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Author(s)	Hayami, Satoru
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Chern insulating state with double- Q ordering wave vectors at the Brillouin zone boundarySatoru Hayami 

Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-0810, Japan

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Magnetic multiple- Q states consisting of multiple spin density waves are a source of unconventional topological spin textures, such as skyrmion and hedgehog. We theoretically investigate a topologically nontrivial double- Q state with a net spin scalar chirality on a two-dimensional square lattice. We find that a double- Q spiral superposition of the ordering wave vectors located at the Brillouin zone boundary gives rise to unconventional noncoplanar spin textures distinct from the skyrmion crystal, the latter of which is defined in the continuum limit. We show that such a double- Q state is stabilized by the interplay among the easy-axis anisotropic interaction, high-harmonic wave-vector interaction, and external magnetic field. Furthermore, the obtained double- Q state becomes a Chern insulating state with a quantum Hall conductivity when the Fermi level is located in the band gaps. Our present results provide another platform to realize topological magnetic states other than skyrmion crystals by focusing on the symmetry of constituent ordering wave vectors in momentum space.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A Chern insulator is one of the insulators in two-dimensional systems without time-reversal symmetry [1]. It is characterized by a topological invariant that is termed a Chern number, which is related to the Hall conductivity σ_{xy} ; σ_{xy} is quantized in the unit of e^2/h when the system is insulating (e is the elementary charge and h is the Planck constant) [2,3]. The Chern number corresponds to the sum of the Berry fluxes of all the two-dimensional plaquettes for the closed torus surface in momentum space. When the Chern insulator is driven by a magnetic order, the Berry fluxes affect the itinerant electron as an auxiliary magnetic field [4–6]. Especially, noncoplanar spin textures with a spin scalar chirality, which is defined by a triple scalar product of spins, $\mathbf{S}_i \cdot (\mathbf{S}_j \times \mathbf{S}_k)$, can be the origin of Berry fluxes even if neither a net magnetization nor relativistic spin-orbit coupling is present [7–9].

In solids, noncoplanar spin textures are often described by a superposition of multiple spin density waves referred to as a multiple- Q state [10]. The Chern insulators have been so far proposed in various noncoplanar spin textures under different lattice structures. One of the typical examples is a triple- Q tetrahedron state on a triangular lattice, which is stabilized by the ring-exchange interaction [11], perfect nesting [12–14], or partial nesting by $(d-2)$ -dimensional connections of the Fermi surfaces [15–19]. Similar multiple- Q states based on the nesting mechanism have been found in other lattice structures, such as tetragonal [20], checkerboard [21], honeycomb [22], and kagome structures [23,24]. In these cases, the multiple- Q ordering wave vectors lie at the high-symmetric points in the Brillouin zone boundary, which indicates short modulation periods of noncoplanar magnetic structures. Another example is a magnetic skyrmion crystal (SkX) with a long-period swirling spin texture [25], which is stabilized by the Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM) interaction [26–32], frustrated exchange interaction [33–39], dipolar exchange interaction [40,41], anisotropic exchange interaction

[42–47], (higher-order) Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yosida interaction (RKKY) [48–59], orbital frustration [60], electric dipolar interaction [61], circularly polarized microwave field [62], and multiple-spin interaction [63,64]. The SkX can become the Chern insulator when the Fermi level lies in the band gap [65–67]. In contrast to the first example, constituent ordering wave vectors of the SkXs are located inside the Brillouin zone so that longer modulation periods occur. In this way, multiple- Q superpositions describe various noncoplanar spin textures depending on magnetic modulation periods.

When considering further possible multiple- Q instability, it is useful to classify the situation based on the symmetry in terms of the constituent ordering wave vectors in momentum space, since multiple- Q states often consist of symmetry-related ordering wave vectors under lattice structures; the double- Q states tend to be favored under the tetragonal lattice structure with fourfold rotational symmetry and the triple- Q states tend to be favored under the hexagonal lattice structure with sixfold rotational symmetry. Specifically, we consider a two-dimensional square-lattice system under the space group $P4/mmm$, where the symmetry of the high-symmetric points and lines for the two-dimensional wave vectors (k_x, k_y) in the Brillouin zone is shown in Fig. 1(a); we set the lattice constant of the square lattice as unity ($a = 1$). When the ordering wave vectors lie at the $\Gamma = (0, 0)$ or $M = (\pi, \pi)$ point belonging to the D_{4h} symmetry, there is no multiple- Q instability owing to no symmetry-related wave vectors in the Brillouin zone. Meanwhile, when considering the $X = (\pi, 0)$ point so that the symmetry of the wave vector is lowered to D_{2h} , the $(0, \pi)$ point corresponds to the symmetry-related wave vectors via the fourfold rotational operation invariant under the square lattice. In this case, a coplanar double- Q state with the ordering wave vectors $(\pi, 0)$ and $(0, \pi)$ in Fig. 1(b) can be realized depending on the electronic band structure [17,68–72]. Moreover, further low-symmetric wave vectors $(u, 0)$ and $(0, u)$ [(u, u) and $(-u, u)$] for $0 < u < \pi$

