A thermally driven spin-transfer-torque system far from equilibrium: enhancement of the thermo-electric current via pumping current

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We consider a small itinerant ferromagnet exposed to an external magnetic field and strongly driven by a thermally induced spin current. For this model, we derive the quasi-classical equations of motion for the magnetization where the effects of a dynamical non-equilibrium distribution function are taken into account self-consistently. We obtain the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation supplemented by a spin-transfer torque term of Slonczewski form. We identify a regime of persistent precessions in which we find an enhancement of the thermo-electric current by the pumping current.

\section{Introduction}

The field of spintronics can be very roughly summarized as dealing with the manipulation of magnets and spin-currents by use of charge currents and vice versa \cite{1-3}. Inclusion of thermal transport effects into spintronics gives rise to the field of spin-caloritronics which is not only of fundamental interest but also of technical relevance: an efficient conversion of heat flow into a more useful form of energy would be of particular interest for the technical reuse of otherwise wasted heat \cite{4,5}. Spin-caloritronic effects are roughly classified into \cite{6} single particle effects, like standard Seebeck and Peltier effect but with spin-dependent density of states, and collective effects (magnons) \cite{4,5}.

Spin caloritronic effects in magnetic tunnel-junctions are often considered in terms of single particle effects, see for example refs. \cite{7,8}. Recently, it was shown that collective effects can become very important in the description of magnetic tunnel-junctions \cite{9}. In those works, the magnetic tunnel-junctions are described as two magnetic leads tunnel-coupled to each other (F||N). A non-equilibrium situation is generated by assuming a different temperature in each magnet. This is reasonable for two magnets that are large enough for an equilibrium distribution of elementary excitations to develop in the vicinity of the tunneling contact, even under the influence of the driving force. In contrast, we consider a small itinerant ferromagnet placed in between an itinerant ferromagnetic lead and a normal metal (F||F||N), Fig. 1. For mesoscopic systems, it is important to include non-equilibrium effects in the distribution function, when considering a small system placed between two leads. In spin-caloritronics, these non-equilibrium effects have been addressed recently in ref. \cite{10}. The central theme of our work is the interplay of those non-equilibrium effects with the dynamics of the magnetization. To our knowledge, this has not yet been studied for spin-caloritronic systems.

Heading into this new direction of strong nonequilibrium effects in spin-caloritronic systems, we keep the magnetic part of the model quite simple (e.g. no internal magnetic anisotropy). We expect the nonequilibrium picture developed here to be of more universal validity.

We describe the small itinerant ferromagnet with dynamical magnetization by the universal Hamiltonian of ref. \cite{11}. Instead of a proper (internal) magnetic anisotropy, we consider an external magnetic field only. We assume the system to be deep in the Stoner-regime with a large magnetization (respectively spin) and we use the macrospin approximation, i.e., only the Kittel mode is considered. The large spin renders the dynamics of the angular part of the magnetization quasi-classical. The magnetization of the ferromagnetic lead is fixed and parallel to the external magnetic field. We assume many channels in the leads with spin-independent tunnel-coupling to the small magnet, so that the dimensionless conductance of each junction is large and the Coulomb-blockade is exponentially suppressed. This allows for a quasi-classical description of the dynamics of the magnetization length and the electrical potential of the small itinerant ferromagnet. A non-equilibrium situation is generated by a temperature difference in the leads, and we disregard internal relaxation mechanisms, which puts our model in the regime opposite to refs. \cite{7,9}.

While the model as a whole may be too naive for real spin-transfer-torque systems, it allows us to focus on the interplay of magnetization dynamics and the dynamic non-equilibrium distribution function in the small itinerant magnet. Extending the ideas of refs. \cite{12,13}, we derive an effective quasi-classical action of a generalized Ambegaokar-Eckern-Schön type \cite{14,15} \((U(1) \otimes U(1) \otimes SU(2))\) for the electrical potential and the magnetization jointly. For the quasi-classical angular dynamics of the magnetization we obtain the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation including a spin-transfer torque term of the Slonczewski form \cite{16}. We also determine the stationary charge current flowing through the system. We share the
FIG. 1. A schematic view of the system: A small (0-dimensional) itinerant ferromagnet is placed in an external magnetic field and tunnel-coupled to two leads. One lead is magnetic with a fixed direction of magnetization (left), while the other lead is a normal metal (right). The system can be driven out of equilibrium by a temperature difference between the leads.

The conclusion of ref. [9], namely, that collective effects are important in magnetic tunnel-junctions. In particular, we identify single-particle effects and collective contributions to be important for both, the spin-transfer-torque and the charge current. More explicitly, in the regime of persistent precession the pumped current (a collective effect) can enhance the thermoelectric effect.

Finally, we note that, apart from the nature of the driving bias (thermal vs. electrical), the system discussed here is identical to that of ref. [13]. For the sake of convenience, we repeat here the essential parts of the derivation. However, a regime of persistent precession remains which makes it necessary to go beyond ref. [13], which we extend to allow for a simplified treatment of the angular dynamics of the magnetization.

This article is organized as follows: In section II we introduce the Hamiltonian of the system and discuss the distribution functions of the leads. Making use of gauge transformations, we formally derive an effective quasi-classical action in section III. In section IV we determine the classical Green’s function, which is used in section V to obtain the quasi-classical equations of motion. Finally, the charge current flowing through the system is determined in section VI where we also discuss the enhancement of the thermoelectric effect.

II. THE SYSTEM

We consider an itinerant ferromagnetic quantum dot which is exposed to an external magnetic field and tunnel-coupled to two leads, see Fig. 1. The left lead is an itinerant-ferromagnet itself but with a fixed magnetization. The right lead is a normal metal. The system can be driven out of equilibrium by a temperature difference between the leads. The Hamiltonian of the full system is

\[ H = H_{\text{dot}} + H_{T} + H_{r} + H_{\text{tun}}. \]  (1)

To describe the ferromagnetic quantum dot, we use the universal Hamiltonian [11], but disregard the interaction in the Cooper channel:

\[ H_{\text{dot}} = H_{0} - JS^{2} + E_{c}(N - N_{0})^{2} - BS. \]  (2)

The non-interacting part is \( H_{0} = \sum_{\alpha \sigma} \epsilon_{\alpha} a_{\alpha \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha \sigma} \), with \( \alpha \) denoting single-particle states on the dot. The exchange interaction \(-JS^{2}\), with exchange constant \( J \) and the total spin operator \( S = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \sigma} \sigma_{\alpha \sigma} \sigma_{\alpha \sigma} \), tends to align electron spins on the dot. The charging interaction, which accounts for repulsion of charges on the dot, is given by \(+E_{c}(N - N_{0})^{2}\) with \( E_{c} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \) and \( C \) is the capacity, \( N_{0} \) represents the positive background charges, and the total number operator is given by \( N = \sum_{\alpha \sigma} a_{\alpha \sigma}^{\dagger} a_{\alpha \sigma} \). The coupling to the external magnetic field is described by the Zeeman-energy of the total spin \(-BS\) and we choose the external magnetic field to be along the \( z\)-direction, i.e. \( B = (0, 0, B) \).

The leads are described as non-interacting systems. The fixed magnetization of the left lead[17], which is assumed to be parallel to the external magnetic field, is taken into account as a spin-dependent background-potential for electrons,

\[ H_{l} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_{l}} \sum_{\sigma} \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} \left( \epsilon_{nk} - \frac{M_{\text{fix}}}{2} \right) c_{nk,\sigma}^{\dagger} c_{nk,\sigma}, \]  (3)

where \(-\frac{M_{\text{fix}}}{2}\) is the magnetic field and tunnel-coupled to two leads. One lead is magnetic with a fixed direction of magnetization (left), while the other lead is a normal metal (right). The system can be driven out of equilibrium by a temperature difference between the leads.

The tunneling between the dot and the leads is described by,

\[ H_{\text{tun}} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_{l}+N_{r}} \sum_{\alpha \sigma} \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} t_{\alpha n} a_{\alpha \sigma}^{\dagger} c_{nk,\sigma} + h.c., \]  (5)

where the tunneling amplitudes \( t_{\alpha n} \) will include some randomness, since we have chosen to diagonalize the non-interacting part of the dot Hamiltonian \( H_{0} \).

The system is not yet fully specified. In addition to the Hamiltonian, we also have to know the distribution functions. We fix the distribution function of each lead to be a Fermi-distribution. For both, we choose the same electrochemical potential \( \mu \), but allow for different temperatures \( T_{l/r}, \) i.e. \( n_{\text{eff}}(\epsilon) = 1 / \left( e^{(\epsilon - \mu)/T_{l/r}} + 1 \right) \). In principle, we could also specify the initial distribution function of the dot. However, after a short time (of the same order as the life-time of electrons in the dot), the information about this initial distribution will be lost [18]. Afterwards, the distribution function of the dot will be enslaved to both the distribution functions of the leads and the dynamics of magnetization and electrical potential on the dot[19]. Since we are not interested in the initial transient effects, there is no need to specify the initial dot’s distribution function. However, the enslaved but dynamic distribution function is crucial for the dynamics and will be determined below.
III. THE EFFECTIVE ACTION

We are dealing with a non-equilibrium situation and therefore the Keldysh formalism is employed \[20, 21\]. We use its path integral version. The Keldysh generating function is given by

\[
Z = \int D[\bar{\Psi}, \Psi] e^{iS[\bar{\Psi}, \Psi]},
\]

where \(\Psi, \bar{\Psi}\) denote fermionic fields. The action is given by

\[
iS[\bar{\Psi}, \Psi] = i \int_k dt \left[ i \partial_t \Psi - H(\bar{\Psi}, \Psi) \right],
\]

where the integral is over the Keldysh contour \[22\].

A. Integrating out the leads

The fermionic fields of the leads enter only up to quadratic order. Thus, the leads can be integrated out and we obtain,

\[
iS[\bar{\Psi}, \Psi] = i \int_k dt \left[ i \partial_t (\Sigma - \Sigma) \Psi - H_{\text{dot}}(\bar{\Psi}, \Psi) \right],
\]

where \(\Sigma = \Sigma_l + \Sigma_r\) is the self-energy related to the tunneling between the dot and the leads. The self-energies for the leads are given by \(\Sigma_l = \tau_l G_l t_l^\dagger\) and \(\Sigma_r = \tau_r G_r t_r^\dagger\); the lead Green’s functions \(G_{l/r}\) are defined by \(G_{l/r} = i \partial_t - H_{l/r}\). The tunneling matrix \(t_l\) consists of elements \(t_{an}\) with \(n = 1, ..., N_l\) and similarly \(t_r\) consists of elements \(t_{an}\) with \(n = N_l + 1, ..., N_l + N_r\).

We assume a large number of weakly and randomly coupled transport channels. Then, the tunneling can be approximately described by just three tunneling rates: \(\Gamma_l, \Gamma_r^\dagger\) for the spin-dependent coupling to the left lead and \(\Gamma_r\) for the coupling to the right lead \[13\]. The tunneling rates are determined by the averaged tunneling amplitudes and the spin resolved densities of states at the electrochemical potential of the leads.

The effect of tunneling between leads and dot is twofold. First, it determines the life-time of the states associated with the distribution functions of the leads in combination with the magnetic dynamics of the dot.

B. Decoupling of the interactions

We decouple the interactions by performing a Hubbard-Stratonovich (HS) transformation. For the exchange interaction, we use,

\[
e^{iJ \int_k dt S^2} = \int DB_{\text{exc}} e^{-i\int_k dt \left( \frac{b^2}{2m} - B_{\text{exc}} S \right)},
\]

and for the charging interaction, we use,

\[
e^{-iE_c \int_k dt (N - N_0)^2} = \int DV_d e^{i\int_k dt \left( \frac{v^2}{2e} - V_d (N - N_0) \right)},
\]

which make the action quadratic in fermionic fields. Then, we can integrate out the fermions and, after re-expansion, we obtain,

\[
iS = \text{tr} \ln \left[ G_0^{-1} + M^\sigma/2 - V_d - \Sigma \right] + iS_{\text{HS}},
\]

with

\[
iS_{\text{HS}} = -i \int_k dt \left( \frac{(M - B)^2}{4J} \right) + i \int_k dt \left( \frac{V_d^2}{2e^2} + V_d N_0 \right),
\]

and we defined \(G_0^{-1} = i \partial_t - H_0\) and \(M = B + B_{\text{exc}}\), to which we refer as the magnetization \[23\].

