

Two-dimensional electromagnetic solitons in a perpendicularly magnetized ferromagnetic slab

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We consider the nonlinear propagation of bulk polaritons in a magnetically saturated ferromagnetic thick film, the applied magnetic field being perpendicular to the film plane. A (2+1)-dimensional asymptotic model equation generalizing the sine-Gordon one is derived. Line-soliton solutions are exhibited, their stability condition is derived. When unstable, line solitons decay into stable two-dimensional lumps, which are studied by means of variational analysis.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Magnetic and electromagnetic waves in ferromagnetic media present a lot of remarkable features due to the highly nonlinear character of the coupling between magnetization and magnetic field.¹

Regarding magnetostatic modes, envelope solitons have been observed^{2,3} and described theoretically.^{4,5} In the electromagnetic or polariton domain, envelope solitons have also been described theoretically.^{6,7} Solitary waves, i.e., single-oscillation structures, have also been predicted.⁸⁻¹³ They can be stable in one, two, or three dimensions. However the size predicted theoretically for these structures exceeds the available samples. Henceforth, the experimental results restrict to the linear case,^{14,15} for which theoretical models have been developed with a high accuracy.¹⁶⁻¹⁸

Recently, one-^{19,20} and two-^{21,22}dimensional solitons have been evidenced by means of the short-wave approximation. The sample was assumed to be saturated by an external field belonging to the film plane and perpendicular to the propagation direction. Stable localized structures called lumps have been evidenced. Using parameters typical for yttrium iron garnet (YIG), their size has been found typically less than 0.2 mm in length and about 3–4 mm in width.²³ A particular feature of the situation just mentioned is that the applied field breaks the symmetry and induces a transverse drift of the waves.

We analyze here the same process but with a field perpendicular to the plane of the thick film; we will see that lumps also exist, except that the symmetry is restored and the analysis simplifies.

II. SOME APPROXIMATIONS

A. Basic equations and assumptions

We consider a ferromagnetic thick film lying in the xy plane, x being the propagation direction. The film is magnetized to saturation by an external field $\mathbf{H}_{\text{ext}} = (0, 0, H_{\text{ext}})$ directed along z , see Fig. 1. The evolution of the magnetic field \mathbf{H} is governed by the Maxwell equations, which reduce to

$$-\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{H}) + \Delta \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{M}), \quad (1)$$

where $c = 1/\sqrt{\mu_0 \tilde{\epsilon}}$ is the speed of light in the medium, with $\tilde{\epsilon}$ its scalar permittivity. For YIG we can take the relative

permittivity of the medium as $\tilde{\epsilon}/\epsilon_0 = 12$, then $c = 8.66 \times 10^7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$. The magnetization density \mathbf{M} obeys the Landau-Lifschitz equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{M} = -\gamma \mu_0 \mathbf{M} \wedge \mathbf{H} + \frac{\sigma}{M_s} \mathbf{M} \wedge (\mathbf{M} \wedge \mathbf{H}), \quad (2)$$

where γ is the gyromagnetic ratio, μ_0 is the magnetic permeability in vacuum, $\sigma < 0$ is the damping constant, and M_s is the saturation magnetization. \mathbf{H} in Eqs. (1) and (2) is the internal magnetic field, which is related to the external field \mathbf{H}_{ext} through

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}_{\text{ext}} - N \cdot \mathbf{M}. \quad (3)$$

in which N is the demagnetizing factor tensor. For a film lying long the xy plane, N is diagonal with $(N_x, N_y, N_z) = (0, 0, 1)$. For a thick enough film and for volume modes, the finite thickness of the film and the continuity conditions at the film boundaries can be approximately accounted for by dropping the z derivative, and making use of relation (3). We consider bulk polaritons with typical wavelengths ranging from 10 to 100 μm , in films with a typical thickness of 0.5 mm. The wavelengths considered are large with regard to the exchange length and hence inhomogeneous exchange can be neglected. We also assume that the crystalline and surface anisotropy of the sample are negligible.