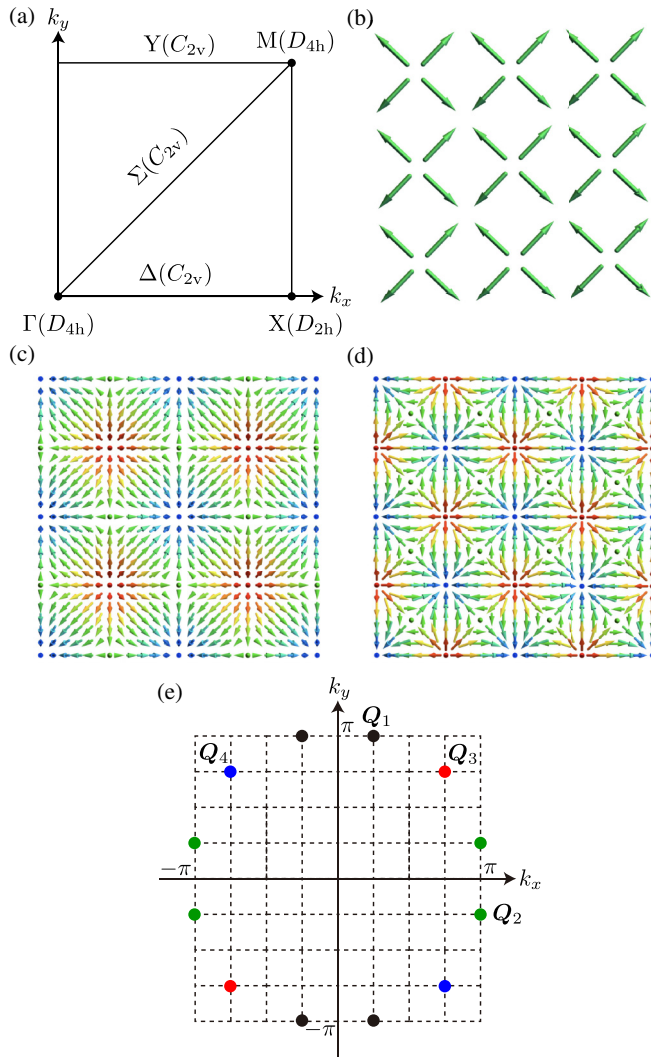


FIG. 1. (a) High-symmetric points and lines of the two-dimensional square lattice in momentum (k_x - k_y) space under the space group $P4/mmm$: $\Gamma = (0, 0)$, $X = (\pi, 0)$, $M = (\pi, \pi)$, $\Sigma = (u, u)$, $\Delta = (u, 0)$, and $Y = (u, \pi)$ for $0 < u < \pi$. The point-group symmetry in each point and line is also shown. (b) The double- Q structure consisting of the ordering wave vectors at the X point. [(c) and (d)] The square skyrmion crystal consisting of the double- Q ordering wave vectors on the (c) Δ and (d) Σ lines. The red, blue, and green arrows represent the positive, negative, and zero z components of the spin moments. (e) The ordering wave vectors in the model in Eq. (1). The circles drawn by the same color represent the equivalent wave vector.

on the Δ (Σ) line belonging to the C_{2v} symmetry also gives rise to the double- Q SkX in both noncentrosymmetric and centrosymmetric structures, as shown in Fig. 1(c) [Fig. 1(d)]: The DM interaction plays an important role for the former [73], while the frustrated exchange interaction [40,74,75], multiple-spin (many-body) interaction [76–79], the staggered DM interaction [80], and other effects [81] are important for the latter. These studies provide a microscopic understanding of the SkX-hosting materials, such as GdRu_2Si_2 [59,82–87] and EuAl_4 [88–95].

In the present study, we investigate further topologically nontrivial multiple- Q instability by considering other symmetries of ordering wave vectors in momentum space. We here focus on the multiple- Q states with the ordering wave vectors on the $Y = (\pi, u)$ and (u, π) lines at the Brillouin zone boundary in Fig. 1(a). Although the wave vectors on the Y line have the same symmetry as those on the Δ and Σ lines, we find that a double- Q magnetic chiral ($2Q$ MC) state with a different nontrivial topological spin texture from the conventional square SkX appears in this case. Although the obtained spin texture is totally distinct from the SkX, it exhibits a uniform scalar chirality similar to the SkX. We show that the synergy among the easy-axis anisotropic interaction, high-harmonic wave-vector interaction, and external magnetic field plays an important role in stabilizing the $2Q$ MC state. Furthermore, this state becomes the Chern insulating state when considering the itinerant electron degree of freedom; the Hall conductivity is quantized as an integer. Our results provide a possibility of exotic multiple- Q states by taking into account the symmetry of the constituent ordering wave vectors in momentum space.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II, we introduce the spin and itinerant electron models on the square lattice and outline the numerical method based on the simulated annealing. In Sec. III, we show the ground-state phase diagram of the model and describe the details of the obtained spin and scalar chirality textures. In Sec. IV, we show that the $2Q$ MC state corresponds to the magnetic Chern insulator with the quantized Hall conductance once the Fermi level lies in the band gap. In Sec. V, we present a summary of this paper. In the Appendix, we show the magnetic phase diagram in the absence of the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction in order to compare the phase diagram in Sec. III.

II. MODEL AND METHOD

A. Localized spin model

We calculate the ground-state spin configuration by considering an effective spin model with the momentum-resolved interaction [10], which is given by

$$\mathcal{H} = -2J \sum_{\nu=1,2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{I^A}{2}\right) \sum_{\eta=x,y} S_{\mathcal{Q}_\nu}^\eta S_{-\mathcal{Q}_\nu}^\eta + (1+I^A) S_{\mathcal{Q}_\nu}^z S_{-\mathcal{Q}_\nu}^z \right] - 2J' \sum_{\nu=3,4} S_{\mathcal{Q}_\nu} \cdot S_{-\mathcal{Q}_\nu} - H \sum_i S_i^z, \quad (1)$$

where $S_{\mathcal{Q}_\nu}$ is the \mathcal{Q}_ν component of the spin moment; \mathcal{Q}_ν is the ordering wave vectors for $\nu = 1-4$ and $S_{\mathcal{Q}_\nu}$ is derived from the Fourier transform of the classical localized spin S_i with fixed length $|S_i| = 1$. The first term represents the bilinear exchange interaction at the dominant wave-vector channels \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 ; we set $\mathcal{Q}_1 = (\pi/4, \pi)$ and $\mathcal{Q}_2 = (\pi, -\pi/4)$ so that they are located on the Y line at the Brillouin zone boundary in Fig. 1(a) by implicitly considering competing exchange interactions in real space or Fermi surface nesting by \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 . It is noted that \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 are connected by the fourfold rotational symmetry of the square lattice, as shown in Fig. 1(e). We introduce the easy-axis anisotropic exchange interaction $I^A > 0$ in order to enhance the multiple- Q instability [34–36]. We set $J = 1$ as the energy unit of the model.

The second term represents the bilinear exchange interaction in the different wave-vector channels at $\mathbf{Q}_3 = (3\pi/4, 3\pi/4)$ and $\mathbf{Q}_4 = (-3\pi/4, 3\pi/4)$. The choice of \mathbf{Q}_3 and \mathbf{Q}_4 is owing to the relation satisfying $\mathbf{Q}_3 = -\mathbf{Q}_1 + \mathbf{Q}_2$ and $\mathbf{Q}_4 = \mathbf{Q}_1 + \mathbf{Q}_2$ except for the difference by reciprocal lattice vector; see Fig. 1(e). Thus, \mathbf{Q}_3 and \mathbf{Q}_4 are regarded as the high-harmonic wave vectors of \mathbf{Q}_1 and \mathbf{Q}_2 , whose magnitude is determined by the competing exchange interactions in real space or Fermi surface structure so as to satisfy the relation $J' < J$. It was shown that the interaction at such high-harmonic wave vectors plays an important role in stabilizing the multiple- Q states including the square SkX [75,78,96,97]. We set $J' = 0.6J$ in the following analysis. We show the result for $J' = 0$ in the Appendix, where no multiple- Q instability occurs in the phase diagram. The third term represents the Zeeman coupling in the presence of an external magnetic field along the z direction.

The optimal spin configurations of the model in Eq. (1) with changing I^A and H are obtained by the numerically simulated annealing. For a system size with $N = 16^2$ under the periodic boundary condition, we perform Monte Carlo simulations while decreasing the temperature in the following manner. We start from a random spin configuration at a high temperature $T_0 = 1.5$ and reduce the temperature at the rate of $\alpha = 0.999999$ to the final temperature $T = 0.0001$. At each temperature, we update all the spins one by one in real space based on the standard single-spin-flip Metropolis algorithm. Finally, we perform 10^5 – 10^6 Monte Carlo sweeps for thermalization and measurements. We also start the simulations from the spin patterns obtained at low temperatures to determine the phase boundaries between different magnetic states.