C. The rotating frame

The time-dependence of \(\mathbf{M}\) in the \(\text{tr} \ln[...]\) renders the action in eq. \[11\] quite non-trivial. To deal with this, we perform a transition into a rotating frame, in which \(\mathbf{M}\) is at all times directed along the z-axis. This is the same SU(2)-gauge transformation, as in refs. \[12, 13\]. For that purpose, we separate the magnetization \(\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m}\) into its length \(M = |\mathbf{M}|\) and its direction \(\mathbf{m}\). Then, we introduce the spin-rotation matrix \(R\), such that the magnetization is rotated onto the z-axis, i.e. \(R^\dagger \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m} R = \sigma_z\). Due to the time dependence of the direction \(\mathbf{m}\) of the magnetization, the rotations \(R\) will also depend on time. Therefore, performing the rotation comes on the cost of generating a new term \(Q = -iR^\dagger R\) due to the time derivative in \(G_0^{-1}\). For the action we obtain,

\[
iS = \text{tr} \ln \left[ G_0^{-1} + M^\sigma/2 - V_d - R^\dagger \Sigma R - Q \right] + iS_{\text{HS}}.
\]

To proceed, we choose the Euler angle representation,

\[
R = e^{-i\frac{\chi}{2} \sigma_z} e^{-i\frac{\phi}{2} \sigma_y} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2} \sigma_x},
\]

where \(\chi\) is a gauge freedom and \(\theta, \phi\) characterize the direction of the magnetization before rotation, i.e. \(\mathbf{m} = (\sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi, \cos \theta)\). In turn, we obtain \(Q = Q_\parallel + Q_\perp\) with \(Q_\parallel = |\phi(1 - \cos \theta) - \chi| \frac{\pi}{2}\) and \(Q_\perp = \exp(i\chi \sigma_z)(\phi \sin \theta \sigma_y - \theta \frac{\pi}{2}) \exp(i\phi \sigma_z)\). The term \(Q_\parallel\) is
diagonal in the spin-space. It is induced by the angular motion of the magnetization and appears in the action, eq. (13), as an additional spin-dependent energy, which can also be interpreted in terms of the Berry-phase [12]. The term $Q_{\perp}$ is also related to the angular motion of the magnetization. However, it is purely off-diagonal in the spin-space. Therefore, it is related to transitions of individual electrons between the spin-up and spin-down states, i.e. the Landau-Zener transitions [12].

### D. U(1) gauge transformations

We split $M$ and $V_d$ into constant parts and small deviations, i.e. $M = M_0 + \delta M$ and $V_d = V_{d0} + \delta V_d$. To deal with those deviations, we perform two $U(1)$-gauge transformations analog to [13,15]. We use $e^{i \eta_k \sigma_z}$ for the length of the magnetization and $e^{i \psi}$ for the voltage. Together, we have

$$U = e^{i \eta_k \sigma_z} e^{-i \psi},$$  \hspace{1cm} (15)

and would like to choose $\dot{\eta} = \delta M$ and $\dot{\psi} = \delta V_d$ on the Keldysh contour such as to completely eliminate $\delta M$ and $\delta V_d$. This choice would lead to boundary conditions $\eta_-(-T_K) - \eta_+(T_K) = \int_{-T_k}^{T_k} dt \delta M = f_k dt \delta M = f_k dt \delta M_q = \delta M_q(\omega = 0) \equiv 2 T_k \delta M_0^q$ and analogously $\dot{\psi}_-(T_k) - \dot{\psi}_+(T_k) = \delta V_d^q(\omega = 0) \equiv 2 T_k \delta V_{d0}^q$. Although this is possible in principle, it is technically easier to choose the gauges to satisfy the boundary conditions $\eta_-(T_k) - \eta_+(T_k) = 4 \pi k$ and $\dot{\psi}_-(T_k) - \dot{\psi}_+(T_k) = 2 \pi l$ with $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is possible to find a compromise of both and choose the gauges [13],

$$\dot{\eta}_k = \delta M_\pm \mp \dfrac{1}{2} \delta M_0^q,$$  \hspace{1cm} (16)

$$\dot{\psi}_k = \delta V_d^\pm \mp \dfrac{1}{2} \delta V_{d0}^q,$$  \hspace{1cm} (17)

which satisfies the boundary conditions with $k = 0$ and $l = 0$ and eliminates all of $\delta M, \delta V_d$ but their quantum zero-modes $\delta M_0^q, \delta V_{d0}^q$. For the action, we obtain,

$$i S = \text{tr} \ln \left[ G^{-1} + \dfrac{\delta M_0^q}{2} \sigma_z - \dfrac{\delta V_{d0}^q}{2} - D^\dag \Sigma D - \tilde{Q} \right] + i S_{HS},$$  \hspace{1cm} (18)

with $G^{-1} = G_0^{-1} + \dfrac{\delta M_0^q}{2} \sigma_z - V_{d0}$ and the combined $U(1) \otimes U(1) \otimes SU(2)$-gauge-transformation,

$$D = R U,$$  \hspace{1cm} (19)

where $R$ is the $SU(2)$-gauge transformation defined in eq. (14) and $U$ stands for the combined $U(1) \times U(1)$-gauge transformation, eq. (15). Furthermore, $\tilde{Q} = Q_{\parallel} \parallel Q_{\perp}$ is the transformed $Q$ with $Q_{\parallel} = e^{-i \frac{\pi}{2} \sigma_y} Q_{\parallel} e^{i \frac{\pi}{2} \sigma_y}$, which is still purely off-diagonal in spin-space. $Q_{\parallel}$ is not affected by the $U(1)$ gauge transformations, since it is local in time-space and diagonal in spin-space.

Eq. (18) is still formally exact [24], but this is as far, as we can go without approximation. Now, we set out to derive the quasi-classical equations of motion for the magnetization and electrical potential jointly.

### E. Quasiclassical approximation

**Expansion of the action in quantum components**

In principle, a straightforward variation with respect to the quantum fields directly leads to the (noiseless) quasiclassical equations of motion [24]. In practice, however, this procedure leads to complicated integral or integro-differential equations, whose exact solution is usually out of reach. So, to gain insight into the dynamics, approximations have to be made. It is important, however, to first expand in quantum components and only afterwards in other small quantities. In particular, would we expand in tunneling before the expansion in quantum components, the important information about the electron distribution function on the dot could be lost [13].

For the purpose of expanding in quantum components, we perform the standard Keldysh rotation from the $(+, -)$ basis to the $(c, q)$ basis (note that for zero frequency components $\delta M_0^q$ and $\delta V_{d0}^q$ this has already been done in the previous subsection). We introduce purely classical transformations $D_k = D_{k|q=0} = D_{c|q=0}$, where $\ldots_{|q=0}$ means setting the quantum components of all coordinates to zero (note that $D_c \equiv (D_+ + D_-)/2$ is not equal to $D_k$ if the quantum components of the dynamical variables do not vanish [26]). Then, we separate the purely classical part of the rotated self-energy [27] from the rest $D^\dag \Sigma D = D_1^\dag \Sigma D_k + \delta \Sigma$. We proceed analogously for $\tilde{Q} = \tilde{Q}_k + \delta \tilde{Q}$, where $\tilde{Q}_k = \tilde{Q}_{c|q=0}$. Then, all terms in $\delta \Sigma$ and $\delta \tilde{Q}$ are at least of first order in quantum components. For the action we obtain,

$$i S = \text{tr} \ln \left[ G^{-1} + \dfrac{\delta M_0^q}{2} \sigma_z - \dfrac{\delta V_{d0}^q}{2} - \delta \Sigma - \dfrac{\delta \tilde{Q}}{2} \right] + i S_{HS},$$  \hspace{1cm} (20)

where we have absorbed $\tilde{Q}_k$ and $D_k \Sigma D_k$ into the classical Green’s function $G_c$ defined by,

$$G_c^{-1} = G_0^{-1} - \tilde{Q}_k - D_1^\dag \Sigma D_k.$$

We emphasize that $G_c$ is not the full Green’s function of the dot. Instead, it is of an auxiliary character, since only the purely classical parts of the rotation-, length-, and potential-dynamics are included. Furthermore, it is a green’s function in the rotating frame.

We can now expand the action in quantum components, i.e. in $\delta M_0^q, \delta V_{d0}^q, \delta \Sigma$, and $\delta \tilde{Q}$.

To first order in $\delta M_0^q$ and $\delta V_{d0}^q$, we obtain the zero-mode (zm) contributions to the action,

$$i S_{zm}^M = \dfrac{1}{4} \text{tr} \left[ G_c \delta M_0^q \sigma_z \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

$$i S_{zm}^V = -\dfrac{1}{4} \text{tr} \left[ G_c \delta V_{d0}^q \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)
which will turn out to be important for the determination of $M_0$ and $V_{0a}$.

Analog to $\dot{Q}$, we split the contribution of $\delta \dot{Q}$ into two, i.e. $\delta \dot{Q} = \delta Q_{\parallel} + \delta Q_{\perp}$, where $\delta Q_{\parallel}$ is purely spin-diagonal and $\delta Q_{\perp}$ is purely spin-off-diagonal. To first order in $\delta Q_{\parallel}$, we obtain an action of the Wess-Zumino-Novikov-Witten type,

$$iS_{\text{WZW}} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[ G_c \delta Q_{\parallel} \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (24)

which describes the contribution of the Berry-phase. To first order in $\delta Q_{\perp}$, we obtain,

$$iS_{\text{LZ}} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left[ G_c \delta \dot{Q}_{\perp} \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (25)

which is related to Landau-Zener transitions \cite{12}. To first order in $\delta \Sigma$, we obtain an Ambegaokar-Eckern-Schön-like action \cite{14} \cite{15},

$$iS_{\text{AES}} = -\text{tr} \left[ G_c \delta \Sigma \right],$$  \hspace{1cm} (26)

which carries information about effects related to tunneling. In particular, it contains information about currents and dissipation.

Before we can obtain an explicit form of the effective action, we have to determine the classical Green’s function $G_c$.

\section{IV. Determination of the Classical Green’s Function}

The classical Green’s function $G_c$ has to be determined from its inverse, defined in eq. (21). This corresponds to solving a kinetic equation. While it is rather straightforward to invert $G_c^{-1}$, the dependence of $Q_k$ and $D^1_k \Sigma D_k$ on the trajectories of $M$ and $V_d$ can create quite complicated time-dependence. Thus, for arbitrary trajectories of $M$ and $V_d$ this poses a very hard problem. We do not attempt to solve this problem in its full generality. Instead, we present a strategy for the dot being deep in the Stoner-regime, with a large magnetization $M_0$. At first, following the ideas of ref. \cite{12}, we perform an adiabatic approximation and use a specific choice of gauge $\chi$ to deal with the term $Q_k$. Afterwards, we employ the slowness of coordinates $\theta_c$, $\phi_c$ to deal with the rotated self-energy $D^1_k \Sigma D_k$.

\subsection{A. Ferromagnetic regime, adiabatic approximation and choice of gauge}

We assume the dot to be deep in the Stoner-regime. Then, thinking in terms of Landau-theory of phase transitions \cite{25}, there is a well established minimum for the length of the magnetization $M_c$. This means that the dynamic length fluctuations $\delta M_c$ around the large, but constant, value $M_0$ are small $\delta M_c \ll M_0$.