B. Linear analysis

In order to study the linear regime, we linearize Eqs. (1) and (2) about the steady state

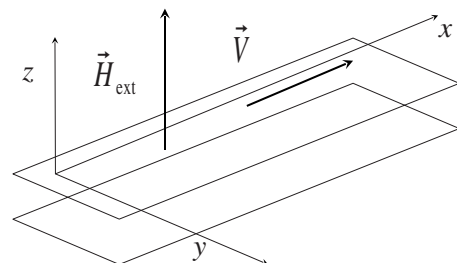


FIG. 1. The configuration considered.

$$\mathbf{M}_0 = (0, 0, M_s), \quad \mathbf{H}_0 = [0, 0, (\alpha - 1)M_s], \quad (4)$$

so that α measures the strength of the external field in units of M_s , as

$$\alpha = \frac{H_{\text{ext}}}{M_s}. \quad (5)$$

The static fields \mathbf{M}_0 and \mathbf{H}_0 lie both along the z coordinate so they are perpendicular to the xy plane, which is the plane of the slab. Then we look for solutions propagating in the plane of the slab and proportional to $\exp i\theta$ with θ being a two-dimensional phase given by $\theta = k_x x + k_y y - \omega t$, where k_x and k_y are the wave numbers in the x , y directions and ω is the frequency. So, the magnetization density and magnetic field express as $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_0 + \mathbf{M}_1 e^{i\theta}$ and $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}_0 + \mathbf{H}_1 e^{i\theta}$, where $\mathbf{M}_1 = (m_x, m_y, m_z)$ and $\mathbf{H}_1 = (h_x, h_y, h_z)$ are small constant vectors to be determined. Neglecting the damping, Eqs. (1)–(3) reduce to $m_z = h_z = 0$ and

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega^2/c^2 & 0 & \omega^2/c^2 - k_y^2 & k_x k_y \\ 0 & \omega^2/c^2 & k_x k_y & \omega^2/c^2 - k_x^2 \\ i\omega/c & (1 - \alpha)/l_0 & 0 & 1/l_0 \\ \alpha/l_0 & i\omega/c & -1/l_0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m_x \\ m_y \\ h_x \\ h_y \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad (6)$$

where we have set

$$l_0 = \frac{c}{\gamma \mu_0 M_s}. \quad (7)$$

The characteristic length l_0 is the wavelength of the ‘‘optical’’ wave at the frequency of the ferromagnetic resonance for an applied field equal to the saturation magnetization.

Then we obtain the dispersion relation

$$\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_x^2 - k_y^2 \right) - \frac{\alpha}{l_0^2} \left[\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} + (\alpha - 1) \left(\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} - k_x^2 - k_y^2 \right) \right] = 0. \quad (8)$$

The short-wave approximation is possible when the dispersion relation admits an expansion of the form^{24,25}

$$\omega = \frac{a_0}{\varepsilon} + a_1 \varepsilon + a_2 \varepsilon^3 + a_3 \varepsilon^5 \cdots, \quad (9)$$

where the small parameter ε is related to the magnitude of the wavelength through $k_x = k_x^0/\varepsilon$, which corresponds to short waves. The direction of the wave propagation is assumed to be close to the x axis, in such a way that the y variable gives only account of a slow transverse deviation. Therefore k_y is assumed to be very small with respect to k_x and we write $k_y = k_y^0$, of order 0 with respect to ε . The reference values k_x^0 and k_y^0 have the same order of magnitude as $2\pi/l_0$. If we consider typical values for YIG, as M_s (or $4\pi M_s$) = 1800 Oe, $\gamma \mu_0 = 1.759 \times 10^7$ rad s⁻¹ Oe⁻¹, and the above values of c , we get $l_0 \approx 2.73$ mm. In this case, $\varepsilon = 0.01$ corresponds to a wavelength $2\pi/k_x^0 \sim \varepsilon l_0 \sim 27$ μm . Computation of the two first coefficients a_0 and a_1 gives

$$a_0 = ck_x^0, \quad a_1 = \frac{c}{2k_x^0} \left[\frac{\alpha}{l_0^2} + (k_y^0)^2 \right], \quad (10)$$

which proves that the short-wave approximation is possible. The propagation is mainly in the x direction with a small deviation in the y direction. The phase up to order ε is thus