In order to identify each magnetic phase, we compute spin and chirality quantities. In the spin sector, we calculate the spin structure factor, which is given by

$$S_s^{\eta\eta}(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i,j} S_i^\eta S_j^\eta e^{iq \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)}, \quad (2)$$

where $\eta = x, y, z$; \mathbf{r}_i is the position vector at site i ; and \mathbf{q} is the wave vector. For the in-plane spin component, we use $S_s^\perp(\mathbf{q}) = S_s^{xx}(\mathbf{q}) + S_s^{yy}(\mathbf{q})$. We also compute the \mathbf{Q}_v component of magnetic moments as

$$m_{\mathbf{Q}_v}^\eta = \sqrt{\frac{S_s^{\eta\eta}(\mathbf{Q}_v)}{N}}. \quad (3)$$

The net magnetization is given by

$$M^\eta = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i S_i^\eta. \quad (4)$$

In the chiral sector, the scalar chirality is given by

$$\chi^{\text{sc}} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_i \sum_{\delta, \delta' = \pm 1} \delta \delta' \mathbf{S}_i \cdot (\mathbf{S}_{i+\delta\hat{x}} \times \mathbf{S}_{i+\delta'\hat{y}}), \quad (5)$$

where \hat{x} (\hat{y}) represents a shift by lattice constant in the x (y) direction.

In the following, we distinguish the obtained states in terms of the \mathbf{Q}_1 and \mathbf{Q}_2 components of the magnetic moments without referring to the \mathbf{Q}_3 and \mathbf{Q}_4 components, since the energy contribution from the \mathbf{Q}_1 and \mathbf{Q}_2 channels is much

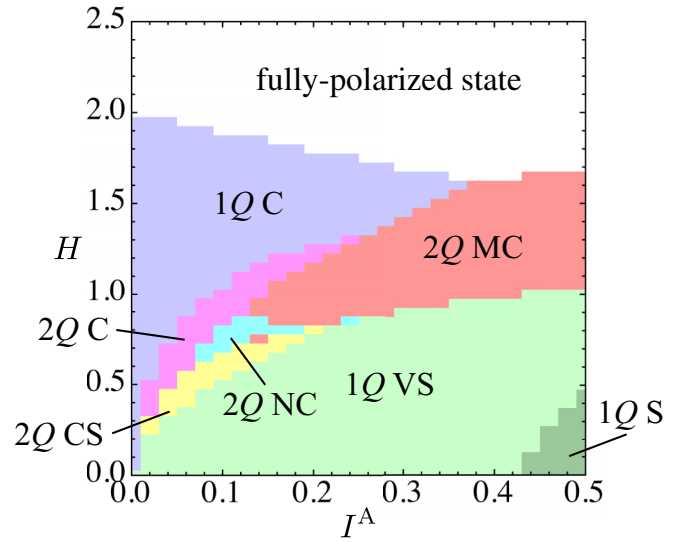


FIG. 2. Ground-state phase diagram of the model in Eq. (1) on the square lattice, which is obtained by the simulated annealing at $J' = 0.6$. The horizontal axis represents the easy-axis anisotropic interaction I^A , while the vertical axis represents the external magnetic field along the z direction. 1 Q and 2 Q denote the single- Q and double- Q states, respectively. VS, S, C, CS, NC, and MC denote the vertical spiral, sinusoidal, conical, chiral stripe, nonchiral, and magnetic chiral states, respectively.

larger than that from the \mathbf{Q}_3 and \mathbf{Q}_4 channels; we term a state with nonzero $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_1}^\eta)^2$ or $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_2}^\eta)^2$ as a single- Q state and that with both nonzero $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_1}^\eta)^2$ and $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_2}^\eta)^2$ as a double- Q state irrespective of the presence/absence of $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_3}^\eta)^2$ and $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_4}^\eta)^2$.

B. Itinerant electron model

We analyze the band structure by considering the spin-charge coupled Hamiltonian, which is given by

$$\mathcal{H} = -t \sum_{i,j,\sigma} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger c_{j\sigma} + J_K \sum_i \mathbf{S}_i \cdot \mathbf{S}_i, \quad (6)$$

where $c_{i\sigma}^\dagger$ ($c_{i\sigma}$) is a creation (annihilation) operator of an itinerant electron at site i and spin σ . The first term denotes the hopping of itinerant electrons between the nearest-neighbor sites on the square lattice and the second term denotes the onsite exchange coupling between itinerant electron spins $\mathbf{S}_i = (1/2) \sum_{\sigma, \sigma'} c_{i\sigma}^\dagger \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\sigma\sigma'} c_{i\sigma'}$ and localized spins \mathbf{S}_i with coupling constant J_K , where $\boldsymbol{\sigma} = (\sigma^x, \sigma^y, \sigma^z)$ is the vector of Pauli matrices. We substitute the spin configuration obtained by the simulated annealing to the spin model in Eq. (1) into \mathbf{S}_i . We set $t = 1$ as the energy unit of the model in Eq. (6) and consider the strong-coupling regime by taking $J_K = 100$.

III. MAGNETIC PHASE DIAGRAM

Figure 2 shows the ground-state spin configuration of the spin model in Eq. (1) in the plane of I^A and H . The phase diagram includes seven phases in addition to the fully polarized state with $S_i^z = (0, 0, 1)$, which appears in the high-field region. A phase sequence for $I^A = 0$ or $H = 0$ is simple; the single- Q conical spiral (1 Q C) state, whose spiral plane lies

on the xy plane, is stabilized for $H \lesssim 2$ when $I^A = 0$, whereas the single- Q vertical spiral (1 Q VS) and single- Q sinusoidal (1 Q S) states appear depending on I^A . The spiral plane of the 1 Q VS state includes the z direction, where the in-plane direction is arbitrary owing to the absence of the in-plane magnetic anisotropy like the bond-dependent anisotropy. The 1 Q S state is represented by the single- Q sinusoidal modulation along the z direction. When taking into account both I^A and H , one finds that various double- Q states are stabilized in the phase diagram.

Among the double- Q states, the 2 Q MC state is the only state to have a nonzero net spin scalar chirality, which indicates that this 2 Q MC state corresponds to a topologically nontrivial state. Thus, we mainly describe the details of the 2 Q MC state in the following.