The magnetization length $M_0$ is assumed to be the largest relevant energy scale in the dot. The classical Green’s function $G_c$ has to be determined from its inverse, eq. (21), where $M_0$ appears only in the spin-diagonal components with different signs for the spin-up and spin-down components. Therefore, the diagonal elements of $G_c^{-1}$ are never degenerate and, thus, the spin-off-diagonal elements of $G_c$ are suppressed by $1/M_0$. To leading order in $1/M_0$, we can disregard the spin-off-diagonal parts of both $\dot{Q}_k$ and $D^1_k \Sigma D_k$ when calculating the classical Green’s function $G_c$. This means we disregard $Q^1_k$, i.e., the Landau-Zener-transitions, which corresponds to the adiabatic approximation. Expressed in more physical terms, the dynamics of the direction of magnetization $m$ is very slow compared to the time scale related to the length of magnetization $M$, such that spins of individual electrons adiabatically follow $m$. Thus, Landau-Zener transitions can be disregarded \cite{12}.

The part $Q^1_k$ remains in the adiabatic approximation, since it is diagonal in spin-space. However, to deal with this contribution, we employ the gauge freedom $\chi$ as is done in ref. \cite{12}. That is, we eliminate part $Q^1_k$ while simultaneously respecting the boundary conditions on the Keldysh contour $\chi_\perp(-T_K) - \chi_\parallel(-T_K) = 4\pi n$ with $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. This is achieved by \cite{12},

$$\chi_c = \phi_c (1 - \cos \theta_c),$$  \hspace{1cm} (27)

$$\chi_q = \phi_q (1 - \cos \theta_q).$$  \hspace{1cm} (28)

Then, up to first order in quantum components, we obtain $\delta Q_{\parallel} = \sin \theta_2 (\dot{\phi}_c \theta_q - \dot{\phi}_q \theta_c) \frac{\partial \Omega}{T}$. To summarize: $Q^1_k$ is eliminated by a choice of gauge $\chi$ and $\dot{\chi}^1_k$ can be disregarded in adiabatic approximation. This reduces equation (21) for the inverse classical Green’s function to,

$$G_c^{-1} = G_z^{-1} - D^1_k \Sigma D_k.$$  \hspace{1cm} (29)

The rotated self-energy $D^1_k \Sigma D_k$ will be treated next. We keep in mind that, due to $M_0$ being the largest relevant energy scale in the dot, the spin-off-diagonal parts will be negligible.

\subsection{B. Separation of time-scales}

Now, we make use of the fact that the dynamics take place at various time-scales.

We define a coordinate to be slow, if it changes on time-scales $\tau_{\text{coord.}} \gg \max(\tau_T, \tau_M)$, where the life-time of electrons in the dot $\tau_T = \frac{1}{\Gamma}$ with a generic tunneling rate $\Gamma$; and the correlation time of thermal noise $\tau_T \equiv \frac{1}{T}$ with $T \equiv \min(T_S, T_d)$. According to this definition, the distribution function adjusts adiabatically to changes in slow coordinates, since the life-time of electrons determines the time-scale at which the distribution function can react to changes. Furthermore, the thermal noise appears to be white for slow coordinates. These facts allow
for a simplified treatment of slow coordinates, by making use of a gradient expansion. For that purpose, we define a slow gauge transformation $D_s$ which originates from $D_D$ by keeping all slow coordinates for which we want to exploit the slowness and simply setting all other coordinates to zero. Then, in eq. (29), we subtract and add the slowly rotated self-energy $D_s^1 \Sigma D_s$,

$$G_c^{-1} = G_z^{-1} - D_s^1 \Sigma D_s - (D_k^1 \Sigma D_k - D_s^1 \Sigma D_s),$$

and expand in the difference between purely classical rotated self-energy and the slowly rotated self-energy $(D_k^1 \Sigma D_k - D_s^1 \Sigma D_s)$. It follows,

$$G_c = G_s + G_s(D_k^1 \Sigma D_k - D_s^1 \Sigma D_s)G_s + \ldots,$$

with the slow Green’s function $G_s$ defined by,

$$G_s^{-1} = G_z^{-1} - D_s^1 \Sigma D_s.$$

The gain of this procedure is that the slow Green’s function $G_s$ can be determined approximately by use of a gradient expansion, App. B. Contributions to the classical Green’s function from the other coordinates (not included in $D_s$) are found by expansion, eq. (31). We emphasize that it is optional for a slow coordinate to either include it into $D_s$ and exploit its slowness, or to proceed on more general grounds with the expansion, eq. (32).

Next, to be more explicit, we consider the time-scales of the actual coordinates of the model system.

Deep in the Stoner-regime, with a large magnetization $M_0$, the coordinates $\theta_c$ and $\phi_c$ are slow. This is the case that both, $\theta_c$ and $\phi_c$ change only due to tunneling of electrons. According to simple geometrical arguments, those changes are suppressed by the length of the magnetization $M_0$, respectively the spin $S$. Therefore, expect $\tau_\theta, \tau_\phi \propto $ and in turn $\tau_\theta, \tau_\phi \gg \max(\tau_T, \tau_T)$, if temperatures are not too low. We emphasize a subtle but important point: It is $\phi$ which must be slow; not $\theta$ itself. The magnetization will precess around the external magnetic field roughly with the frequency determined by the external magnetic field $B$. The effects of this precession are particularly interesting, if the precession frequency is larger than the level broadening $B \gg \Gamma_\sigma(\theta)$. Then, however, $\phi$ is not a slow variable, whereas $\theta$ still is.

Also the electrical potential $\delta V_{\phi}^c$ and length of the magnetization $\delta M_c$ change only due to tunneling. However, there is no geometric suppression for those. We expect $\tau_{\phi\delta V_{\phi}} \propto \frac{1}{\Gamma_\sigma}$ and $\tau_{\phi\delta M_c} \propto \frac{1}{\Gamma_\sigma}$. Therefore, we cannot assume $\delta M_c$ and $\delta V_{\phi}^c$ to be slow variables. Indeed, $\delta V_{\phi}^c$ turns out to be fast compared to changes in the distribution function, i.e., $\tau_{\phi\delta V_{\phi}} \ll \tau_T$, while $\delta M_c$ will typically change on a time-scale similar to that of the distribution function $\tau_{\phi\delta M} \approx \tau_T$, details are provided in App. A.

Furthermore, due to the large spin $S$, we observe a separation of time-scales $\tau_\phi, \tau_\theta \gg \tau_{\phi\delta V_{\phi}} \tau_{\phi\delta M}$. For the coordinates. Both $\delta M_c$ and $\delta V_{\phi}^c$ will almost immediately relax to zero on the typical time-scale of the angular dynamics. Being mainly interested in the angular dynamics, this justifies to disregard $\delta M_c$ and $\delta V_{\phi}^c$ (resp. $\eta, \psi$), as we will do in the main text. However, due to its interplay with the dynamic distribution function, the treatment of $\delta M_c$ posses an interesting technical problem by itself. This is solved in App. A as part of the full problem with all four coordinates.

C. The slow Green’s function

We employ the slowness of angular coordinates $\theta_c, \phi_c$, now, by setting $D_s = R_k$, where $R_k = R_{c|q=0}$. Then, for the slow Green’s function it follows,

$$G_s^{-1} = G_z^{-1} - R_k \Sigma R_k.$$

Using the slowness of $R_k$, we can determine the rotated self-energy $R_k \Sigma R_k$ approximately, see App. B. Then, we perform a gradient expansion, see App. B, and keep the zeroth-order only. Using the Wigner time/frequency coordinates $(\bar{t}, \omega)$ (see App. B) we obtain

$$G_s^{R/A}(\bar{t}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\omega - \xi_{\alpha\sigma} \pm 4\Gamma_\sigma(\theta_c)},$$

$$G_s^K(\bar{t}, \omega) = \frac{-2\Gamma_\sigma(\theta_c)}{(\omega - \xi_{\alpha\sigma})^2 + 4\Gamma_\sigma^2(\theta_c)},$$

with $\xi_{\alpha\sigma} = \epsilon_0 + V_{d0} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2\Gamma_\sigma^2}$ which denote the single-particle energy for level $\alpha$ and spin $\sigma$, where the (stationary) mean-field $V_{d0}, M_0$ are included. Further, we introduced the level broadening $\Gamma_\sigma(\theta_c) = \cos^2 \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T + \sin^2 \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T - \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T$ and $\Gamma_T$, where $\tilde{\sigma}$ is the spin value opposite to $\sigma$ and $\theta_c = \theta_c(\bar{t})$. The slow distribution function is given by,

$$F_s^K(\bar{t}, \omega) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_\sigma(\theta_c)} \left[ \cos \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T F_1(\omega + \sigma \omega_-) + \sin \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T F_1(\omega + \sigma \omega_+) + \cos \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T F_1(\omega + \sigma \omega_-) + \sin \frac{\theta_c}{2} \Gamma_T F_1(\omega + \sigma \omega_+) \right],$$

where $F_{1/\sigma}(\omega) = \frac{\omega - \eta}{2\Gamma_{1/\sigma}}$, and the Berry-phase enters through the dynamic shifts $\omega_{\pm} = \phi_c(\bar{t})(1 \pm \cos \theta_c(\bar{t}))/2$. The distribution function $F_s^K(\bar{t}, \omega)$ is a superposition of four different equilibrium distribution functions and therefore is clearly a non-equilibrium distribution. In Fig. 2(b) the distribution function $n_\sigma^K(\bar{t}, \omega) = |1 - F_s^K(\bar{t}, \omega)|/2$ is shown for spin-up electrons for two persistent precessions at different stationary angles $\theta_c(\bar{t}) = \theta_0$.}

V. QUASICLASSICAL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

We use the slow Green’s function and determine the contributions to the effective action. Afterwards, we
vary the action with respect to the quantum components $\theta_q, \phi_q$ to obtain the quasi-classical equations of motion.

A. Effective action for slow dynamics

The determination of the Hubbard-Stratonovich decoupling contribution, eq. [12], is straightforward and we obtain,

$$iS_{HS} = -i \frac{M_0 B}{2J} \int dt \theta_q \sin \theta_c,$$

where we used $\delta M = 0$, $\delta V_d = 0$ and dropped constant terms.

The zero-mode contributions, eqs. [22] [23], are not directly relevant for the angular dynamics, only for $M_0$ and $V_d$, see App. A3.

For the slow part of the WZNW action, eq. [24], we obtain,

$$iS_{WZNW} = -i \int dt S \sin \theta_c (\theta_q \dot{\phi}_c - \phi_q \dot{\theta}_c),$$

where we have explicitly taken the trace over time- and Keldysh-space and introduced,

$$S = \frac{i}{2} \text{tr} \left[ G_s^r (t, t) \sigma_3 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{i}{4} \int d\omega \left[ \rho_1 (\omega) F_s^r (t, \omega) - \rho_1 (\omega) F_s^i (t, \omega) \right],$$

with the density of states $\rho_\sigma (\omega) = \sum_\alpha \frac{1}{2} (\omega - \xi_{\alpha \sigma})^2 + \Omega_\alpha (\theta_c)$, which is broadened by $\Gamma_\sigma (\theta_c)$ and shifted by $\sigma M_0/2 - V_d$. We note that $S$ is the length of the spin, i.e. it is half the difference of the number of spin-up and spin-down electrons on the dot.

The LZ-action, eq. [25], vanishes in the approximation for a spin-diagonal slow Green’s function, since $\delta \tilde{Q}_\perp$ is purely spin-off-diagonal.