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} k_x^0 (x - t) + k_y^0 y - \varepsilon b t, \quad (11)$$

with a_0 and a_1 given by Eq. (10), which motivates the introduction of the scaled variables

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (x - Vt), \quad y = y, \quad \tau = \varepsilon t. \quad (12)$$

The variable ζ describes the shape of the wave propagating at speed V , it assumes a short wavelength about ε . The slow time variable τ accounts for the propagation during very long time on distances very large with regard to the wavelength. The transverse variable y has an intermediate scale, as in Kadomtsev-Petviashvili (KP)-type expansions.^{26,27}

III. A TWO-DIMENSIONAL GENERALIZATION OF THE SINE-GORDON EQUATION

A. Multiple scale approach

Let us turn to the nonlinear aspect. Equation (12) allows us to introduce rescaled space and time operators, as

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{-V}{\varepsilon} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} + \varepsilon \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}. \quad (13)$$

The fields \mathbf{M} and \mathbf{H} are expanded in power series of ε , as

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}_0 + \varepsilon \mathbf{M}_1 + \varepsilon^2 \mathbf{M}_2 + \dots, \quad (14)$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}_0 + \varepsilon \mathbf{H}_1 + \varepsilon^2 \mathbf{H}_2 + \dots, \quad (15)$$

where \mathbf{M}_0 , \mathbf{H}_0 , \mathbf{M}_1 , \mathbf{H}_1, \dots are functions of (ζ, y, τ) . The perturbation of the magnetization and magnetic field is assumed to be localized so that \mathbf{M} and \mathbf{H} tend at infinity to the steady state defined by the external field \mathbf{H}_{ext} perpendicular to the film and the demagnetizing field, cf. Eq. (3). Hence the \mathbf{M}_j and \mathbf{H}_j vanish at infinity, except \mathbf{M}_0 and \mathbf{H}_0 , which tend to $(0, 0, M_s)$ and $[0, 0, (\alpha - 1)M_s]$, respectively.

As written above, the reference length is l_0 , typically about 3 mm. Hence the scaling Eq. (12) assumes that y varies over a range of a few l_0 while the length of the wave is about $l_0/\varepsilon \sim 30$ μm if we assume $\varepsilon = 0.01$. In order that the confinement in the z direction can be accounted for by merely dropping the z variable and using the demagnetizing field in the boundary condition at infinity according to Eq. (3), z must have an order of magnitude intermediary between x and y , say $l_0/\sqrt{\varepsilon}$ which is about 0.3 mm with the above values. Hence the theory is expected to be valid for films with thicknesses in this range.

Further, damping is weak. In YIG films, the dimensionless damping parameter $\tilde{\sigma} = \sigma/\mu_0 \gamma$ can be as small as 10^{-4} (see Ref. 28). For $\varepsilon \approx 0.01$, it is hence of order ε^2 . We will show below that under this assumption, the effect of the damping

can be completely neglected within the short-wave approximation. In order to be able both to justify this statement and to derive an equation which takes into account a stronger damping, we set $\bar{\sigma} = \varepsilon \bar{\sigma}$. The case of a YIG film with low losses will be recovered by setting $\bar{\sigma}$ to zero while a nonzero value of $\bar{\sigma}$ will account for higher losses.