Figures 3(a)–3(c) show the H dependence of the uniform magnetization M^η and the scalar chirality χ^{sc} , \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 components of squared magnetic moments $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_{1,2}}^\eta)^2$, and \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 components of squared magnetic moments $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_{3,4}}^\eta)^2$ for $\eta = \perp, z$ at $I^A = 0.2$, respectively. We here show the data in each ordered state by appropriately sorting $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_v}^\eta)^2$ for better readability. In the low-field region, the 1 Q VS state is stabilized, whose spin configuration in real space and the spin structure factor in momentum space are shown in Figs. 4(a) and 5(a), respectively. Since the dominant interaction in the model is the $\mathcal{Q}_{1,2}$ channel, the 1 Q VS state exhibits a single- Q structure at \mathcal{Q}_1 or \mathcal{Q}_2 . In Fig. 4(a), the staggered alignment of the spins is found along the x direction in real space owing to the ordering wave vector $\mathcal{Q}_2 = (\pi, -\pi/4)$, which is consistent with the peak structure in momentum space in Fig. 5(a). It is noted that $\mathcal{Q}_2 = (\pi, -\pi/4)$ is identical to $(\pi, \pi/4)$, $(-\pi, \pi/4)$, and $(-\pi, -\pi/4)$ via the translation by the reciprocal lattice vector. The small intensity at $3\mathcal{Q}_2 = (\pi, \pm 3\pi/4)$ is owing to the elliptical modulation of the spiral plane that arises from the easy-axis anisotropic interaction I^A and/or the magnetic field H .

When H is increased, the 1 Q VS state continuously changes into the double- Q chiral stripe (2 Q CS) state. Similarly to the 1 Q VS state, the 2 Q CS state is mainly characterized by the vertical spiral structure with \mathcal{Q}_2 , as shown in Fig. 3(b). Meanwhile, in contrast to the 1 Q VS state, the \mathcal{Q}_1 component of the magnetic moments, $m_{\mathcal{Q}_1}^\perp$, is slightly induced, as shown in Fig. 5(b); it is noted that the state with the dominant \mathcal{Q}_1 and subdominant \mathcal{Q}_2 modulations has the same energy [Fig. 3(b)]. This anisotropic double- Q superposition leads to the noncoplanar spin structure, as shown by the real-space spin configuration in Fig. 4(b), although the scalar chirality shows a finite- q component rather than the uniform one. This is why this state is called the chiral stripe state, whose similar spin textures have been found in itinerant magnets and anisotropic magnets [98–100]. It is noted that the 2 Q CS state has the amplitude of $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_3}^\perp)^2 = (m_{\mathcal{Q}_4}^\perp)^2$ in Figs. 3(c) and 5(b), which indicates that the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction contributes to their stabilization. Indeed, the 2 Q CS state vanishes for $J' = 0$, as discussed in the Appendix.

Further increment of H in the 2 Q CS state drives the phase transition to the 2 Q MC state with jumps of M^z and χ^{sc} , as shown in Fig. 3(a). The 2 Q MC state is characterized by the double- Q structure with the same intensity at \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 in

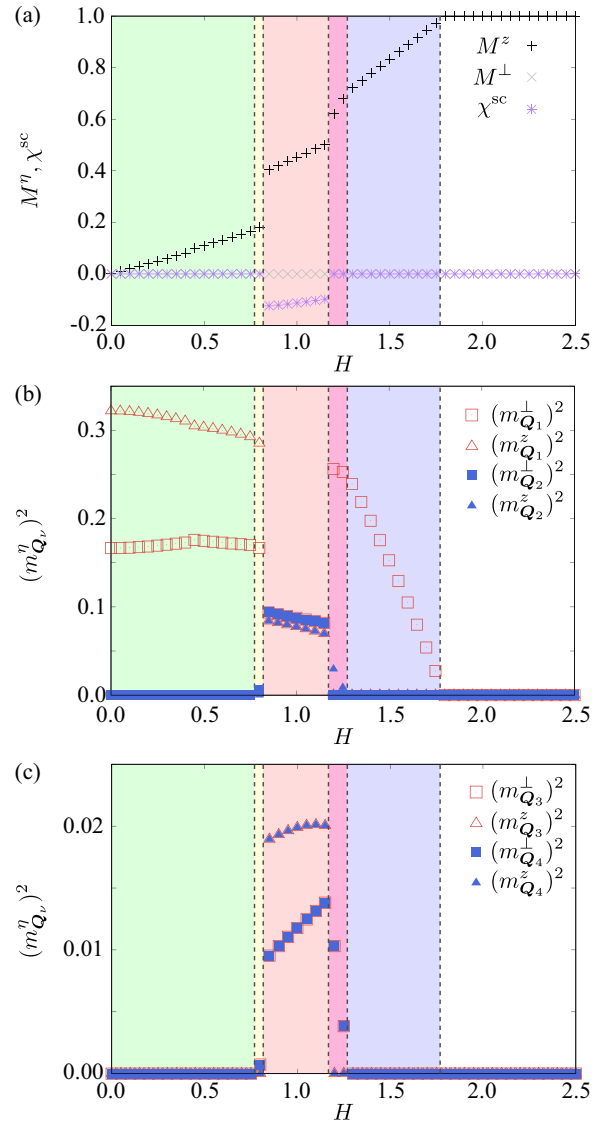


FIG. 3. H dependence of (a) the magnetization M^η and the scalar chirality χ^{sc} , (b) \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 components of squared magnetic moments $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_{1,2}}^\eta)^2$, and (c) \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 components of squared magnetic moments $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_{3,4}}^\eta)^2$ for $\eta = \perp, z$ at $I^A = 0.2$. The vertical dashed lines represent the phase boundaries between different spin states.

each spin component, as shown in Figs. 3(b) and 5(c), i.e., $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_1}^\perp)^2 = (m_{\mathcal{Q}_2}^\perp)^2$ and $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_1}^z)^2 = (m_{\mathcal{Q}_2}^z)^2$. In addition, this state has the same intensity at \mathcal{Q}_3 and \mathcal{Q}_4 , i.e., $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_3}^\perp)^2 = (m_{\mathcal{Q}_4}^\perp)^2$ and $(m_{\mathcal{Q}_3}^z)^2 = (m_{\mathcal{Q}_4}^z)^2$, as shown in Fig. 3(c). These features are the same as those in the square SkX [96]. On the other hand, the real-space spin configuration is totally different from the SkX, as shown in Fig. 4(c); there are no skyrmion cores with $S_i^z = -1$ and the spin variations between the adjacent sites seem to be discrete rather than continuous, which makes it difficult to calculate the skyrmion number defined in the continuum limit. Nevertheless, this state exhibits uniform scalar chirality, as shown by the real-space scalar chirality configuration in Fig. 6(a), where the negative net component is found. It is noted that the state with the positive scalar chirality has the same energy as that with the negative one owing to the absence