We split the AES-like action, eq. [26], into a retarded part containing all terms of first order in $R_q$ and the rest. The rest, which includes the Keldysh part (second order in $R_q$), is at least of second order in quantum components. Therefore, it only contributes to noise which will be studied in future work. For the noiseless dynamics, studied here, it is sufficient to know the retarded part,

$$iS^{R}_{AES} = -i \int dt \int' \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \text{Im} \left[ R_{\sigma', \sigma}^R (t') \tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t, t') \right],$$

where we have explicitly taken the trace over time-, Keldysh-, and spin-space and used $(R_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t'))^* = (R_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t'))^{\sigma' \sigma}$. The slow retarded kernel function is defined by,

$$\tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t, t') = \text{tr} \left[ G_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t, t') \Sigma_{\alpha} (t' - t) + G_{\sigma, \sigma'}^K (t, t') \Sigma_{\alpha} (t' - t) \right].$$

We note that in order to obtain eqs. [41], [42] we have split $\delta \Sigma$ apart. The dynamical fields, contained in $R_q$ and $R_c$, are written separately from the unrotated self-energy $\Sigma_{\sigma} (t' - t)$, which is included in the kernel function, eq. [42].

We can now proceed by calculating the retarded kernel function:

$$\tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t, \omega) = \int d\omega' \rho_\sigma (\omega') \left[ \Gamma_{\sigma}^r \left( F_{\sigma}^r (t', \omega') - F_{\sigma}^l (\omega' - \omega) \right) + \Gamma_{\sigma}^r \left( F_{\sigma}^r (t', \omega') - F_{\sigma}^r (\omega' - \omega) \right) \right],$$

where we disregarded the imaginary part, since we expect it to only renormalize the external magnetic field. We further assume the shifted density of states to be approximately linear around the electrochemical potential $\mu$, i.e. $\rho_\sigma (\mu + \omega) \approx \rho_\sigma + \rho_\sigma \omega$, with $\rho_\sigma = \rho_\sigma (\omega = \mu)$ and $\rho_\sigma' = \left[ \partial_\omega \rho_\sigma (\omega) \right]|_{\omega = \mu}$, on all relevant scales less than $M_0$. In particular it should be approximately linear on the scale of temperatures $T_f$. We assume that the density of states changes roughly on the scale of the magnetization, thus, the derivative of the density of states is roughly of the order $O(1/S)$. We will only keep those terms with $\rho_\sigma'$ that also include the temperatures, which can be made large enough to compensate the smallness of $\rho_\sigma'$. We obtain,

$$\alpha_{\sigma, \sigma'}^R (t, \omega) = \Gamma_{\sigma}^r \tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^r (t, \omega) + \Gamma_{\sigma'}^r \tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^l (t, \omega) + g_{\sigma, \sigma'} \omega,$$

where $\theta_c = \theta_c (t), \phi_c = \phi_c (t)$ and we introduced the conductances $g_{\sigma, \sigma'} = 2 \rho_\sigma (\Gamma_{\sigma}^r + \Gamma_{\sigma'}^l)$ in the dissipative contribution and the current related to thermal driving (thermo-electric effect) $\Gamma_{\sigma}^r \tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^r (t, \omega) = \frac{\Gamma_\sigma}{\Gamma_\sigma (\theta_c)} (\sigma' - \sigma \cos \theta_c) \rho_\sigma', d$ where $d = \frac{S^2}{T_f} (T_f^2 - T_s^2)$ is a parameter describing the thermal driving and $\Gamma_\Delta = (\Gamma_{\uparrow}^r - \Gamma_{\downarrow}^l)/2$. Further, we introduced a "hybrid"-current related to the precession of the magnetization (geometric phase) $\Gamma_{\sigma}^r \tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^r (t, \omega) = g_{\sigma, \sigma'} \frac{\Gamma_\Delta}{2 \Gamma_\sigma (\theta_c)} \tilde{a}_{\sigma, \sigma'}^r (t, \omega)$. This current arises due to the effect of precession on the distribution function of the dot. Its name will become clear, when we discuss the equations of motion.

It is now straightforward to insert the retarded kernel function, eq. [44], into the retarded AES-like action, eq. [41]. To first order in quantum components, we obtain the explicit result,

$$iS^{R}_{AES} = -i \int dt \left\{ \theta_q \tilde{g} (\theta) \dot{\theta} + \phi_q \sin \theta \left[ \tilde{g} (\theta) \dot{\phi} - I_s (\theta, \phi) \right] \right\},$$

where $\theta = \theta_c (t), \phi = \phi_c (t)$ and the function $\tilde{g} (\theta) = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}$ has dimensions of conductance and is responsible for angular dissipation [20] [30].

Further, we defined the spin-transfer-torque (STT) current $I_s (\theta, \phi) = I^h_s (\theta, \phi) + I^l_s (\theta, \phi)$ with two contributions: a thermal one $I^h_s (\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{4} \left[ I_s^h (\theta) - I_s^l (\theta) + I_s^h (\phi) - I_s^l (\phi) \right]$ and a hybrid-STT-current $I^h_s (\theta, \phi) = \frac{1}{4} \left[ I_s^h (\theta) - I_s^l (\phi) + I_s^l (\theta) - I_s^h (\phi) \right]$ related to the precession of the magnetization.
B. Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert-Slonczewski equation

The variation of the action consisting of $iS_{\text{HS}}$, $iS_{\text{WZ}}$, and $iS_{\text{AES}}$ from eqs. $[37]$, $[38]$, and $[45]$ with respect to quantum components is straightforward and yields the quasi-classical equations of motion, 

$$
\sin \theta \dot{\phi} = - \sin \theta B - \frac{\dot{g}(\theta)}{S} \theta ,
$$

$$
\sin \theta \dot{\theta} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{S} \left[ \dot{g}(\theta) \dot{\phi} - I_k^0(\theta, \dot{\phi}) - I_s^0(\theta) \right] .
$$

For simpler notation, we suppress the index for classical components here and in the following $[31]$. For the spin-transfer torque currents, we obtain explicitly,

$$
I_k^0(\theta, \dot{\phi}) = \frac{\Gamma_k}{\Gamma_1(\theta) \Gamma_\rho^1(\theta)} \dot{g}(\theta) \dot{\phi} ,
$$

$$
I_s^0(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma_\rho \Gamma_\Delta}{\Gamma_k(\theta) \Gamma_\rho^1(\theta)} \dot{g}(\theta) d ,
$$

and we defined $\dot{g}'(\theta) = \frac{\dot{g}_0 + \dot{g}_1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\dot{g}_0 + \dot{g}_1}{4} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ with $\dot{g}'_{\alpha\sigma} = \frac{\dot{g}_0 + \dot{g}_1}{2} \Gamma_1^\sigma + \Gamma_r$. For convenience, we restate the previous definitions $\Gamma_\sigma^1(\theta) = \Gamma_1^\sigma \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \Gamma_r^\sigma + \Gamma_\Delta$, and $\dot{g}(\theta) = \frac{2\dot{\rho}_\Delta \Gamma_\rho^1}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$ and $\Gamma_\Delta = (\Gamma_1^\sigma - \Gamma_1^\Delta)/2$. Defining further $\rho_{\Sigma/\Delta} = \rho_\gamma \pm \rho_\rho$, $\rho_{\Sigma/\Delta} = \rho_\gamma \pm \rho_\rho$, and $\Gamma_\Sigma = \frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_1^\sigma + \Gamma_1^\Delta) + \Gamma_r$, we can rewrite

$$
\dot{g}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho_{\Sigma} \Gamma_\Sigma - \rho_{\Delta} \Gamma_\Delta \cos \theta) ,
$$

and $\dot{g}'(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho_{\Sigma} \sigma \Gamma_\Sigma - \rho_{\Delta} \Gamma_\Delta \cos \theta)$. It is possible to recast the equations of motion $[46]$ and $[47]$ into a single equation of motion for the direction of the magnetization $\mathbf{m}$. We obtain the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert-Slonczewski (LLGS) equation $[10]$:

$$
\mathbf{\dot{m}} = \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{B} - \alpha(\theta) \mathbf{m} \times \mathbf{\dot{m}} + \frac{1}{S} \mathbf{m} \times (\mathbf{I}_k(\theta, \dot{\phi}) \times \mathbf{m}) ,
$$

where we used $\frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta} \approx S$, see App. $[38]$ and defined the Gilbert damping coefficient $\alpha(\theta) = \frac{\rho_{\Delta}}{\rho_{\Sigma}}$, and the direction of the STT-current is determined by the fixed magnetization $\mathbf{I}_k(\theta, \dot{\phi}) \parallel \mathbf{M}_{\text{ix}}$, its magnitude is given by $I_k(\theta, \dot{\phi}) = I_k^0(\theta, \dot{\phi}) + I_s^0(\theta)$.

C. Persistent precessions and the hybrid current

We investigate the persistent precessions, i.e. solutions to the LLGS-equation, which precess around the external magnetic field at some frequency $\phi = \omega_{\text{prec}}$ at a constant angle $\theta = \theta_0$. For the system to support persistent precessions at a (non-trivial) angle $\theta_0 \neq 0, \pi$, there has to be a balance of Gilbert-damping and STT-excitation. That is in eq. $[47]$ there must be a balance between dissipation $\dot{g}(\theta) \dot{\phi}$, thermal STT-driving $-I_k'(\theta)$ and the hybrid current $-I_k^0(\theta, \dot{\phi})$. Note that the hybrid current is proportional to the precession frequency $\dot{\phi}$. This is the origin of its interesting hybrid role: While it is a contribution to the STT-current, it acts like a renormalization of the damping.

To determine the persistent precessions and their stability, we use the ansatz $\phi = \omega_{\text{prec}} t + \delta \phi$ and $\theta = \theta_0 + \delta \theta$, with $\omega_{\text{prec}}$ and $\theta_0$ constant. The persistent precessions are then found for $\delta \phi, \delta \theta = 0$. Their stability is determined by the dynamics of $\delta \theta$ only, since $\delta \phi$ turns out to be a marginal coordinate. If $\delta \theta$ relaxes towards zero, then we call the corresponding persistent precession stable; if $\delta \theta$ tends to grow away from zero, we call the corresponding persistent precession unstable.

From eq. $[46]$, we immediately obtain the precession frequency $\omega_{\text{prec}} = -B + O(1/S^2) \approx -B$. Using this in eq. $[47]$, we can determine the stationary polar angle $\theta_0$. There are always solutions at the poles $\sin \theta_0 = 0$, and other possible values are given by,

$$
\cos \theta_0 = \frac{\Gamma_\Sigma \rho_{\Sigma} B + \lambda \rho_{\rho} d}{\Gamma_\Delta \rho_{\Delta} B + \lambda \rho_{\rho} d} ,
$$

where $\lambda \equiv \Gamma_\Sigma(\Gamma_1^\sigma - \Gamma_1^\Delta)$. This formula is, of course, only applicable, if the right hand side takes values between -1 and 1.

