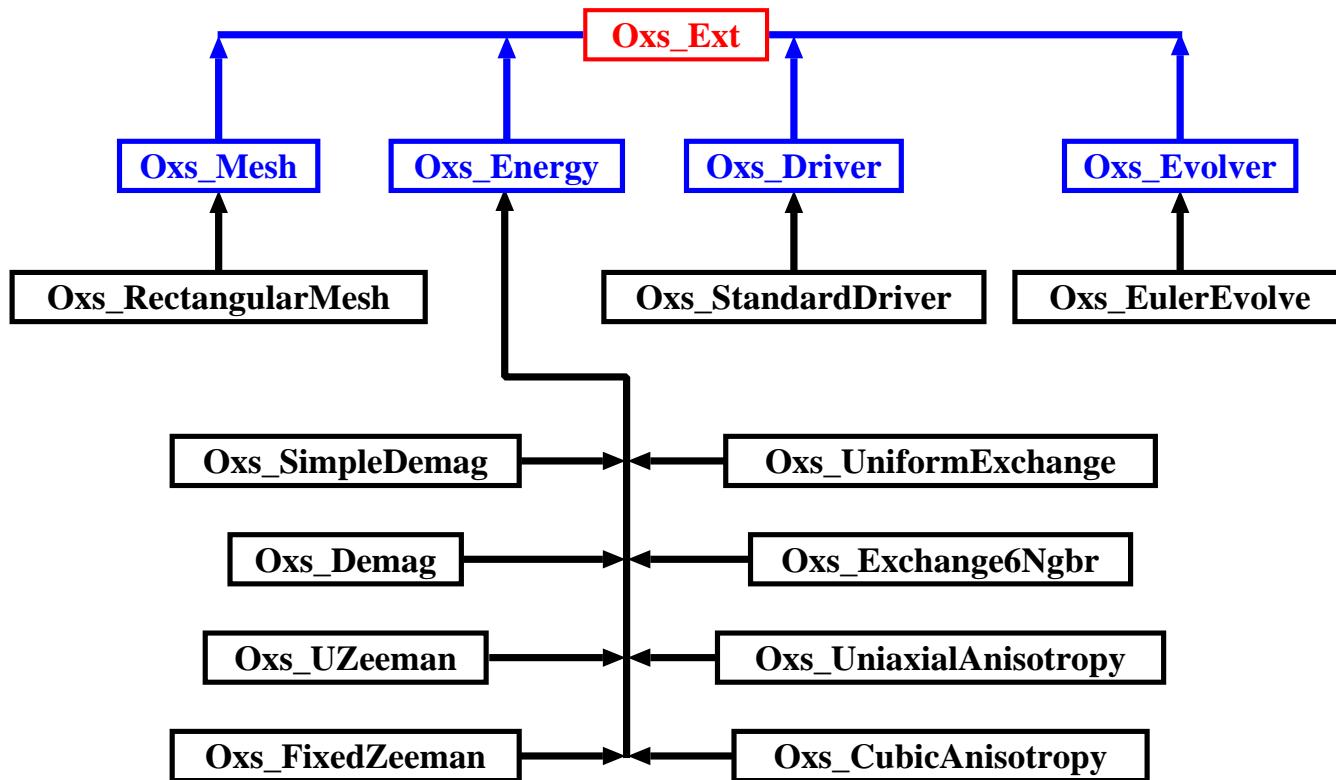
# Mesh Downcasting in Oxs\_Demag

```
void Oxs_Demag::FillCoefficientArrays
    (const Oxs_Mesh* genmesh) const
{ // This routine is conceptually const.
  const Oxs_RectangularMesh* mesh
  = dynamic_cast<const Oxs_RectangularMesh*>(genmesh);
  if(mesh==NULL) {
    string msg=string("Object ")
      + string(genmesh->InstanceName())
      + string(" is not a rectangular mesh.");
    throw Oxs_Ext::Error(msg.c_str());
  }
  ...
}
```