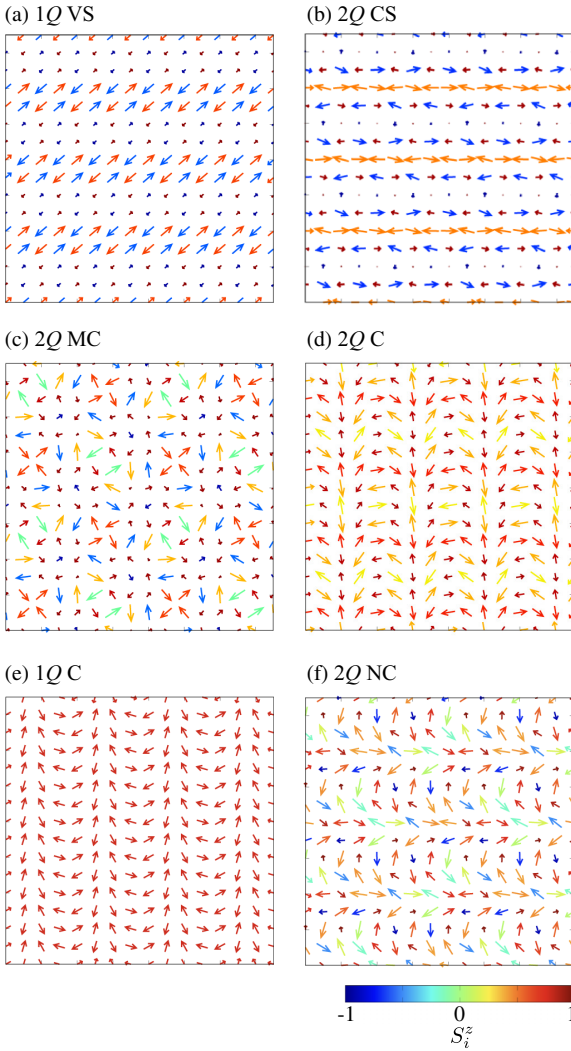


FIG. 4. Real-space spin configurations in (a) the $1Q$ VS state at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 0$, (b) the $2Q$ CS state at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 0.8$, (c) the $2Q$ MC state at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 1$, (d) the $2Q$ C state at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 1.2$, (e) the $1Q$ C state at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 1.4$, and (f) the $2Q$ NC state at $I^A = 0.1$ and $H = 0.7$. The arrows represent the direction of the in-plane spin and the color shows its z component.

of the in-plane magnetic anisotropy, which leads to a degeneracy of the spiral helicity; such a degeneracy can be lifted by considering the in-plane bond-dependent anisotropy for the Q_1 – Q_4 components, which is allowed under the tetragonal symmetry [101,102]. Reflecting a nonzero net scalar chirality, the $2Q$ MC state shows nonzero Berry curvature in the band structure; it becomes the Chern insulator when the Fermi level is located in the band gap, as discussed in Sec. IV.

The emergence of the $2Q$ MC state is attributed to the interplay between the easy-axis magnetic anisotropy I^A and the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction J' in the external magnetic field, which is common to the SkX [96]; the stability region of the $2Q$ MC state extends for larger I^A and J' . Their difference is only found in the real-space spin texture that originates from the different positions of the constituent ordering wave vectors in the Brillouin zone; the $2Q$ MC state is constructed by the double- Q superposition of the ordering

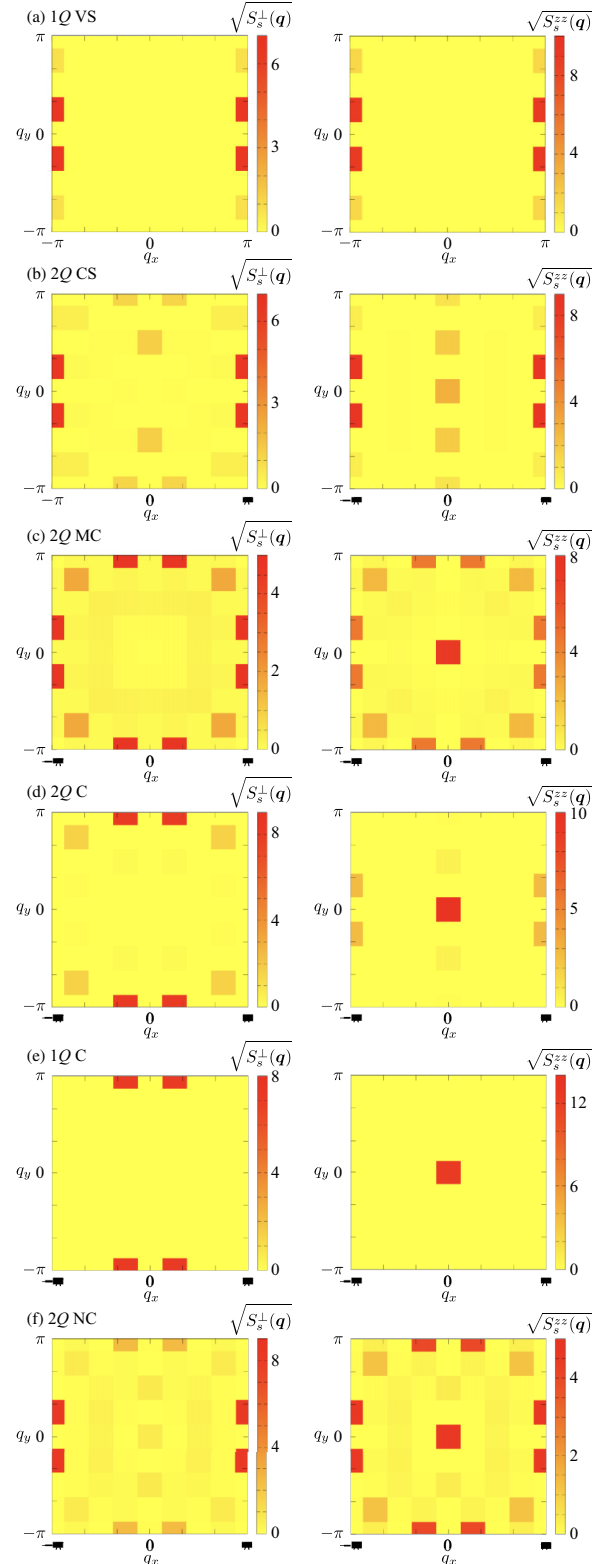


FIG. 5. The square root of the (left panel) xy and (right panel) z components of the spin structure factor in the first Brillouin zone in each phase in Fig. 4. The model parameters are the same as those in Fig. 4.

wave vectors on the Y line in the Brillouin zone in Fig. 1, while the SkX is constructed by the superposition of the wave vectors on the Δ or Σ line. From these results, one finds that

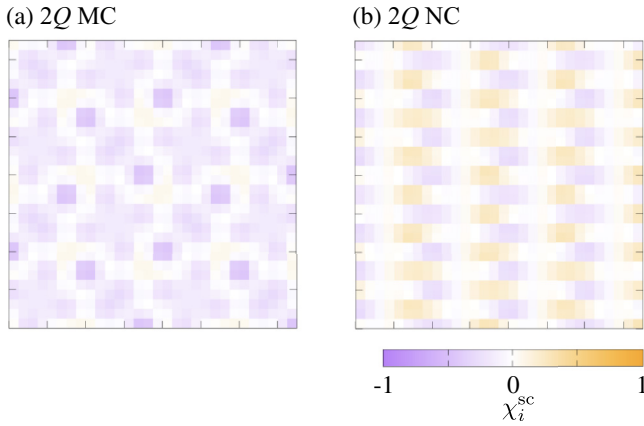


FIG. 6. Real-space scalar chirality configurations in (a) the $2Q$ MC state at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 1$ and (b) the $2Q$ NC state at $I^A = 0.1$ and $H = 0.7$.

there is a chance of realizing the $2Q$ MC state by similar microscopic interactions so as to stabilize the SkX, such as the frustrated exchange interaction [40,74,75] and multiple-spin (many-body) interaction [76–78], once the ordering wave vectors lie on the Y line.