Expansions (14), etc..., and scaling (12) are substituted into the Eqs. (1) and (2) and solved order by order. At leading order $1/\varepsilon^2$ in the Maxwell equation (1) and $1/\varepsilon$ in the Landau-Lifschitz one (2) it is found that the velocity $V=c$, i.e., the speed of light in the medium, \mathbf{M}_0 is a constant and H_0^x is zero while H_0^y and H_0^z remain free. At order $1/\varepsilon$ in Eq. (1) and ε^0 in Eq. (2), we find that

$$\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{l_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} H_0^y d\zeta' \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (16)$$

in which the characteristic length l_0 is defined as above as $l_0 = c/(\mu_0 \gamma M_s)$ and

$$H_1^x = \frac{1}{l_0} \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} H_0^z d\zeta' - \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} \frac{\partial H_0^y}{\partial y} d\zeta'. \quad (17)$$

At order ε^0 in Eq. (1) and ε in Eq. (2), after eliminating \mathbf{H}_2 and \mathbf{M}_2 , we obtain

$$\frac{\partial^2 H_1^x}{\partial \zeta \partial y} + \frac{1}{l_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[H_1^x - \frac{M_1^x H_0^z}{M_s} + \bar{\sigma} H_0^y \right] - \frac{2}{c} \frac{\partial^2 H_0^y}{\partial \zeta \partial \tau} = 0, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 H_0^z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{l_0 M_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} [M_1^x H_0^z] + \frac{2}{c} \frac{\partial^2 H_0^z}{\partial \zeta \partial \tau} = 0. \quad (19)$$

Then M_1^x and H_1^x given by Eqs. (16) and (17) are substituted into Eqs. (18) and (19) to yield the following system of evolution equations for H_0^y and H_0^z :

$$\frac{2}{c} \frac{\partial^2 H_0^y}{\partial \zeta \partial \tau} = \frac{H_0^y}{l_0^2} - \frac{\partial^2 H_0^y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{l_0^2 M_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[H_0^z \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} H_0^y d\zeta' \right] + \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{l_0} \frac{\partial H_0^y}{\partial \zeta}, \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{2}{c} \frac{\partial^2 H_0^z}{\partial \zeta \partial \tau} = -\frac{\partial^2 H_0^z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{l_0^2 M_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[H_0^y \int_{-\infty}^{\zeta} H_0^z d\zeta' \right]. \quad (21)$$

B. Asymptotic model

System (20)-(21) reduces to

$$C_{XT} = -BB_X + C_{YY}, \quad (22)$$

$$B_{XT} = BC_X + B_{YY} - sB_X, \quad (23)$$

where we use the dimensionless field and variables

$$X = \frac{-\zeta}{2l_0}, \quad Y = \frac{y}{l_0}, \quad T = \frac{c\tau}{l_0}, \quad (24)$$

$$H_0^y = -M_s B_X, \quad H_0^z = -M_s(1 + C_X), \quad s = \frac{-\bar{\sigma}}{2}, \quad (25)$$

and the subscript denotes partial derivative. The system (22)-(23) differs from the one derived in Refs. 20-22 in its linear terms. The transverse drift, i.e., the terms involving B_Y and C_Y , is absent. This fact in turn has important consequences in the nonlinear dynamics of the magnetic field \vec{H}_0 .

The scaling of the variables is the same, the expression of fields is comparable: the y and z components are inverted, which is a straightforward consequence of the change in the direction of the applied field. Since, due to the applied field, \mathbf{H}_0 tends to $[0, 0, (\alpha-1)M_s]$ at infinity, the solutions of system (22)-(23) must satisfy the boundary conditions

$$\lim_{X \rightarrow -\infty} B_X = 0, \quad \lim_{X \rightarrow \infty} C_X = -\alpha. \quad (26)$$

Notice that the strength of the external field does not appear in the equations, except through the boundary conditions (26).