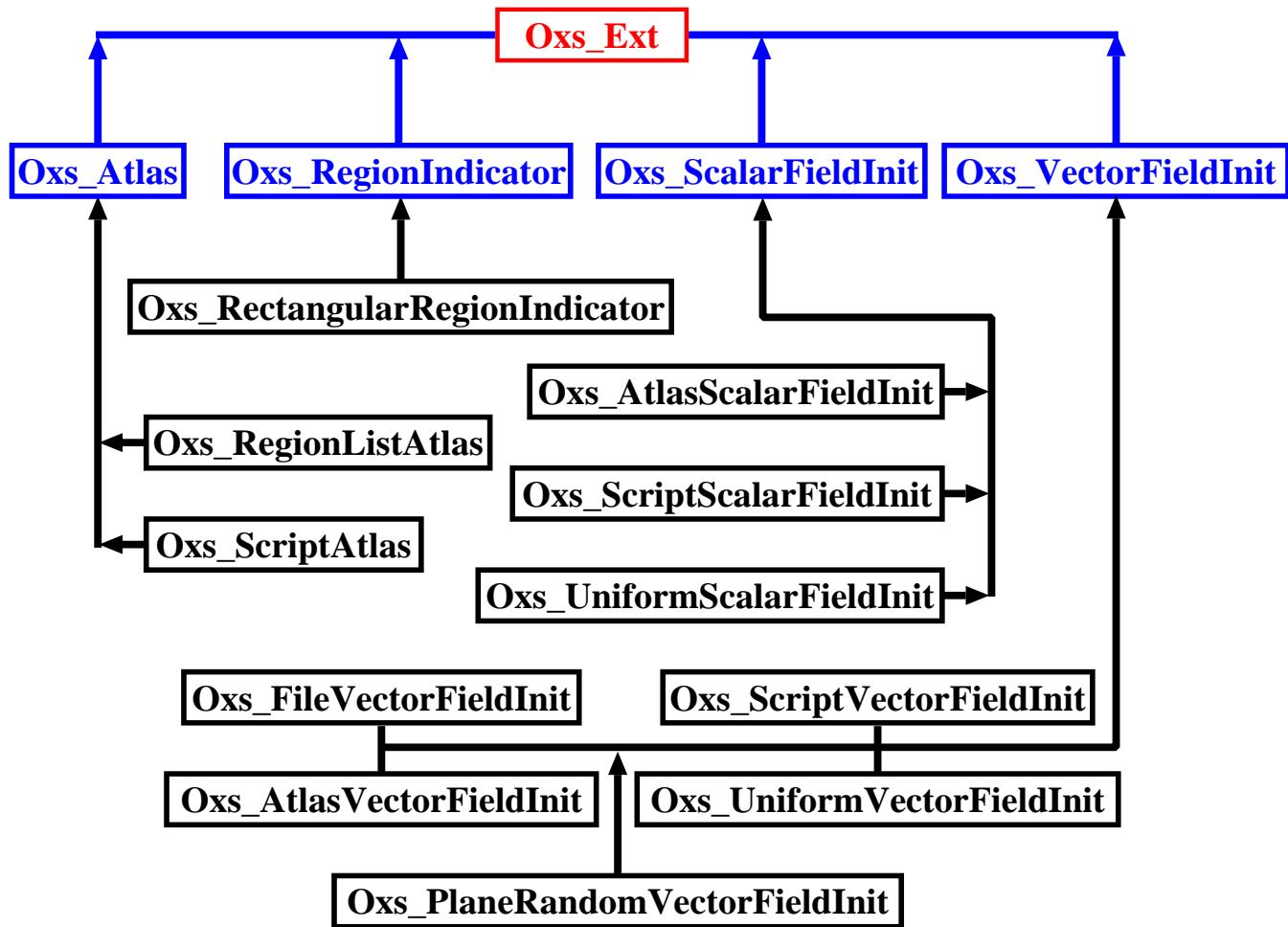


**OXS  
Top-Level  
Classes**

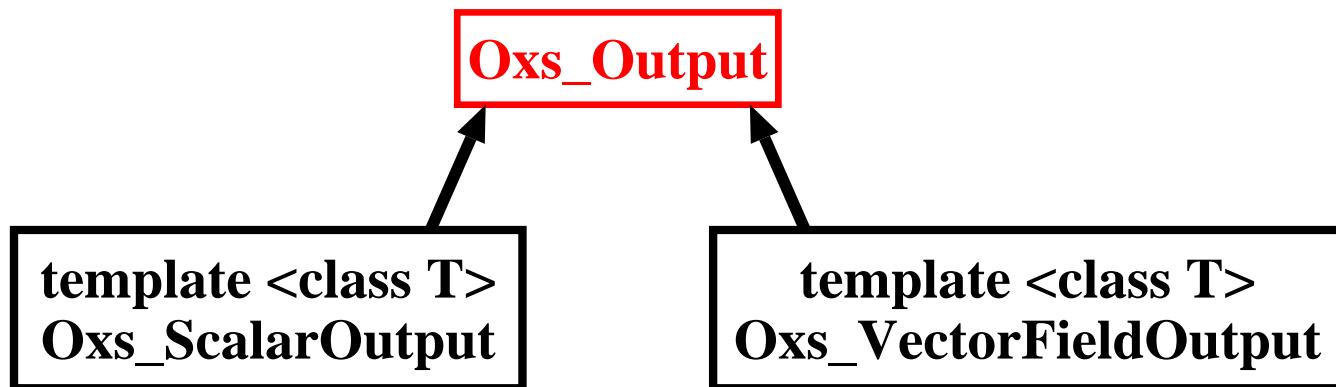
# Oxs\_Ext Main Tree



# Oxs\_Ext Support Tree



# Oxs\_Output Hierarchy



## Sample MIF 2.0 File

```
# MIF 2.0

Specify Oxs_SimpleDemag {}

Specify Oxs_UniformExchange:NiFe {
    A 13e-12
}

Specify Oxs_EulerEvolve {
    alpha 0.5
    start_dm 0.01
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_SectionAtlas:atlas {
    world { Oxs_RectangularSection {
        xrange {1e-9 301e-9}
        yrange {0 200e-9}
        zrange {-1d-9 19e-9}
    } }
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_RectangularMesh:mesh {
    cellsize {10e-9 10e-9 10e-9}
    atlas :atlas
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_UniaxialAnisotropy {
    K1 { Oxs_UniformScalarFieldInit { value 6.2831853e4 } }
    axis { Oxs_RandomVectorFieldInit {
        min_norm 1
        max_norm 1
    } }
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_StandardDriver {
    evolver Oxs_EulerEvolve
    min_timestep 1e-18
    max_timestep 1e-9
    stopping_dm_dt 0.01
    mesh :mesh
    Ms { Oxs_UniformScalarFieldInit { value 8e5 } }
    m0 { Oxs_ScriptVectorFieldInit {
        script {SineSpin 5}
        norm 1
    } }
}
```

```
proc SineSpin { freq x y z xmin ymin  
                 zmin xmax ymax zmax } {  