The $2Q$ MC state turns into the double- Q conical ($2Q$ C) state with jumps of M^z and χ^{sc} . The $2Q$ C state is characterized by the conical spiral modulation with the \mathbf{Q}_1 component and the z -directional sinusoidal modulation with the \mathbf{Q}_2 component, as shown in Figs. 3(b) and 5(d). Similarly to the other double- Q states, there is an intensity of magnetic moments at \mathbf{Q}_3 and \mathbf{Q}_4 in order to gain the energy by J' , as shown in Fig. 3(c). This state also accompanies the chirality density wave with the \mathbf{Q}_2 component owing to the noncoplanar spin structure arising from the double- Q superposition [Fig. 4(d)]. $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_{2,3,4}}^\eta)^2$ becomes smaller as H increases and vanishes when the phase transition to the $1Q$ C state occurs. The spin configuration and spin structure factor of the $1Q$ C state are shown in Figs. 4(e) and 5(e), respectively. Finally, the $1Q$ C state continuously changes into the fully polarized state.

For small I^A , the double- Q nonchiral ($2Q$ NC) state appears in the intermediate-field region instead of the $2Q$ MC state. Figures 7(a)–7(c) show the H dependence of magnetization and \mathbf{Q}_ν components of the magnetic moments at $I^A = 0.1$, where the $2Q$ NC state appears between the $2Q$ CS and $2Q$ C states. This state is characterized by an anisotropic double- Q state including the high-harmonic wave-vector modulation similar to the $2Q$ CS and $2Q$ C states, as shown in Figs. 5(f), 7(b), and 7(c). The real-space spin texture in Fig. 4(f) seems to be a complicated noncoplanar spin texture, but there is no net scalar chirality in the magnetic unit cell, as shown in Fig. 6(b).

IV. TOPOLOGICALLY NONTRIVIAL ELECTRONIC STATE

We discuss the electronic structure of the $2Q$ MC state with nonzero scalar chirality by adopting the tight-binding model in Eq. (6) in Sec. II B. First, we discuss the band structure for bulk in the $2Q$ MC state in Sec. IV A. Then, we present the edge state arising from the nontrivial topological spin texture in Sec. IV B.

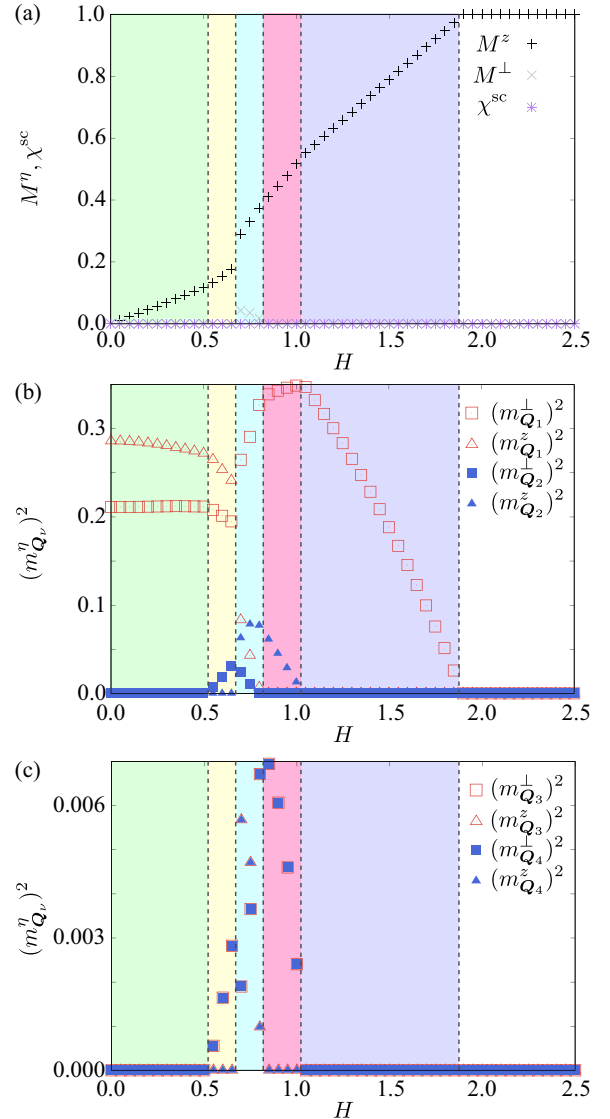


FIG. 7. H dependence of (a) M^η and χ^{sc} , (b) $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_{1,2}}^\eta)^2$, and (c) $(m_{\mathbf{Q}_{3,4}}^\eta)^2$ for $\eta = \perp, z$ at $I^A = 0.1$. The vertical dashed lines represent the phase boundaries between different spin states.

A. Band structure

We investigate the electronic band dispersion of the tight-binding model in Eq. (6) in the presence of the $2Q$ MC spin texture. We use the spin configuration of the $2Q$ MC state, which is obtained at $I^A = 0.2$ and $H = 0.85$ by the simulated annealing in Sec. III; the real-space spin configuration in the 8×8 magnetic unit cell is shown in Fig. 8(a).