In YIG, the normalized damping constant $\bar{\sigma}$ can be considered as a quantity of order ε^2 (see above and Refs. 21 and 22). In this case, $\bar{\sigma}$ must be replaced by zero in Eqs. (22) and (23) and the damping term vanishes from the asymptotic system. In fact, damping is negligible because we consider propagation times much shorter than the damping time. To estimate the latter, we assume a resonance linewidth $\Delta H = 0.6$ Oe for an applied field $H_{\text{ext}} = 3000$ Oe, which gives $\sigma = \gamma \mu_0 \Delta H / 2H_{\text{ext}} \approx 1760$ Oe $^{-1}$ s $^{-1}$. It corresponds to $\bar{\sigma} = 10^{-4}$ and the damping time is then $1/(M_s \bar{\sigma}) \approx 3 \times 10^{-7}$ s, while the propagation time is typically $l_0/(c\varepsilon) \sim 3 \times 10^{-9}$ s. Hence damping is neglected thereafter.

C. Line soliton and its stability

If transverse variations are neglected, system (22)-(23) reduces to the sine-Gordon (sG) equation, as the system derived in the case of the in-plane field does. Hence from the kink solution of sG, is deduced the line soliton²⁰

$$B = 2w \operatorname{sech} z, \quad C = w(2 \tanh z - z), \quad z = X - wT, \quad (27)$$

where the soliton velocity w is an arbitrary real parameter.

The stability of the line soliton (27) with respect to slow transverse perturbations is studied following the same approach as in Ref. 20. Detail of the analysis is left for further publication. It is found that the line soliton is stable if its velocity w is negative and unstable for $w > 0$.

Notice that $\lim_{X \rightarrow \infty} C_X = -w$, hence due to the boundary condition (26), the speed w of the line soliton must be equal to the strength α of the constant field. Taking into account demagnetizing factors and relation (5), $\alpha < 0$ corresponds to a magnetizing in a direction opposite to the external field, which is known to be unstable. In the latter case, a transverse instability of the background was found and studied.²² It was seen that the transverse background instability could be removed by means of a narrowing of the sample. Such an instability does not occur at all here.

System (22)-(23) is solved numerically using the scheme presented in Ref. 20. First the stability of the line soliton