    global pi  
    set xspan [expr $xmax - $xmin]  
    set mult [expr 2*pi*$freq/$xspan]  
    set vx [expr sin($mult*$x)]  
    set vy [expr cos($mult*$x)]  
    set vz 0  
    return "$vx $vy $vz"  
}
```

## Sample Header File

```
/* FILE: simpleanisotropy.h
 *
 * Simple uniaxial anisotropy, derived from Oxs_Energy class.
 *
 */
#ifndef _OXS_SIMPLEANISOTROPY
#define _OXS_SIMPLEANISOTROPY

#include "energy.h"
#include "meshvalue.h"
#include "simstate.h"
#include "threevector.h"

/* End includes */
```

```
class Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy:public Oxs_Energy {  
private:  
    REAL8m K1;  
    ThreeVector axis;  
public:  
    virtual const char* ClassName() const; // ClassName() is  
    /// automatically generated by the OXS_EXT_REGISTER macro.  
    Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy(const char* name, // Child instance id  
        Oxs_Director* newdtr, // App director  
        Tcl_Interp* safe_interp, // Safe interpreter  
        const char* argstr); // MIF input block parameters  
    virtual ~Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy() {}  
    virtual void GetEnergyAndField(const Oxs_SimState& state,  
        Oxs_MeshValue<REAL8m>& energy,  
        Oxs_MeshValue<ThreeVector>& field) const;  
};  
#endif // _OXS_SIMPLEANISOTROPY
```