For a symmetric undshifted density of states, it follows $\rho_{\Sigma} = 0$ and $\rho_{\Delta} = 0$. For this density of states and with $\Gamma_\Delta < 0$, $\rho_{\Delta} < 0$, we show stationary solutions for $\theta_0$ in Fig. 2 (a). The thermal driving ($d = \frac{\pi}{4} (T_t^2 - T_r^2)$) tries to drive the magnetization towards the poles for $d > 0$ and towards the equator for $d < 0$. However, the Gilbert damping is stronger than thermal driving for $|d| < d_0$, where $d_0 = -\Gamma_\Sigma \rho_{\Sigma} B/(\lambda \Gamma_\Delta \rho_{\Delta})$. From Fig. 2 (a), we identify three regimes: For $-d_0 < d < d_0$ driving is too weak to compete with Gilbert damping and therefore the magnetization stays at the north-pole $\cos \theta_0 = 1$; For $d > d_0$ the south-pole becomes locally stable while at the northern hemisphere Gilbert damping and thermal driving cooperate and make the north-pole globally stable; For $d < -d_0$ the persistent precessions become stable for non-trivial angle $\theta_0$, which are determined by the mutual compensation of thermal driving and (renormalized) Gilbert damping. In Fig. 2 (b) we show the distribution function on the magnet for the up-spins $n_1(t, \omega) = (1 - F_s^2(t, \omega))/2$ in the rotating frame, for two persistent precessions ($\theta(t) \rightarrow \theta_0$ and $\phi(t) \rightarrow -B$) marked in Fig. 2 (a). We emphasize that for a given driving parameter $d$, the distribution function is not unique. The solid and dashed lines are for the same driving parameter $d$ but different lead temperatures. While the non-equilibrium features of different lead temperatures $T_t$, $T_r$ and Berry-phase shifts $\omega_\pm$ can be clearly seen for the solid distributions, they are hidden, but not less relevant, for higher temperature $T_t$ for the dashed distributions.
FIG. 2. For $d = \frac{\pi^2}{4}(T_i^2 - T_r^2)$ and $\Gamma_\Delta < 0$, $\rho'_\Delta < 0$ and a symmetric density of states, i.e. $\rho_\Delta = 0$, $\rho'_\Sigma = 0$, we show (a) the stationary solutions for $\cos \theta_0$ with their stability (red solid = stable, blue dotted = unstable) and (b) non-equilibrium distribution functions. The temperature difference tries to drive the magnetization towards the poles for $d > 0$ and towards the equator for $d < 0$. The Gilbert damping is stronger than thermal driving for $|d| < d_0$, where $d_0 = -\Gamma_\Sigma \rho_\Sigma B / (\lambda \Gamma_\Delta \rho'_\Delta)$.

VI. ENHANCEMENT OF THE THERMOELECTRIC EFFECT BY THE PUMPING CURRENT

Finally, we consider the thermoelectric effect. That is, we consider the charge current flowing through the system due to the different temperatures in the leads. Similar to ref. [32], we take a naive but simple approach to determine the stationary charge currents. That is we use the relation between the electrical potential and the amount of charge, which, on the dot, is changed solely by the currents flowing through the tunnel contacts. For that purpose, the phase $\psi$ (corresponding to $\delta V_d$) has to be restored in the action, see App. [A]. However, since we are interested in the stationary currents, we do not need to consider the full quasi-classical dynamics. It is sufficient to consider the retarded AES-like action, eq. [42], with only the slow retarded kernel function, eq. [42], that is,

$$iS^{R\text{AES}} = -i \int dt \int dt' \sum_{\alpha \alpha'} \text{Im} \left[ D^{\alpha \alpha'}_q(t) \alpha^{R\alpha \alpha'}_s(t, t') (D^{\alpha \alpha'}_c(t'))^* \right].$$

(52)

Now, the stationary charge currents are obtained by variation with respect to $\psi_q$ and sorting the resulting terms according to the junctions from which they originate. It follows,

$$I_{l \rightarrow dot} = I_{d}^l + I_{h}^l + I_{p}^l,$$

$$I_{r \rightarrow dot} = I_{d}^r + I_{h}^r,$$

(53)

(54)

where the index $l/r \rightarrow dot$ is for "left-/right-led to dot" and we defined the pumping current $I_p^l = g_p^l \sin^2 \theta_0 B$, the hybrid charge current $I_h^{l/r} = \cos^2 \theta_0 (I_{d,l/r}^{\uparrow \uparrow} + I_{d,l/r}^{\downarrow \downarrow}) + \sin^2 \theta_0 (I_{d,l/r}^{\uparrow \downarrow} + I_{d,l/r}^{\downarrow \uparrow})$, and the thermally induced charge current $I_{d,l/r}^{l/r} = \cos^2 \theta_0 (I_{d,l/r}^{\uparrow \uparrow} + I_{d,l/r}^{\downarrow \downarrow}) + \sin^2 \theta_0 (I_{d,l/r}^{\uparrow \downarrow} + I_{d,l/r}^{\downarrow \uparrow})$; The hybrid contributions are given by $I_{h,l/r}^{l/r} = -\rho_\Sigma \Gamma_r^l \frac{\Gamma_\Sigma}{\Gamma_r(\theta_0)} \sin^2 \theta_0 B$ and $I_{h,r}^{\alpha \alpha'} = -\rho_\Sigma \Gamma_r \frac{\Gamma_{\alpha \alpha'}}{\Gamma_r(\theta_0)} \sin^2 \theta_0 B$ and the thermal contributions are given by $I_{d,l/r}^{l/r} = \rho_p \Gamma_p^l \frac{\Gamma_{\Sigma}}{\Gamma_r(\theta_0)} d$ and $I_{d,r}^{\alpha \alpha'} = \rho_p \Gamma_r \frac{\Gamma_{\alpha \alpha'}}{\Gamma_r(\theta_0)} - 1) d$. Explicitly, the currents are given by,

$$I_{d,l/r}^{l/r} = \pm \frac{\Gamma_r}{\Gamma(\theta_0) \Gamma_r(\theta_0)} \left[ \Gamma_r (\rho_\Sigma \Gamma_\Sigma - \rho_\Delta \Gamma_\Delta \cos \theta_0) - \rho_\Sigma^2 (\Gamma_\Sigma^2 - \Gamma_\Delta^2 \cos \theta_0) \right],$$

(55)

$$I_{h}^l = -\Gamma_\Delta \sin^2 \theta_0 B$$

(56)

$$I_{h}^r = -\Gamma_\Delta \sin^2 \theta_0 B$$

(57)

$$I_{h}^l = -\Gamma_\Delta \sin^2 \theta_0 B$$

(58)

The precession rate of the magnetization, thereby also the external magnetic field, enters the currents twice. First, via its effects on the details of the slow distribution function $F_{\alpha}^{\alpha'}$, giving rise to the hybrid currents $I_h^l$ and $I_h^r$. Second, via its dynamics[32], it directly gives rise to the pumping current $I_p^l$. This dynamic contribution does not arise for the right contact, because of the spin-independence of $\Gamma_r$.

It is straightforward to show that the stationary charge currents balance each other, i.e. $I_{l \rightarrow dot} = -I_{r \rightarrow dot}$. This, of course, must be true for a stationary situation. Interestingly, this balance also holds separately for the "thermally induced" part of the currents $I_h^l = -I_h^r$ as well as for the hybrid-/pumping-current contributions $I_h^l + I_p^l = -I_h^r$. This splitting might seem superficial at first, since the persistent precession is maintained by the difference in temperatures of the leads. However, for a fixed magnetization in the dot, we expect $I_h^l + I_p^l$ and $I_h^r$ to disappear, whereas $I_{d,l/r}^{l/r}$ would remain unchanged. So this splitting also suggests to say that
The charge current $I_{\rightarrow \dot{d}}$ for the stable (red solid) and unstable (blue dotted) stationary solutions of $\cos \theta_0$. Furthermore, we show a hypothetical situation (green dashed), in which the magnetization of the dot makes the angle $\theta_0$ with the $z$-axis, but does not precess. The value of $\cos \theta_0$ is the same as in the state of persistent precessions at driving $d$. In the hypothetical situation the pumping and the hybrid currents are absent. At $d < -d_0$, i.e., in the regime of stable persistent precessions, we observe a very interesting effect: While the absolute value of the charge current is reduced in comparison to the stationary solution at the north-pole, it is larger than the current for the hypothetical situation without precessions; Thus, we conclude that the precession of the magnetization enhances the thermoelectric effect. For $d > d_0$, we observe a regime of double-stability and the direction of the thermoelectric charge current depends on the orientation of the magnetization.

$I'_d$, resp. $I'_d$, describes the standard thermoelectric effect (single-particle), whereas $I'_h + I'_p$, resp. $I'_h$, describe the hybrid-/pumping-part of the thermoelectric effect which is due to the precession of the magnetization (collective). Explicitly, it follows for the stationary charge current,

$$I_{\rightarrow \dot{d}} = \frac{-\Gamma r d}{\Gamma_\parallel(\theta_0)\Gamma_\perp(\theta_0)} \left[ \Gamma_r (\rho_{d}^{2} \Gamma_{\Sigma} - \rho_{\Sigma}^{2} \Gamma_{\Delta} \cos \theta_0) - \rho_{d}^{2} (\Gamma_{\Sigma}^{2} - \Gamma_{\Delta}^{2} \cos^{2} \theta_0) \right] + \frac{\Gamma_r \Gamma_{\Delta} \sin^{2} \theta_0 B}{\Gamma_\parallel(\theta_0)\Gamma_\perp(\theta_0)} (\rho_{d}^{2} \Gamma_{\Sigma} - \rho_{\Sigma}^{2} \Gamma_{\Delta} \cos \theta_0) , \quad (59)$$

where the term $\propto B$ describes the "hybrid-/pumping-" enhancement of the thermoelectric effect. A dynamically rotating magnetization can be viewed as an adiabatic pump [33]. In this respect, the small magnet can be seen as a thermally driven adiabatic pump. It is physically interesting and may become technically relevant that this pumping effect can be used to enhance the (single-particle) thermoelectric effect. This is demonstrated for a simple density of states, i.e. for $\rho_{\Delta} = 0$ and $\rho_{\Sigma} = 0$ the current is shown in Fig. 3.

VII. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

We have considered a simple model for a small ferromagnet that can be driven by a thermally induced spin-transfer-torque current. While earlier studies have focused on two lead setups $(F\|F\|N)$, we considered a situation with a small ferromagnet between two leads $(F\|F\|F\|N)$. We have derived the quasi-classical equations of motion for the magnetization dynamics, where the dynamical adjustments of the distribution function to the magnetization are taken into account self-consistently. For that purpose, we extended the approach of ref. [14] to allow for a simplified treatment of slow coordinates.

As a result, we obtained the Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert equation supplemented by a spin-transfer-torque term of the Slonczewski form with two contributions: a thermally induced STT-current $I_\Delta^s(\theta)$ and the dynamically induced hybrid STT-current $I_\Delta^h(\theta, \phi)$. While the hybrid STT-current essentially renormalizes Gilbert-damping, the thermally induced STT-current can be used to drive the magnetization out of its energetic minimum (parallel to the external magnetic field). Furthermore, we determined the stationary charge current corresponding to persistent precessions, and observed again a splitting into two contributions: a single-particle thermoelectric current $I'_d$ (resp. $I'_d$) and a (collective) hybrid-/pumping-current contribution $I'_h + I'_p$ (resp. $I'_h$) related to the precession of the magnetization. As shown for the simple symmetric density of states, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 both current contributions can act in harmony, such that the single-particle thermoelectric current is enhanced by the (collective) pumping current.

Although the simple model system considered here, may be interesting in its own right, the main purpose of this paper is to provide a basis for further studies on the intersection between mesoscopic physics and spin-(calor-)tronics. From this point of view, many options for future work open up. The system should be made more realistic by lifting some of the approximations, most importantly, magnetic anisotropy and internal relaxation mechanism should be included, and the macrospin approximation should be lifted. It would also be interesting to include quantum effects like Coulomb-blockade or zero-bias anomaly. Already for the present simple system, more details could be analyzed, e.g. besides determining the charge current, also heat- and spin-currents should be investigated, and one might want to consider simultaneous thermal and electrical driving. This would be especially relevant for potential technical applications of heat to "useful" energy conversion. Another direction for technical applications would be to search for more adiabatic pumps that could be driven thermally.

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Appendix A: Full dynamics

In this appendix, we consider the dynamics of the magnetization length \( \eta \) (corresponding to \( \delta M \)) and the electrical potential \( \psi \) (corresponding to \( \delta V_d \)) in addition to the slow dynamics of \( \theta, \phi \). It is especially interesting because the relaxation of \( \delta M \) happens to take place on a similar time-scale as the adjustments of the distribution function. This demands a more careful treatment than for slow or fast coordinates.