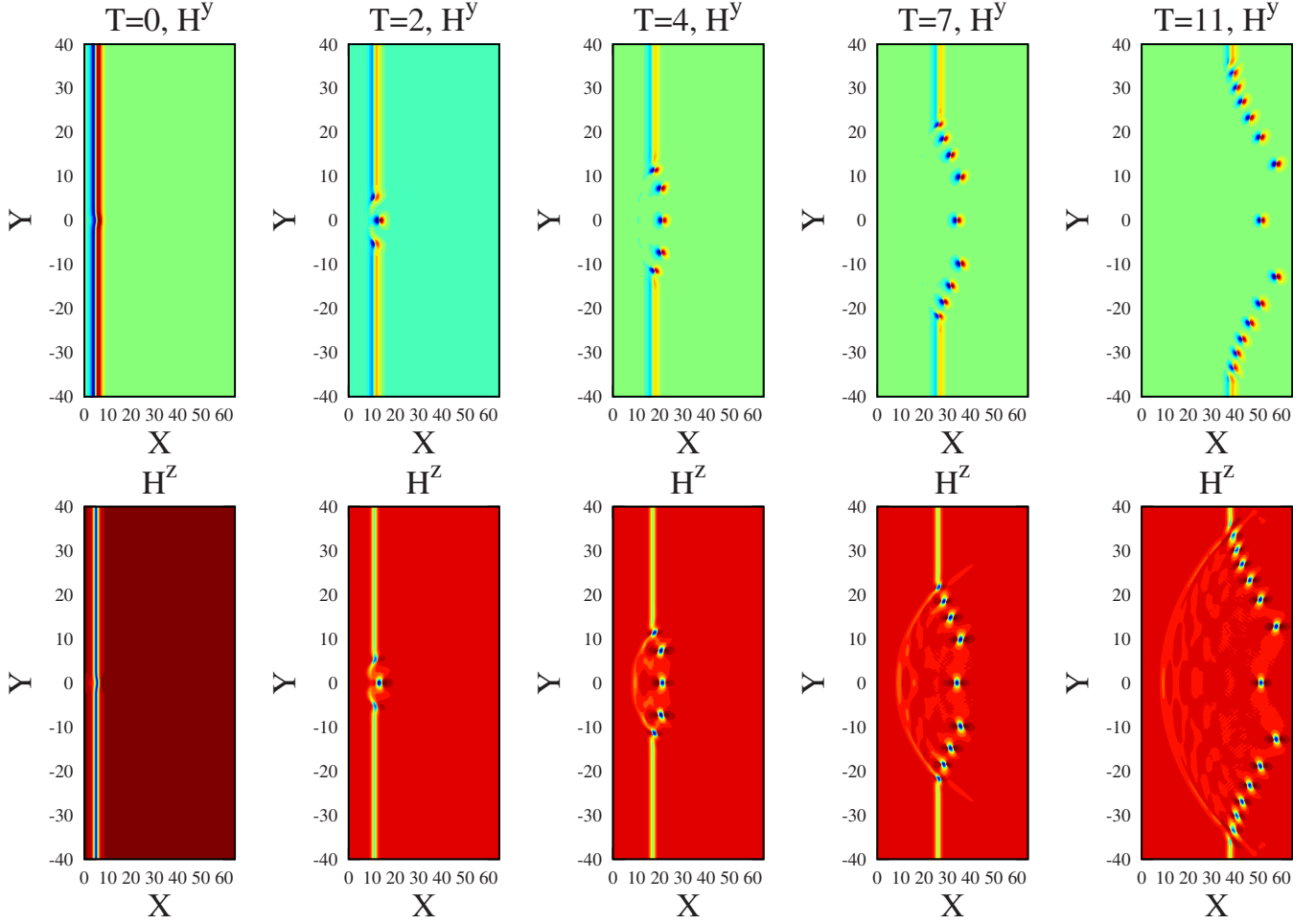


FIG. 2. (Color online) An initial unstable line soliton splits into lumps.

with negative velocity is checked numerically. However, the background is unstable since the magnetization is antiparallel to the external field. This instability expresses in the numerical results by the spontaneous arising of many line solitons. In accordance with the above analysis, the latter are robust against transverse perturbations.

The evolution of an unstable line soliton, initially perturbed, is also computed; the instability occurs and the line soliton decays into lumps. The latter are stable and propagate forward, see Fig. 2.

IV. LUMPS

A. Variational analysis

We intend now to study these stable two-dimensional lumps by means of a variational approach. System (22)-(23) derives from the following Lagrangian density:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}C_X C_T + \frac{1}{2}B_X B_T - \frac{1}{2}(C_Y)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(B_Y)^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_X B^2, \quad (28)$$

through

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta C} = 0, \quad \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta B} = 0. \quad (29)$$

We seek for traveling solutions of Eqs. (22) and (23), including a background field $\mathbf{H}_0 = [0, 0, (\alpha-1)m]$, in accordance with the initial assumptions. Therefore we transform B and C must have the form $B = B(X-vT, Y)$ and $C = -\alpha X + C'(X-vT, Y)$. The equations become (dropping the primes)

$$-vC_{XX} = -BB_X + C_{YY}, \quad (30)$$

$$-vB_{XX} = -\alpha B + BC_X + B_{YY}, \quad (31)$$

and the effective Lagrangian density is

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{-v}{2}(C_X)^2 - \frac{v}{2}(B_X)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(C_Y)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(B_Y)^2 + \frac{1}{2}C_X B^2 - \frac{\alpha}{2}B^2. \quad (32)$$