## Sample Source Code File

```
// FILE: simpleanisotropy.cc

#include "nb.h"
#include "simpleanisotropy.h"

// Oxs_Ext registration support
OXS_EXT_REGISTER(Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy);

/* End includes */
```

```
// Constructor
Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy::Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy(
    const char* name,      // Child instance id
    Oxs_Director* newdtr, // App director
    Tcl_Interp* safe_interp, // Safe interpreter
    const char* argstr)   // MIF input block parameters
: Oxs_Energy(name,newdtr,safe_interp,argstr)
{
    // Process initialization string
    K1 = GetRealInitValue("K1");
    axis = GetThreeVectorInitValue("axis");
    axis.SetMag(1.0);
    VerifyAllInitArgsUsed();
}
```

```
void Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy::GetEnergyAndField
(const Oxs_SimState& state,
Oxs_MeshValue<REAL8m>& energy,
Oxs_MeshValue<ThreeVector>& field
) const
{
    const Oxs_MeshValue<REAL8m>& Ms_inverse = *(state.Ms_inverse);
    const Oxs_MeshValue<ThreeVector>& spin = state.spin;
    UINT4m size = state.mesh->Size();

    REAL8m field_mult = (2.0/MU0)*K1;
    for(UINT4m i=0;i<size;++i) {
        REAL8m dot = axis*spin[i];
        field[i] = (dot*field_mult*Ms_inverse[i]) * axis;
        energy[i] = -K1*dot*dot;
    }
}
```

## Sample Specify Block

```
Specify Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy {  
    K1 530e3  
    axis { 1 1 0 }  
}
```

## Adding a New Energy Term

1. Copy sample `.h` and `.cc` files to `oommf/app/oxs/local`.
2. Change names.
3. Add new code.
4. Run `pimake`.
5. Add new term to MIF input file.

NB: Modify no files from OOMMF distribution!

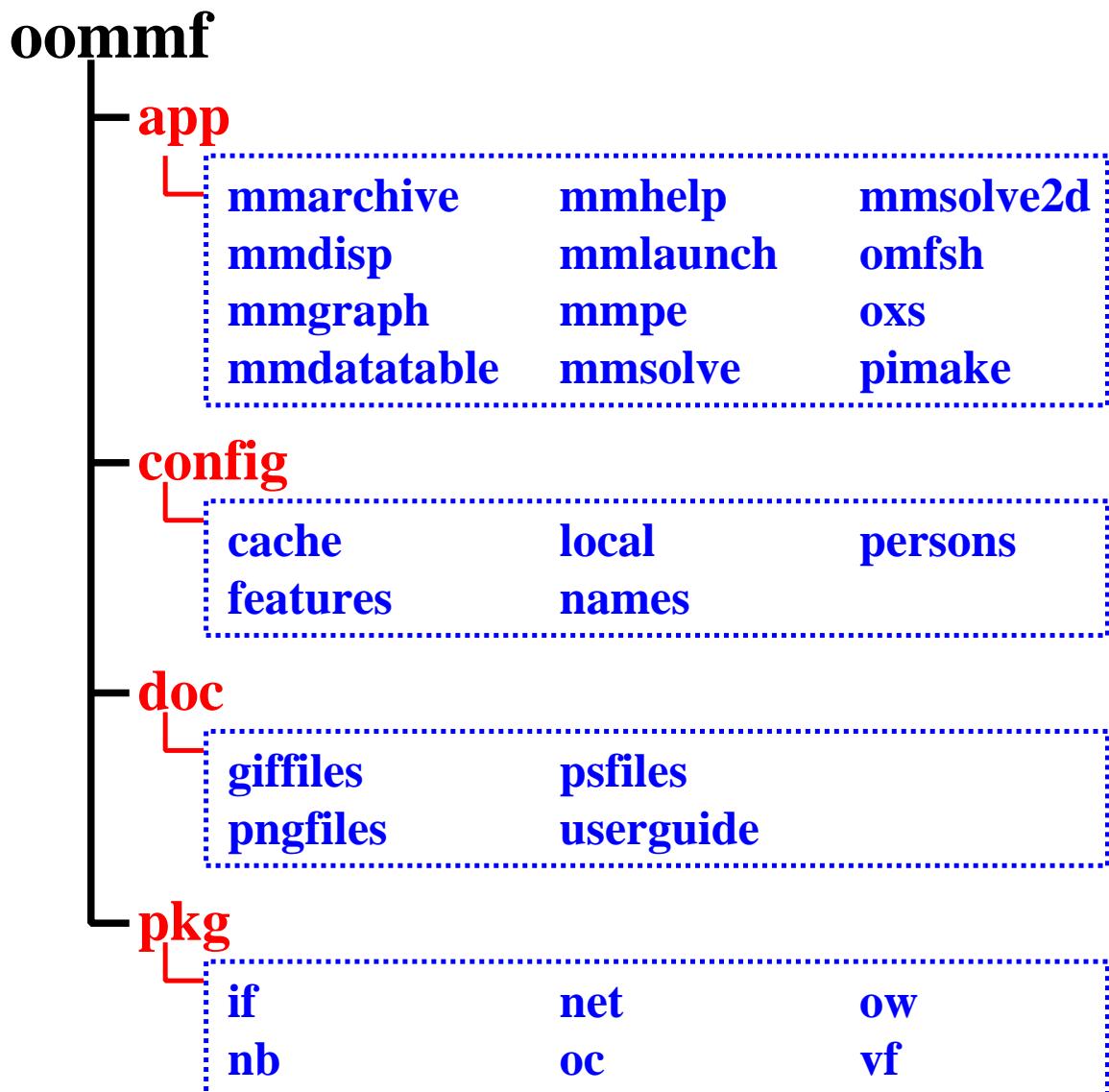
Standard Cubic Anisotropy:

$$E_{\text{anis}} = \frac{K_1}{M_s^4} (M_x^2 M_y^2 + M_y^2 M_z^2 + M_z^2 M_x^2)$$

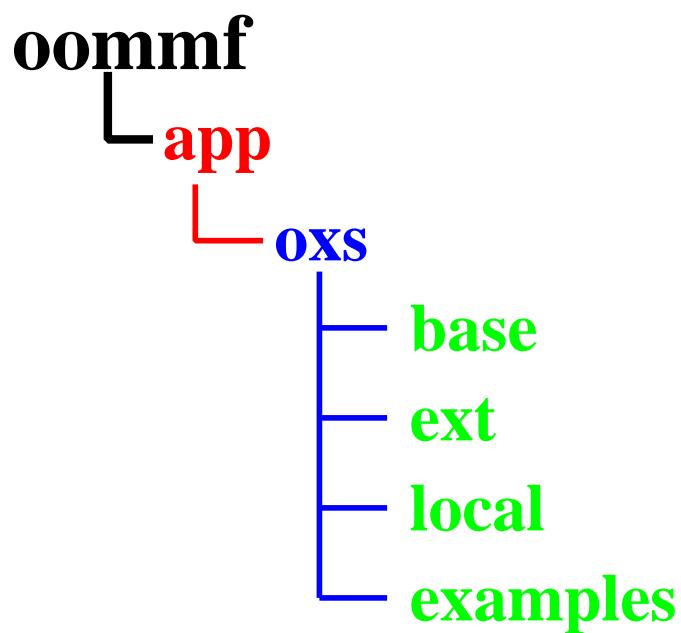
Extended Cubic Anisotropy:

$$E_{\text{anis}} = \frac{K_1}{M_s^4} (M_x^2 M_y^2 + M_y^2 M_z^2 + M_z^2 M_x^2) + \frac{K_2}{M_s^6} (M_x^2 M_y^2 M_z^2)$$

# OOMMF Directory Layout



# OXS Subdirectory Layout



# Web Pages

- Home Page:  
<http://math.nist.gov/~MDonahue/>
- OOMMF:  
<http://math.nist.gov/oommf/>
- $\mu$ MAG:  
<http://www.ctcms.nist.gov/~rdm/mumag.org.html>