We plot the band structure of the $2Q$ MC state in Fig. 8(c) for the high-symmetric lines in the magnetic Brillouin zone in Fig. 8(b). Here, we only show 64 of total 128 bands; the other 64 bands are located around $E \sim 50$ (E is the energy). Although almost all of the bands are entangled with each other, some bands are disentangled from the others. In order to focus on the topological property of the $2Q$ MC state, we examine the $1/8$ - and $3/8$ -filling cases, where the 16th and 48th bands from the lowest energy level are drawn in red and blue in Fig. 8(c), respectively. The magnitude of the band gap

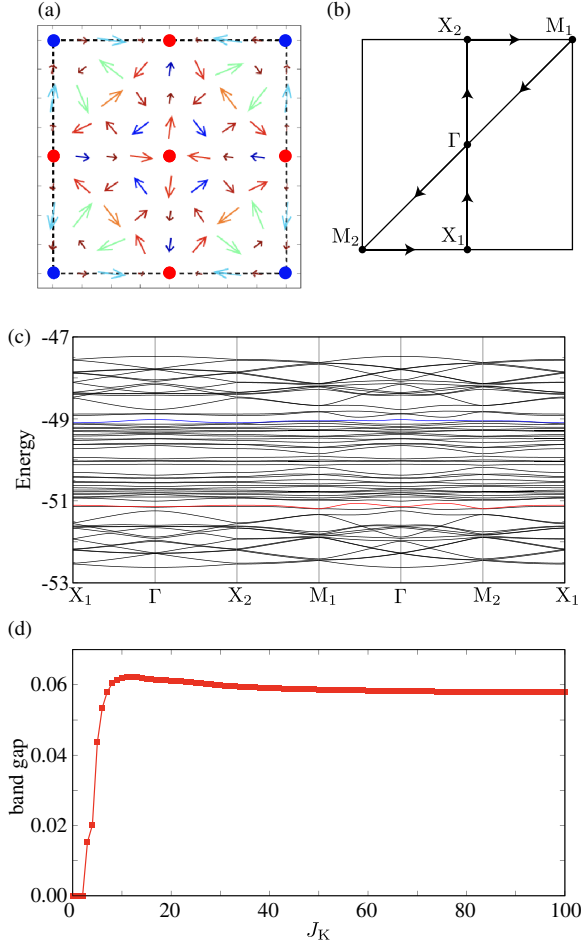


FIG. 8. (a) The spin configuration of the $2Q$ MC state at $I^A = 0.2$, $H = 0.85$, and $J' = 0.6$. The dashed square denotes the 8×8 magnetic unit cell. The red and blue spheres represent the spin moments with $S_i^z = +1$ and $S_i^z = -1$, respectively. (b) The first Brillouin zone of the square lattice. (c) The electronic band structure of the spin-charge coupled Hamiltonian in Eq. (6) in the $2Q$ MC state at $t = -1$ and $J_K = 100$ along the high-symmetric lines in (b). The bands in red and blue denote the 16th and 48th bands from the lowest energy band, respectively. (d) J_K dependence of the band gap at $3/8$ filling.

is related to the exchange coupling J_K , since the gap opening is brought about by the onset of magnetic ordering. For example, we show the J_K dependence of the band gap at $3/8$ filling in Fig. 8(d), where the magnitude of the band gap becomes larger with increasing J_K for smaller J_K . When J_K reaches around 10, the band gap is almost constant.

To investigate the topological property, we calculate the Chern number C_n for the n th band by using the formula in Ref. [103]. For both $1/8$ and $3/8$ fillings, the Chern numbers are given by -1 . Meanwhile, almost all the bands except for the $1/8$ and $3/8$ fillings are not well separated from each other. From this result, a different feature from the SkX is found. In the SkX, the nonzero Chern numbers appear from the lowest-energy band [65–67], while no definite Chern number appears in the $2Q$ MC state, since the lowest-energy band is not separated from the second-lowest-energy band. This difference might arise from the difference in their real-space spin textures, where the continuum limit can be taken for the

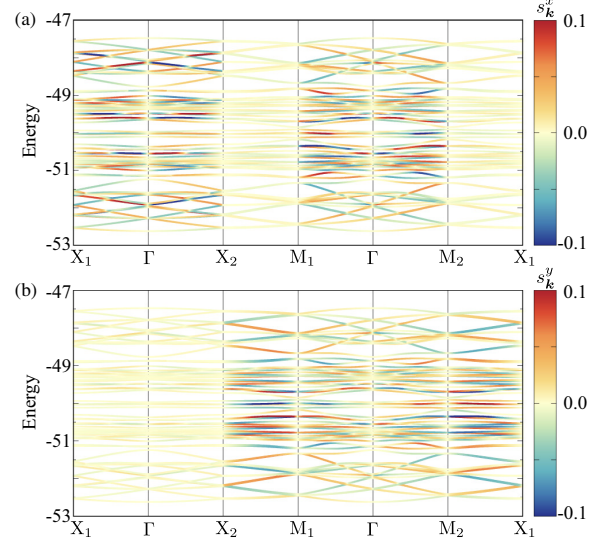


FIG. 9. Band structure projected onto the (a) x and (b) y components of the momentum-resolved spin, $s_k^{x,y}$.

spin texture of the SkX, while it cannot be for that of the $2Q$ MC state. In this context, the $2Q$ MC state might also exhibit different behavior of the topological Hall effect in the metallic case [104–112]. Such an analysis will be left as an intriguing issue for future study.

The summation of the Chern number up to the Fermi level corresponds to the quantized Hall conductivity in the unit of e^2/h . The Hall conductance is calculated by using the Kubo formula as

$$\sigma_{xy} = -\frac{ie^2}{h} \frac{2\pi}{N} \sum_{nk} f(\varepsilon_{nk}) \times \sum_{m(\neq n)} \frac{\langle nk | \tilde{J}_x | mk \rangle \langle mk | \tilde{J}_y | nk \rangle - (n \leftrightarrow m)}{(\varepsilon_{nk} - \varepsilon_{mk})^2}, \quad (7)$$

where n, m are the band indices, ε_{nk} and $|nk\rangle$ are the eigenvalues and eigenstates of the Hamiltonian in Eq. (6), $f(\varepsilon_{nk})$ is the Fermi distribution function, and $\tilde{J}_\eta = \partial H / \partial k_\eta$ for $\eta = x, y$ is the current operator. When the system is insulating and the Fermi energy is located between the n th and $n+1$ th bands, σ_{xy} at zero temperature is also represented by the Chern number as

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{e^2}{h} C_n^{\text{total}}. \quad (8)$$

We expect $\sigma_{xy} = 2e^2/h$ for the $1/8$ filling and $\sigma_{xy} = -2e^2/h$ for the $3/8$ filling; we indeed obtain these values by directly performing the numerical evaluation of Eq. (7).

Moreover, the $2Q$ MC state exhibits the antisymmetric spin splitting in the band structure. We show the x and y components of the momentum-resolved spin polarization, $s_k^{x,y}$, in Figs. 9(a) and 9(b), respectively. As shown in Fig. 9, the antisymmetric spin polarization mainly appears in the X_1 - Γ - X_2 line for the x -spin component and in the M_1 - Γ - M_2 line for both x - and y -spin components. Since the functional form is approximately expressed as $\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{s}_k$ in the limit of $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{0}$, this antisymmetric spin splitting is categorized into the polar