We make use of the variational approximation method with the ansatz

$$B = p \exp\left(-\frac{X^2}{f^2} - \frac{Y^2}{g^2}\right), \quad (33)$$

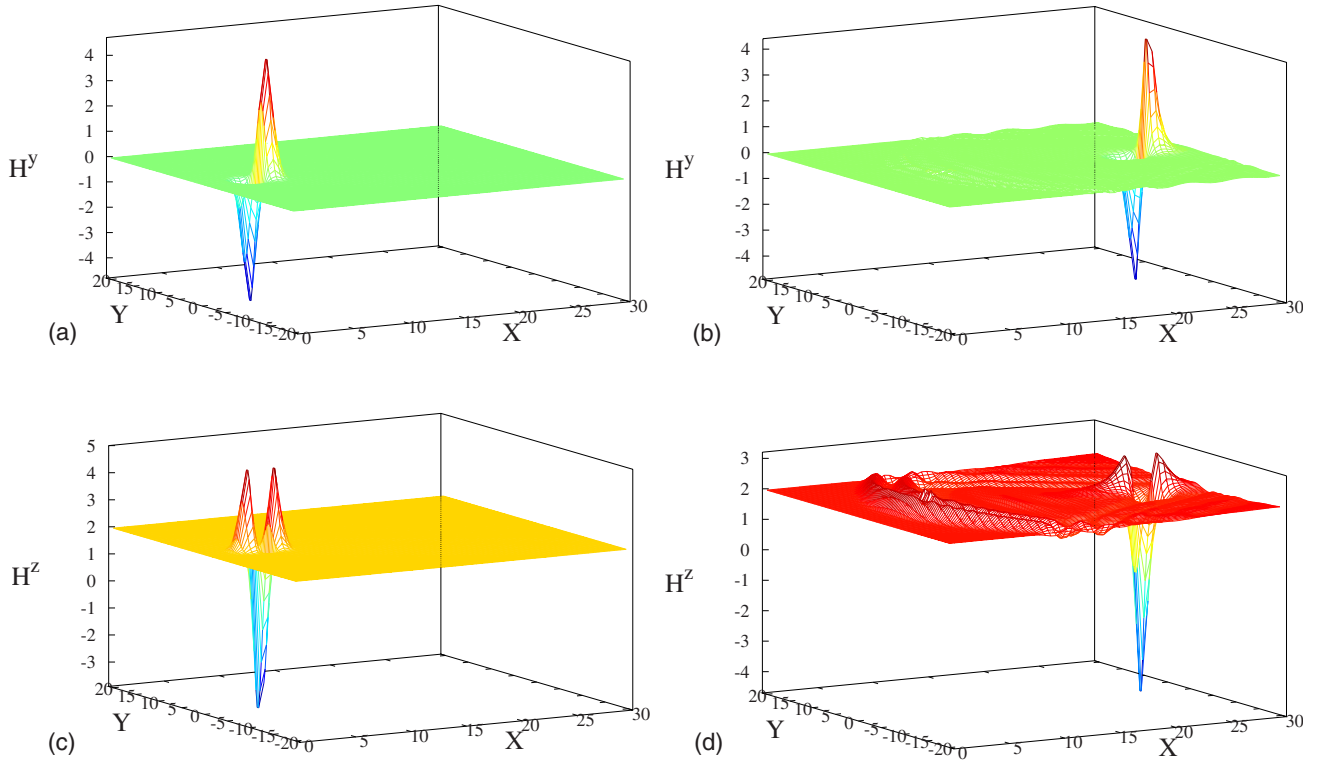


FIG. 3. (Color online) Evolution of the variational lump. (a) H_y component, initial data given by the variational approximation. (b) H_y after a propagation time $T=15$. (c) H_z component, initial data. (d) H_z at $T=15$.