In the following, to distinguish between the different coordinates, we refer to \( \theta, \phi \) as \( SU(2) \)-coordinates, since they are related to the \( SU(2) \)-rotations \( R \), whereas we refer to \( \eta, \psi \) as \( U(1) \)-coordinates, since they are related to the \( U(1) \)-transformations \( U \). The \( SU(2) \)-coordinates, which have been discussed already in the main text, are included in the slow rotation \( D_\alpha = R_k \), whereas we proceed on more general grounds for the \( U(1) \)-coordinates.

1. Additional contributions to the effective action

There are two contributions arising from the \( U(1) \)-coordinates that have to be considered. First, we have to take into account the corrections to the classical Green’s function, eq. (31),

\[ G_c = G_s + G_u, \quad \text{(A1)} \]

with the corrections from \( U(1) \)-coordinates (u),

\[ G_u = G_s (D_k \Sigma D_k - R_k \Sigma R_k) G_s + \ldots, \quad \text{(A2)} \]

where we used \( D_s = R_k \). Second, we have to restore the \( U(1) \) coordinates in all contributions of the action.

Keeping \( \delta M \) and \( \delta V_d \), we also have to take into account the zero-mode contributions to the effective action, eqs. (22) and (23). Terms proportional to the zero-modes \( \delta M_0^\sigma \) and \( \delta V_{d0}^\sigma \) also appear in the HS-part of the action which is,

\[ iS_{\text{HS}} = -\int dt \{ M_0 \rho \delta M_0^\sigma (\omega = 0) - \frac{B}{2J} \int dt \delta M \sin \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{i}{2J} \int dt \delta M \delta M_0^\sigma + \frac{B}{2J} \int dt \delta M_0^\sigma \cos \theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \}

\[ + i(C V_{d0} + N_0) \delta V_{d}^\sigma (\omega = 0) + iC \int dt \delta V_{d}^\sigma \delta V_{d}^\sigma \], \quad \text{(A3)} \]

where we dropped constant terms \( \propto M_0^2, B^2, V_{d0}^2 \).

For the WZNW-contribution, the sole change is in the length of the spin \( S \), eq. (39). In the equations of motion, these fluctuations would lead to the corrections of order \( 1/S \), which we disregard. Justified by the large value of \( S \), we also disregard the LZ-contribution to the effective action.

The most important changes are in the AES-like contribution. Restoring \( \eta \) and \( \psi \), the full gauge transformation \( D_c, D_q \) will appear in the retarded part,

\[ iS_{\text{AES}}^R = -i \int dt dt' \sum_{\sigma \sigma'} \text{Im} \left[ D_{\sigma'}^c (t') \alpha_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t') (D_{\sigma'}^c (t'))^* \right]. \quad \text{(A4)} \]

Furthermore, the retarded kernel function now becomes,

\[ \alpha_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t') = \text{tr} \left[ G^R_{\sigma \sigma'} (t, t') \Sigma^K_{\sigma \sigma'} (t' - t) + G^K_{\sigma \sigma'} (t, t') \Sigma^A_{\sigma \sigma'} (t' - t) \right] \]

\[ = \alpha_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t') + \alpha_u^R (t, t') \], \quad \text{(A5)} \]

where the slow contribution is known from the main text, eq. (42). The new contribution arising from \( U(1) \)-coordinates is given by,

\[ \beta_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t', t'', t''') = \text{tr} \left[ G^R_{\sigma \sigma'} (t, t'') \Sigma^K_{\sigma \sigma'} (t'' - t) + C^K_{\sigma \sigma'} (t, t'') \Sigma^A_{\sigma \sigma'} (t'' - t) \right] \]

\[ = \int dt dt'' \beta_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t', t'', t'''), \quad \text{(A6)} \]

where we used \( D_k = R_k U_k \) with \( U_k = U_c |q = 0 \) and the \( SU(2) \)-rotations \( R_k \) are absorbed into,

\[ \beta_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t', t'', t''') = \text{tr} \left[ G^R_{\sigma \sigma'} (t, t'') \Sigma^K_{\sigma \sigma'} (t'' - t) + C^K_{\sigma \sigma'} (t, t'') \Sigma^A_{\sigma \sigma'} (t'' - t) \right] \]

The calculation of the retarded kernel function \( \alpha_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t'') \) is not trivial but it is also not really illuminating, thus we shift it to the end of this appendix A 4.

Using the slowness of \( \theta \) and \( \phi \) and disregarding terms of \( O \left( \frac{1}{S} \right) \), we obtain,

\[ \alpha_{\sigma \sigma'}^R (t, t''') = i \int dt \int dt'' e^{-2\Gamma(t'')(t-t'')} U_{k \sigma}(t') U_{k \sigma}(t'''), \quad \text{(A7)} \]

It is now straightforward to insert this kernel-function back into the AES-like action, eq. (44). Then a variation with respect to quantum components yields the quasi-classical equations of motion.
2. Quasiclassical equations of motion

We add up all contributions to the effective action and, then, expand to first order in quantum components \( \theta_q, \psi_q, \psi_q \). Afterwards the variation with respect to quantum components is trivial and we obtain the coupled equations of motion,

\[
\sin \theta \dot{\phi} = - \sin \theta B, \tag{A9}
\]

\[
\sin \theta \dot{\theta} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{S} \left\{ \left[ \dot{g}(\theta) \dot{\phi} - I^h_{R}(\theta) - I^f_{R}(\theta) \right] + \left[ \frac{\Gamma_D}{2} \sum_{\sigma} \rho_{\sigma} \left( \delta M - 2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) R_{\sigma}^M \right) \right] \right\}, \tag{A10}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{J} \dot{\delta M} = + \sum_{\sigma} \rho_{\sigma} \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) \left( \delta M - 2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) R_{\sigma}^M \right) - \sum_{\sigma} \sigma 2 \rho_{\sigma} \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) \left( \delta V_d - 2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) R_{\sigma}^d \right), \tag{A11}
\]

\[
C \dot{\delta V}_{d} = - \sum_{\sigma} 2 \rho_{\sigma} \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) \left( \delta V_d - 2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) R_{\sigma}^d \right) + \sum_{\sigma} \rho_{\sigma} \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) \left( \delta M - 2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) R_{\sigma}^M \right), \tag{A12}
\]

where we resubstituted \( \dot{\psi}_c = \delta M_c \) and \( \psi_c = \delta V_d^c \) and only leading order terms in \( 1/S \) were kept. Furthermore, we introduced the retarded integrals,

\[
R_{\sigma}^d = \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt' e^{-2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta)(t-t')} \delta V_d(t'), \tag{A13}
\]

\[
R_{\sigma}^M = \int_{-\infty}^{t} dt' e^{-2 \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta)(t-t')} \delta M(t'). \tag{A14}
\]

The method described above will usually lead to equations of motion of the integro-differential-type. The retarded integrals \( R_{\sigma}^d \) and \( R_{\sigma}^M \) originate from the kernel \( \alpha_{\mu,\sigma}^{R}(t, t') \) which arise from the corrections for \( U(1) \)-coordinates. We think that the physical origin of this retardation effect is that the distribution function for spin \( \sigma \) changes on the time-scale determined by the inverse level broadening \( 1/\Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta_0) \). On those time-scales, the information about past values of the coordinates is stored in the dynamic distribution function. Would \( \delta V_{d} \) and \( \delta M \) be slow (approx. constant) on this time-scale, then the integrals could be easily performed and the retardation effect would be gone. However, \( \delta V_{d} \) is fast compared to the distribution function and \( \delta M \) changes typically on roughly the same time-scale as the distribution function. Therefore, we cannot assume them to be slow and, in turn, we should carefully consider \( R_{\sigma}^d \) and \( R_{\sigma}^M \).

By making use of the Fourier-transformation, we can recast the integro-differential equations \( \text{(A11)} \) and \( \text{(A12)} \) into differential equations \( \text{(A17)} \) and \( \text{(A18)} \). Thereby, we assume \( \theta \) to be approximately constant, which means to disregard corrections of higher order in \( 1/S \). Similarly, the second and third line of equation \( \text{(A10)} \) is recasted into the second line of equation \( \text{(A16)} \).

\[
\sin \theta \dot{\phi} = - \sin \theta B, \tag{A15}
\]

\[
\sin \theta \dot{\theta} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{S} \left[ \dot{g}(\theta) \dot{\phi} - I^h_{R}(\theta) - I^f_{R}(\theta) + \Gamma_D(\rho_\Sigma + C) \delta V_d - \frac{\rho_\Delta \Gamma_\Delta}{2} \delta M \right], \tag{A16}
\]

\[
\delta M = \left[ \frac{g_t(\theta)}{2} \left( J - \frac{1}{\rho_\uparrow} \right) + \frac{g_\downarrow(\theta)}{2} \left( J - \frac{1}{\rho_\downarrow} \right) \right] \delta M - \left[ g_t(\theta) \left( 1 + \frac{C}{2 \rho_\uparrow} \right) - g_\downarrow(\theta) \left( 1 + \frac{C}{2 \rho_\downarrow} \right) \right] J \delta V_d, \tag{A17}
\]

\[
\delta V_d = - \left[ g_t(\theta) \left( \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{2 \rho_\uparrow} \right) - g_\downarrow(\theta) \left( \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{2 \rho_\downarrow} \right) \right] \delta V_d + \left[ g_t(\theta) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\rho_\uparrow} \right) - g_\downarrow(\theta) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\rho_\downarrow} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2C} \delta M, \tag{A18}
\]

where we defined \( g_\sigma(\theta) = 2 \rho_\sigma \Gamma_{\sigma}(\theta) \). We note that the term \( C \) in eq. \( \text{(A16)} \) and all terms that explicitly contain \( \frac{1}{\rho_\sigma} \) originate from the correction to the Green’s function \( G_u \), due to the \( U(1) \)-coordinates.

To gain a deeper insight into the physics of those contributions arising from \( G_u \), we consider the simple case with \( \rho_\uparrow = \rho_\downarrow = \rho \) (e.g. for symmetric density of states) and \( \Gamma_{\uparrow} = \Gamma_{\downarrow} \) (e.g. both leads non-magnetic). Then, the equations of motion for \( \delta M \) and \( \delta V_d \) decouple and we obtain,

\[
\delta M = g \left( J - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) \delta M, \tag{A19}
\]

\[
\delta V_d = -2 g \left( \frac{1}{C} + \frac{1}{2 \rho} \right) \delta V_d, \tag{A20}
\]

where we defined \( g = 2 \rho \Gamma_\Sigma \).

The equation for \( \delta M \) is easy to understand. The exchange interaction \( \propto J \) tends to align spins on the dot and thus tries to increase the magnetization. If there was no competing effect, the magnetization on the dot would grow without bounds by acquiring more and more electrons with their spins in parallel. However, the Pauli-exclusion principle forbids two electrons to occupy the same state and thus for each spin that is added to the dot a higher level (level spacing \( \frac{1}{\rho} \)) has to be occupied by an electron, i.e. more energy has to be paid. The dynamics of \( \delta M \) is described by the competition of both effects. Note that fluctuations \( \delta M \) should always relax to zero, since otherwise we would not have chosen the correct M. And indeed it is \( \frac{1}{\rho} > J \) in the Stoner-regime after a magnetization has been built up on the dot.[54] So, we find that the term \( \frac{1}{\rho} \) is essential for the dynamics of \( \delta M \).
to arise from the Keldysh part of $G_\alpha$, i.e. the contribution $U(1)$-coordinates; it is, thus, related to the dynamic change in the distribution function with fluctuations of $\delta M$. While this might be clear from the point of view of the Stoner-transition physics, it is also interesting to view this from a more formal perspective. The dynamics of $\delta M$ takes place roughly at the same time-scale as the change in distribution function. Thus, the interplay of $\delta M$ with the distribution function can (and turned out to) be important for its dynamics.