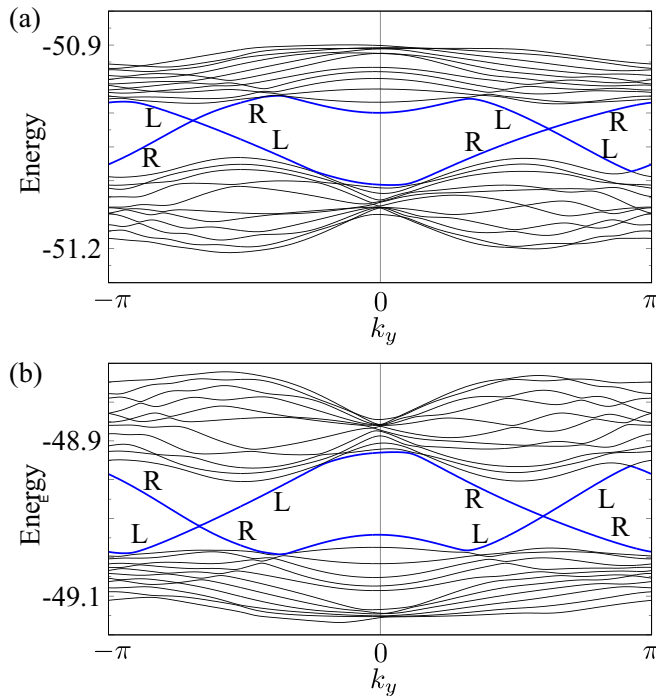


FIG. 10. Energy dispersions with the (100) edges close to the region of (a) the 1/8 and (b) 3/8 fillings. The model parameters are the same as those in Fig. 8(c). The thick blue lines represent chiral edge states traversing the gaps, which arise from the nonzero Chern number in the $2Q$ MC state. L and R represent the localized modes on the left and right edges, respectively.

type like the Rashba metal [113,114]. This indicates that the spin structure of the $2Q$ MC state in Fig. 8(a) is approximately represented by the double- Q superposition of out-of-plane cycloidal spiral structure, whose spiral plane lies on the parallel to Q_v and z direction [115]. Indeed, such a tendency of the spiral plane was confirmed by looking into the spin structure factor (not shown). It is noted that this antisymmetric spin splitting is caused by the noncollinear spin textures rather than the relativistic spin-orbit coupling in contrast to the Rashba metal, since the model Hamiltonian just includes the spin-independent hopping term [116,117]. In addition, the $2Q$ MC state exhibits the ferroaxial nature, since the spiral plane is usually represented by the linear combination of the out-of-plane cycloidal and proper-screw spirals owing to their degeneracy in the present model, which results in breaking the mirror symmetry along the z direction [118].

B. Edge state

Finally, let us present the edge state around the 1/8- and 3/8-filling regions, where the band gap opens, as shown in Fig. 8(c). Figures 10(a) and 10(b) show the energy dispersion with the (100) edges close to the 1/8 and 3/8 fillings, respectively; the band localized with the (100) edges are drawn in blue. Both dispersions exhibit the chiral edge states traversing the gaps, whose number equals the summation of the Chern number, i.e., the bulk-edge correspondence. In the end, the $2Q$ MC state corresponds to the Chern insulating state at 1/8 and 3/8 fillings like the square SkX.

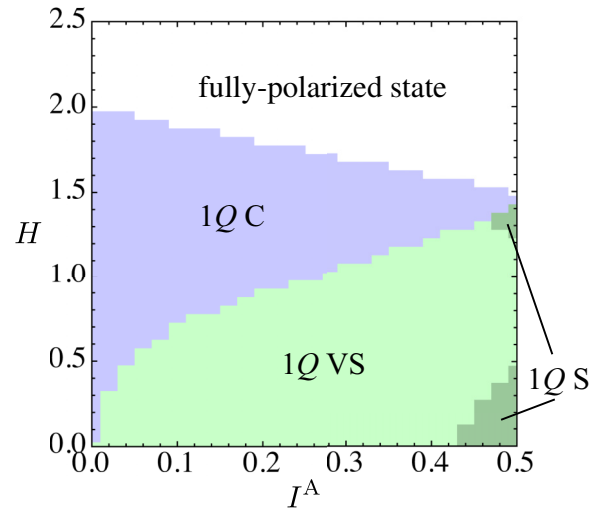


FIG. 11. Ground-state phase diagram of the model in Eq. (1) on the square lattice at $J' = 0$.

V. SUMMARY

To summarize, we have investigated the topologically nontrivial multiple- Q state with a particular focus on the symmetry of the constituent ordering wave vectors in momentum space. We found that the unconventional double- Q magnetic chiral ($2Q$ MC) state appears when the ordering wave vectors lie on the Brillouin zone boundary. By performing the simulated annealing for the spin model in momentum space, we have shown that the $2Q$ MC state is stabilized by the interplay between the easy-axis anisotropic interaction and the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction under the external magnetic field. The obtained noncoplanar spin texture in the $2Q$ MC state exhibits nonzero uniform scalar chirality, while it is not connected to that in the SkX owing to the different symmetry lines in the Brillouin zone for the ordering wave vectors. In spite of the difference in the spin texture from the SkX, the $2Q$ MC state becomes the Chern insulating state when the coupling to an itinerant electron is considered. We have shown the bulk-edge correspondence in the $2Q$ MC state. Our results provide a possibility of further exotic multiple- Q states with a nontrivial topological spin texture by considering the degree of freedom in terms of the position of the constituent ordering wave vectors in momentum space.

Although we show that the $2Q$ MC state is stabilized by introducing the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction, it can be realized by taking into account other magnetic anisotropy and interactions instead of the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction, such as the bond-dependent anisotropy [74,96] and higher-order multiple spin interaction [77], as clarified in the double- Q SkX. The analysis for the stabilization of the $2Q$ MC state under these interactions is left for future study.

Last, we discuss potential situations to realize the $2Q$ MC state. Since the constituent ordering wave vectors in the $2Q$ MC state are close to $\mathbf{q} = (\pi, 0)$ and $(0, \pi)$, the instability toward the $2Q$ MC state might occur in the materials with the double- Q structure at $\mathbf{q} = (\pi, 0)$ and $(0, \pi)$. One of the candidate materials is the iron-based magnet [69–72,76,119], where the above double- Q structure is realized. By applying

external pressure and/or chemical doping, one might realize the $2Q$ MC state in these compounds. In a similar context, LaFeAsO is a candidate material to exhibit the $2Q$ MC state, since a recent study suggests the incommensurate spiral state, whose ordering wave vectors are located at the Brillouin zone boundary [76].

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tions were performed in the supercomputing systems in ISSP, the University of Tokyo.

APPENDIX: PHASE DIAGRAM WITHOUT HIGH-HARMONIC WAVE-VECTOR INTERACTIONS

In this Appendix, we show the phase diagram of the model in Eq. (1) in the absence of the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction, i.e., $J' = 0$. Figure 11 shows the ground-state phase diagram as functions of I^A and H . Comparing the phase diagram with $J' = 0.6$ in Fig. 2, no double- Q states appear in the phase diagram; $1Q$ VS state is stabilized for small H , $1Q$ C state is stabilized for large H and small I^A , and the $1Q$ S state is stabilized for small H and large I^A . Thus, the high-harmonic wave-vector interaction plays an important role in inducing the double- Q states including the $2Q$ MC state.

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