$$C = -\mu X \exp\left(-\frac{X^2}{f^2} - \frac{Y^2}{g^2}\right). \quad (34)$$

The Lagrangian $L = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} dX dY$ is computed by standard methods and then derived with respect to the dynamical variables p , μ , f^2 , and g^2 , the quantities α and v being treated as parameters. After reduction, we get the following set of equations:

$$9f^2 + 9\alpha f^2 g^2 + 4f^2 g^2 \mu + 9g^2 v = 0, \quad (35)$$

$$9f^2 \mu + 8g^2 p^2 + 27g^2 \mu v = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$9f^2 \mu^2 + 36\alpha g^2 p^2 + 16g^2 \mu p^2 + 27g^2 \mu^2 v = 0, \quad (37)$$

$$f^4 \mu^2 + 2f^2 p^2 - 2g^2 p^2 v = 0. \quad (38)$$

It can be solved explicitly as follows: first we introduce the parameters q defined by

$$g^2 = qf^2, \quad (39)$$

then p is computed from Eq. (36), as

$$p = \frac{-9\mu(1+3qv)}{8q}, \quad (40)$$

then from Eq. (37) is seen that either

$$\mu = \frac{-9\alpha}{2}, \quad (41)$$

or $q = -1/(3v)$. It is seen that the latter condition is not compatible with the remaining equations and hence Eq. (41) holds. Equation (35) yields

$$f^2 = \frac{1+qv}{\alpha q}, \quad (42)$$

and Eq. (38) produces two solutions $q_{\pm} = (2 \pm \sqrt{13})/(3v)$. Since q must be positive, the solutions q_+ and q_- require positive and negative values of v , respectively. $q = q_-$ does not allow to obtain positive values of p^2 and f^2 simultaneously and must be rejected. Finally, we obtain one variational solution, valid if both v and α are positive only, defined by formulas (33), (34), and (39)–(42) above and

$$q = \frac{2 + \sqrt{13}}{3v}. \quad (43)$$

We have thus obtained a two parameter family of lumps, the parameters being the applied field strength α and the lump velocity v .

B. Numerical validation

Then the variational solutions can be checked numerically. Figure 3 gives a typical example of computation, showing the evolution of an input equal to the approximate lump given by the variational analysis. Figures 3(a) and 3(c) show the two field components H_y^0 and H_z^0 of this input (the

unit is the saturation magnetization M_s) while Figs. 3(b) and 3(d) show the same components after propagation and hence are close to the exact lump, as computed numerically.

The agreement is quite good. Notice, however, that the behavior at infinity does not match the Gaussian ansatz (33)-(34). A fit of the numerical results shows that the decay is exponential, in both X and Y directions.

The above values are dimensionless, the space scales being normalized with respect to $l_0=c/(\gamma\mu_0M_s)$, and the field amplitudes to the saturation magnetization M_s . In physical units, the width and length of the lump are

$$y_l = \frac{c}{\gamma\mu_0M_s}g, \quad x_l = \frac{2\epsilon c}{\gamma\mu_0M_s}f. \quad (44)$$

Assuming values typical for YIG, as $\gamma\mu_0=1.759 \times 10^7 \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Oe}^{-1}$, $M_s=1800 \text{ Oe}$, $\epsilon_r=12$, and taking $\epsilon=10^{-2}$, we get for the example of Fig. 3 $x_l \approx 48 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ and $y_l \approx 3 \text{ mm}$. For this special example, the width of the structure is the same as found in the case of external field parallel to the sample while its length is appreciably shorter.

V. CONCLUSION

We have studied the nonlinear propagation of bulk polaritons in a ferromagnetic thick film with an initial saturation magnetization perpendicular to the main face of the film. By means of the short-wave approximation, we showed that the propagation is governed by a (2+1)-dimensional asymptotic model equation generalizing the sine-Gordon one. The model differs from the case of the in-plane applied field by the absence of transverse drift. We exhibited line solitons and analyzed their transverse stability. When they are unstable, line solitons split into lumps, which are accounted for by an approximated analytical expression with a good agreement with numerics.

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