The situation for $\delta V_d$ is analog but simpler. Instead of the attractive exchange interaction, there is repulsive Coulomb interaction $\propto \frac{1}{r}$. Thus, Pauli-exclusion assists Coulomb interaction instead of competing with it. The equation for $\delta V_d$ describes the standard charge relaxation through a resistor if the (effective) electrochemical potential by addition of charges, i.e. the change in chemical potential; it is also known as quantum capacity. From a formal point of view, we note that the relaxation of $\delta V_d$ is much faster than the time-scale of changes in the distribution, i.e. the distribution function has not enough time to react to changes of $\delta V_d$. Thus, the correction to the Coulomb repulsion should be quite small. This is indeed the case: For systems that are large compared to the atomic scale the quantum capacity is a small correction, i.e. $\frac{C}{T} \gg 1$.

3. Zero-mode equations

We emphasize that the equations of motion do not determine the stationary values $M_0$ and $V_{d0}$. To fix those values, we have to consider the contributions from the quantum zero-mode effective actions, eqs. (22) and (23) in combination with the zero-mode parts from the HIS-part, eq. (A3). Variation with respect to the quantum zero-modes $\delta M_0^q$ and $\delta V_{d0}^q$ yields [33]

\[
\frac{M_0}{2J} = -i \frac{1}{2 \tau K} \frac{1}{\tau K} dt \text{tr} \left[ G_c^>(t, t) \sigma_z \right] , \quad (A21)
\]

\[
\frac{C V_{d0}}{2J} = \frac{1}{2 \tau K} \frac{1}{\tau K} dt \left( -i \text{tr} \left[ G_c^<(t, t) \right] - N_0 \right) . \quad (A22)
\]

The first equation can be read in two related ways: On one hand this relates the magnetization $M_0$ to the (time-average of the) spin $S(t)$ by $M_0 = 2J \langle S \rangle$; on the other hand $S(t)$ depends on the Green’s function, which depends on $M_0$ and, thus, it can be read as the self-consistency equation for the magnetization length $M_0$.

The second equation is the analog for the electrical potential $V_{d0}$ with the charge $Q(t) = -i \text{tr} \left[ G_c^>(t, t) \right] - N_0$. The stationary values $M_0$ and $V_{d0}$ can be determined from these (coupled) self-consistency equations.

4. Calculation of the $U(1)$-correction to the retarded kernel function

Note that only the third term in $\beta R^r$ contributes to the action. The other three terms drop out, since the factor $(U_{\kappa \sigma}(t') U_{\kappa \sigma}(t'') - 1)$ vanishes in combination with the time-local self-energies $\Sigma^{R,\phi}(t' - t'') \propto \delta(t' - t'')$. In the following, we only keep the third term for which we find

\[
\beta R^r_{\sigma \alpha}(t, t', t'', t''') = \frac{4\omega_1}{2\pi} \frac{\omega_2}{2\pi} \frac{\omega_3}{2\pi} \frac{\omega'}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega_{11} + \omega_{22} + \omega_{33}} \times
\]

\[
\times \text{tr} \left[ G_{\sigma \alpha}^R(\bar{t}_1, \omega_1 + \omega') \left[ R_{\kappa}^1 \Sigma^R R_k \right]_\sigma (\bar{t}_2, \omega_2 + \omega') \times
\]

\[
\times G_{\sigma \alpha}^A(\bar{t}_3, \omega_3 + \omega') \right] , \quad (A23)
\]

where we have written $\bar{t}_1 = \frac{t'' + t'}{2}, t_1 = (t' - t')$ and $\bar{t}_2 = \frac{t'' + t'''}{2}, t_2 = (t'' - t''')$ and $\bar{t}_3 = \frac{t'' + t'''}{2}, t_3 = (t'' - t'')$ for brevity. Insertion of the slow Green’s function and slowly rotated self-energies yields,

\[
\beta R^r_{\sigma \alpha}(t, t', t'', t''') \approx \frac{4\omega_1}{2\pi} \frac{\omega_2}{2\pi} \frac{\omega_3}{2\pi} \frac{\omega'}{2\pi} e^{-i\omega_{11} + \omega_{22} + \omega_{33}} \times
\]

\[
2\Gamma_\sigma(\theta(\bar{t}_2))(\Gamma_{\bar{t}_2}^1 + \Gamma_{\bar{t}_2}) \times
\]

\[
\times \left[ \omega' + \omega + i \Gamma_\sigma(\theta(\bar{t}_2)) \left[ \omega' + \omega_3 - i \Gamma_\sigma(\theta(\bar{t}_2)) \right] \right] \times
\]

\[
\times \sum_\alpha \left[ F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \omega_3 + \xi_{\alpha \sigma}) - F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \xi_{\alpha \sigma}) +
\]

\[
+ F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \xi_{\alpha \sigma}) \right] , \quad (A24)
\]

where we have shifted the integration over $\omega' \to \omega' + \xi_{\alpha \sigma}$ and to the slow distribution function $F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \omega_3 + \xi_{\alpha \sigma})$, we subtracted and added the same slow distribution function but with $\omega_2 \to 0$. Now, we can easily calculate the difference,

\[
\sum_\alpha \left( F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \omega_3 + \xi_{\alpha \sigma}) - F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \xi_{\alpha \sigma}) \right) \approx 2 \rho_\sigma \omega_2 , \quad (A25)
\]

where corrections [34] of $O(\frac{1}{T})$ are disregarded and only values of $\omega' \ll M_0$ are assumed to be relevant. Since the remaining (added) distribution function $F_{\sigma}^\alpha(\bar{t}_2, \omega' + \xi_{\alpha \sigma})$ is independent of $\omega_2$, it would lead to a term in $\beta R^r_{\sigma \alpha}$ that is $\propto \delta(t' - t'')$ and, therefore, it would vanish in combination with the factor $(U_{\kappa \sigma}(t') U_{\kappa \sigma}(t'') - 1)$. We drop this term already in $\beta R^r_{\sigma \alpha}$. It is, then, straightforward to perform the integrations over frequencies in eq. (A24) and insert it back into eq. (A20) to obtain the result for the retarded kernel function eq. (A8).

Appendix B: Approximation for slow coordinates

In this rather formal appendix, we discuss the approximations for the slowness of the coordinates $\theta, \phi$. 
1. Slowly rotated self-energy

In the main text, the slowly rotated self-energy $D_k^1 \Sigma D_k$ is split into a slow part $R_k^1 \Sigma R_k$ and the rest $(D_k^1 \Sigma D_k - R_k^1 \Sigma R_k)$. The slowly rotated self-energy is then given by,

$$(R_k^1 \Sigma R_k)_{\sigma \sigma'}(t, t') = \sum_{\sigma''} \langle R_k^1 \rangle_{\sigma \sigma'}(t) \Sigma_{\sigma'}(t - t') R_k \Sigma_{\sigma''} \sigma''(t) .$$

(B1)

Its spin-diagonal part is,

$$(R_k^1 \Sigma R_k)_{\sigma \sigma}(t, t') =$$

$$= \Sigma_{\sigma}(t - t') \cos \theta(t) \cos \theta(t') \frac{1}{2} e^{i \sigma_f^c \int_{t'}^t dt'' \phi(t'')} +$$

$$+ \Sigma_{\sigma}(t - t') \sin \theta(t) \sin \theta(t') \frac{1}{2} e^{i \sigma_f^c \int_{t'}^t dt'' \phi(t'')} \frac{1 + \cos \theta(t'')} {2}. $$

(B2)

For the retarded and advanced part, we can use the time-locality of the unrotated self-energy $\Sigma_k^R(t - t') = \mp i \Sigma(t) \delta(t - t')$ to obtain,

$$(R_k^1 \Sigma R_k)_{\sigma \sigma}(\tilde{t}, \omega) = \mp i \Sigma(t) \theta(\tilde{t}) ,$$

(B3)

for the spin-diagonal part, where we introduced the "center of mass"-time $\tilde{t} = \frac{t + t'}{2}$ and the relative time $\tilde{t} = t - t'$ (the Wigner coordinates) and performed the Fourier transformation with respect to $\tilde{t}$. For the spin-off-diagonal part it follows,

$$(R_k^1 \Sigma R_k)_{\sigma \sigma'}(\tilde{t}, \omega) = \pm i \Sigma(\tilde{t}) e^{i \sigma_f^c \int_{t}^{\tilde{t}} dt \phi(t) \cos \theta(t)} .$$

(B4)

For the Keldysh part of the slowly rotated self-energy, the situation is more complicated, since the Keldysh part of the unrotated self-energy $\Sigma_k^R(t - t') = -2i(\Sigma_1^R F_1(t - t') + \Sigma_2^R F_2(t - t'))$ is not local in time. The typical timescale of $F_1,F_2(t - t')$ is given by the inverse temperatures of the leads, i.e. $1/T_1,1/T_2$, which is the correlation-time of thermal noise. Assuming $\theta$ and $\phi$ to be approximately constant on this time-scale, i.e. thermal noise appears to be white, we obtain for the spin-diagonal part,

$$(R_k^1 \Sigma K R_k)_{\sigma \sigma}(\tilde{t}, \omega) =$$

$$\approx \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Sigma_{\sigma} \omega + \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Sigma_{\sigma} \omega +$$

$$\approx -2i \Sigma(\tilde{t}) F_1^c(\tilde{t}, \omega) ,$$

with $\theta = \theta(\tilde{t})$ and $\omega_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta(\tilde{t})$. For the spin-off-diagonal parts, we obtain,

$$(R_k^1 \Sigma K R_k)_{\sigma \sigma'}(\tilde{t}, \omega) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta(\tilde{t}) e^{i \sigma_f^c \int_{t}^{\tilde{t}} dt \phi(t) \cos \theta(t)} \times$$

$$\times \left[ \Sigma_{\sigma} \omega + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta(\tilde{t}) \right] .$$

(B5)

We note that the spin-diagonal contributions depend on time only through the slow coordinates, i.e. $\theta$ and $\phi$. In contrast, the spin-off-diagonal contributions include a phase-factor, which can change fast. The phase depends on time roughly like $\cos \theta(t) B \tilde{t}$, i.e. it is of intermediate speed or even fast, if $B$ is larger than the level broadening. Therefore, the spin-off-diagonal contributions should not have been included into the slowly rotated self-energy. However, due to the large magnetization, we are going to disregard spin-off-diagonal contributions anyway.

Next, we consider the gradient expansion, which is essential to determine the slow Green's function. Afterwards, we determine the slow Green's function and, thereby, obtain another criterion that must be satisfied by $\theta$ and $\phi$ to pass as slow coordinates.

2. Gradient expansion

The gradient expansion for the convolution of two functions $f(t, t'') = \int dt' g(t, t') h(t, t'')$, is easily found in literature, e.g. 20, 21. Following those ideas, we give a short schematic derivation which is tailor-made for extension to the case of three functions $f(t, t'') = \int dt' \int dt'' g(t, t') h(t', t'') k(t'' , t''')$.

At first, we change to "center of mass"-time and "relative"-time for all functions, i.e. $\tilde{f}(t, t'') = f(t, t'')$, $\tilde{g}(t, t'') = g(t, t')$, and $\tilde{h}(t', t'') = h(t', t'')$ is introduced, where the " - notation is introduced to formally distinguish between different arrangements of time-arguments. We define $\tilde{t} = t + t''$ and $\bar{t} = t - t''$ and use the Fourier-transformations in time-differences to obtain,

$$\tilde{f}(\bar{t}, \omega) = \int dt \int dt' \int \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} \frac{d\omega''}{2\pi} e^{i \sigma_f^c \int_{t}^{t'} dt'' \phi(t'')} \times$$

$$\times \tilde{g}(\frac{\bar{t} + t - i}{2}, \omega') \tilde{h}(\frac{t + \bar{t} - i}{2}, \omega'') .$$

(B7)

Being guided by the desired zeroth order result, see eq. [B10] below, we redefine time- and frequency-integration variables to obtain,

$$\tilde{f}(\bar{t}, \omega) = \int dt \int dt' \int \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} \frac{d\omega''}{2\pi} e^{-i \omega \omega_{12} t + \omega_{12} t + \omega_{12} t} \times$$

$$\times \tilde{g}(\frac{\bar{t} + t - i}{2}, \omega') \tilde{h}(\frac{t + \bar{t} - i}{2}, \omega''),$$

(B8)

such that the functions on the right side have the form $\tilde{g}(\bar{t} + \omega_{12} \omega_{12} \omega_{12})$ and $\tilde{h}(\bar{t} + \omega_{12} \omega_{12} \omega_{12})$. The idea is now to formally expand $\tilde{g}$ in $\omega_{12}$ and $\tilde{h}$ in $\omega_{12}$ and integrate the resulting series term-wise. At first the integrals over $\omega_{12}, \omega_{12}$ are performed, leading to derivatives of $\delta$-functions. Then the integration over times $t_1,t_2$, can be performed using partial integration. The result of this procedure can be written in a quite compact form,

$$\tilde{f}(\bar{t}, \omega) = \exp \left[ -i \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \omega_{12}^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \omega_{12}^2} \right) \right] \tilde{g}(\bar{t}, \omega) \tilde{h}(\bar{t}, \omega) .$$

(B9)
where, as usual, subscripts indicate which variable to differentiate. Superscripts indicate on which function the derivative is applied. A bar in the superscript indicates to include a factor of \((-1)\). Keeping only the zeroth order term from the exponential we obtain,

\[
\tilde{f}_0(t, \omega) = \tilde{g}(t, \omega) \tilde{h}(t, \omega) , \tag{B10}
\]

while, for example, the first order term is given by

\[
\tilde{f}_1(t, \omega) = -i \left\{ \partial_t \tilde{g}(t, \omega) + \partial_\omega \tilde{g}(t, \omega) \right\} \tilde{h}(t, \omega) = -\frac{i}{2} \left\{ \left[ \partial_t \tilde{g}(t, \omega) \right] \left[ -\partial_t \tilde{h}(t, \omega) \right] + \left[ \partial_\omega \tilde{g}(t, \omega) \right] \left[ \partial_\omega \tilde{h}(t, \omega) \right] \right\} .
\]

It is now straightforward to extend these ideas to three functions \(f(t, t''') = \int dt' \int dt'' g(t, t') h(t', t'') k(t'', t''')\). As intermediate result, before expansion, we obtain,

\[
\tilde{f}(t, \omega) = \int dt_1 \int dt_2 \int dt_3 \int \frac{d\omega_1}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\omega_2}{2\pi} \int \frac{d\omega_3}{2\pi} e^{-i(\omega_1 t_1 + \omega_2 t_2 + \omega_3 t_3)} \times \tilde{g}(t + t_2 + t_3, \omega + \omega_1) \tilde{h}(t + t_3 - t_1, \omega + \omega_2) \times \tilde{k}(t - t_1 + t_2, \omega + \omega_3) . \tag{B11}
\]

Note that the form is again guided by the desired zeroth order result, eq. \([B13]\). After expansion in \(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\), term-wise integration over \(\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3\), and partial integration of \(t_1, t_2, t_3\), we obtain the compact result,

\[
\tilde{f}(t, \omega) = \exp \left[ -\frac{i}{2} \left( \partial_t \tilde{g} \tilde{h} + \partial_\omega \tilde{g} \partial_t \tilde{h} + \partial_t \tilde{h} \partial_\omega \tilde{g} \right) \right] \times \tilde{g}(t, \omega) \tilde{h}(t, \omega) \tilde{k}(t, \omega) . \tag{B12}
\]

As before, superscripts indicate on which functions a derivative should be applied and a bar indicates to include an additional factor of \((-1)\), e.g. \(\partial_t \tilde{g}(\tilde{k}) = (\partial_t \tilde{g}) \tilde{k} + \tilde{g}(\partial_t \tilde{k})\) and \(\partial_\omega \tilde{g}(\tilde{k}) = (-\partial_t \tilde{h}) \tilde{k} + \tilde{h}(\partial_\omega \tilde{k})\). For the zeroth order term it follows,

\[
\tilde{f}_0(t, \omega) = \tilde{g}(t, \omega) \tilde{h}(t, \omega) \tilde{k}(t, \omega) . \tag{B13}\]

This zeroth order result could probably be guessed right away. The main point of the derivation is to obtain a formal criterion for “slow” dynamics which is discussed next.

3. Determination of the slow Green’s function and the criteria for slowness

The slow Green’s function has to be determined from its inverse given in eq. \([B2]\). Thus, we can determine it from the formal equation,

\[
G^{-1}_s G_s = 1 . \tag{B14}
\]

Writing the time-space explicitly, we obtain for retarded and advanced part of Keldysh-space,

\[
\int dt' [G^{-1}_s R/A(t, t')] G^{R/A}_s(t', t'') = \delta(t - t'') . \tag{B15}
\]

and, by use of the gradient expansion, it follows,

\[
[G^{-1}_s R/A(\tilde{t}, \omega)] e^{-\frac{i}{2} \left( \partial_t \tilde{g} \tilde{h} - \partial_\omega \tilde{g} \partial_t \tilde{h} \right) G^{R/A}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega)} = 1 , \tag{B16}
\]

where the arrows indicate on which function to apply the derivative. The formal \(~-\)-notation is dropped here and for the Keldysh part, for which we obtain,

\[
G^{K}(t, t'') = -\int dt' \int dt'' G^R_s(t, t') G'^{-1}_s(t', t'') G^A_s(t'', t'') , \tag{B17}
\]

where \([G^{-1}_s K(t', t'')] = -(R^K \Sigma^K R^K)(t', t'')\). Application of the gradient expansion yields,

\[
G^K_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) = -\exp \left[ -\frac{i}{2} \left( \partial^R \tilde{g} \partial^R_t + \partial^R A \partial^K_\omega + \partial^R K \partial^A_\omega \right) \right] \times G^R_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) [G^{-1}_s K(\tilde{t}, \omega)] G^A_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) , \tag{B18}
\]

where in the superscripts of derivatives \(R, K, A\) is a compact notation for the corresponding component of the (inverse) Green’s function.

Keeping only the zeroth order term of the gradient expansion yields,

\[
G^{-1}_s R/A(\tilde{t}, \omega) G^{R/A}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) = 1 , \tag{B19}
\]

\[
G^{K}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) = -G^{R}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) [G^{-1}_s K(\tilde{t}, \omega)] G^{A}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) , \tag{B20}
\]

from which we immediately obtain the retarded/advanced Green’s function, eq. \([B1]\). In turn, we also obtain the Keldysh Green’s function, eq. \([33]\). In the main text, we dropped the index 0 for zeroth order.

From the negligibility of the higher order terms, we obtain the criteria for slowness of coordinates. The first order correction to equation \([B19]\) for the retarded/advanced slow Green’s function vanishes, i.e.

\[
-\frac{i}{2} [G^{-1}_s R/A(\tilde{t}, \omega)] \left( \partial_t \tilde{g} \partial_t \tilde{h} - \partial_\omega \tilde{g} \partial_t \tilde{h} \right) G^{R/A}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) = 0 , \tag{B21}
\]

where we used the zeroth order result for the Green’s function. The second order correction reduces to,

\[
-\frac{1}{8} [G^{-1}_s R/A(\tilde{t}, \omega)] \left( \partial_t \tilde{g} \partial_t \tilde{h} - \partial_\omega \tilde{g} \partial_t \tilde{h} \right)^2 G^{R/A}_s(\tilde{t}, \omega) = \pm \frac{i}{4} \Gamma(\theta(\tilde{t})) \left( 1 + \Gamma(\theta(\tilde{t})) \right) \theta(\tilde{t}) , \tag{B22}
\]

At resonance \(\omega = \xi_0 \sigma\), this correction is negligible if \(\theta(\tilde{t})\) is slow, such that,

\[
1 \gg \frac{\theta(\tilde{t})}{\Gamma(\theta(\tilde{t}))} \approx O\left(\frac{1}{S}\right) , \tag{B23}
\]

where we assumed that \(\theta \Gamma = \theta(\tilde{t}) \approx O\left(\Gamma(\theta(\tilde{t}))\right)\).

The same criterion for slowness is also relevant for the Keldysh part, but it is not sufficient. For the corrections to the Keldysh part to be negligible, we need two more
criteria: First, for the time-derivative acting on the distribution function in $\left[G^{-1}_\varphi\right]_K (\bar{t}, \omega)$, we also need,

$$1 \gg \frac{\dot{\phi}(\bar{t})}{T \sigma(\theta(\bar{t}))} ;$$  \quad (B24)

Second, for the frequency derivative acting on the distribution function in $\left[G^{-1}_\varphi\right]_K (\bar{t}, \omega)$, we need,

$$1 \gg \frac{\dot{\theta}(\bar{t})}{T} ,$$  \quad (B25)

where $T = \min(T_l, T_r)$.

In conclusion, we have three criteria for slowness from the gradient expansion, eqs. (B23), (B24), (B25). We also have two criteria from the consideration for the slowly rotated self-energy, i.e. both $\theta$ and $\phi$ should be approximately constant on the time-scale $\tau_T = 1/T$. These can be summarized in more physical terms: For coordinates to be slow, they should typically change on timescales much larger than the correlation time of thermal noise and the life-time of electrons on the dot. These conditions are met by $\theta, \phi$ for large spin $S$ (resp. magnetization $M_0$) and not too low temperatures of the leads $T_{l/r}$.

We emphasize, again, a subtle but important point: It is $\phi$ which has to be a slow variable; the angle $\phi$ itself, may change on shorter time-scales. This is important because $\phi$ does change on the time-scale of $1/B$. Thus, it is not necessarily slow. If $\phi$ is slow, then it follows $B \ll \Gamma_\varphi(\theta)$. This would be fatal for the interesting shifts in the distribution function arising from the precession of the magnetization $\sigma \omega_\perp = \mathcal{O}(B)$, since those would be smaller than the level broadening $\sigma \omega_\perp \ll \Gamma_\sigma(\theta)$. The interesting case is, thus, for faster precession $B \gg \Gamma_\varphi(\theta)$. Then, $\phi$ is not a slow variable. However, for the approach presented in this article, it is sufficient that $\dot{\phi}$ is a slow variable.

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[23] $B_{\text{exc}}$ is proportional to the true magnetization but in the ferromagnetic case we have $|B_{\text{exc}}| \gg |B|$ and therefore $M \approx B_{\text{exc}}$.

[24] We did not yet make use of the approximate form of the self-energy.

[25] The presence of a noise term can lead to a drift term changing the deterministic dynamics. One should keep in mind, that, in this sense, ‘noiseless’ is not equivalent to ‘deterministic’. Further, we want to note that it is a different question, if the dynamics of a system is well described by quasi-classical equations of motion, e.g. instanton-like effects might influence the dynamics.

[26] $D_{\pm} \equiv D_{\phi,\pm, \chi, \eta, \nu}$.

[27] We note that $|D_{\pm} \sum D_{\pm}| \mid_{\nu = 0} = D_{\pm} 

[28] Note that in the non-equilibrium situation the Landau-theory serves only as a guiding idea.

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[34] Note that $\rho$ is the density of states at the shifted Fermi-energy $\mu = \frac{M_0}{2} + V_{\infty}$.

[35] Whereas a simple-minded variation would produce here $G^K_C(t,t)/2$ instead of $G^<_{\infty}(t,t)$, a proper regularization of the same time expressions, see chapter 2.8 in ref. [20] and ref. [21] leads to stated results.

[36] Note that the shifted density of states $\rho_{\sigma}$ in this result is unbroadened and thus it is slightly different from the density of states as introduced in the main text. However, we assume the broadening $\Gamma_\sigma(\theta)$ to be much smaller than $M_0$ and $T_{l/r}$. Then, this difference leads to corrections of $O(\frac{1}{T})$ which we disregard.

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