

# Electrical Detection

## magnetic Configurations in insulators

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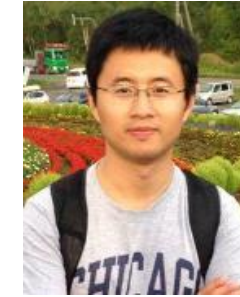
# Thanks to

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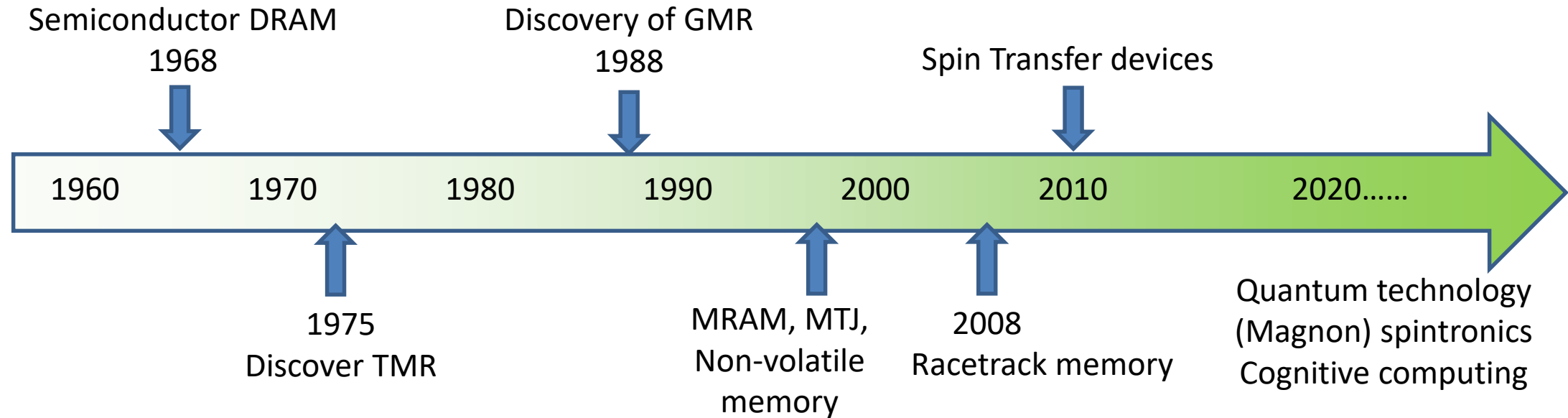
Maria Azhar  
KIT Karlsruhe

Maxim Mostovoy  
Bart J. Van Wees  
Thomas Palstra  
RUG Netherlands

Nynke Vlietstra  
Hans Hübl  
TU Munich



# Technology evolution



Going beyond standard charge electronics

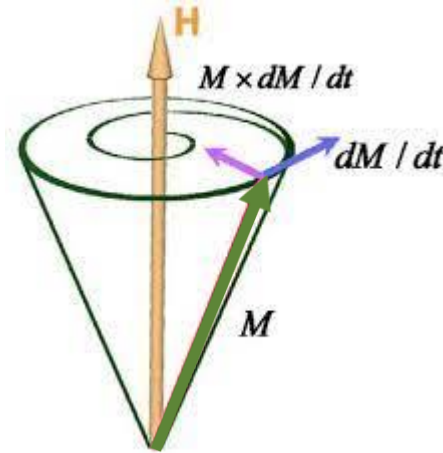
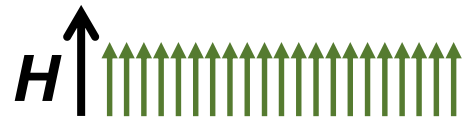
Magnetic insulators?

# Magnetic insulators

Yttrium Iron Garnet

YIG -  $\text{Y}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_{12}$

Static magnetization



Gilbert damping

$$\alpha = 3 \times 10^{-5}$$

The lowest!

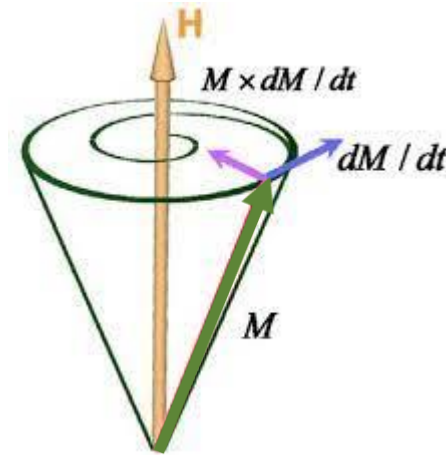
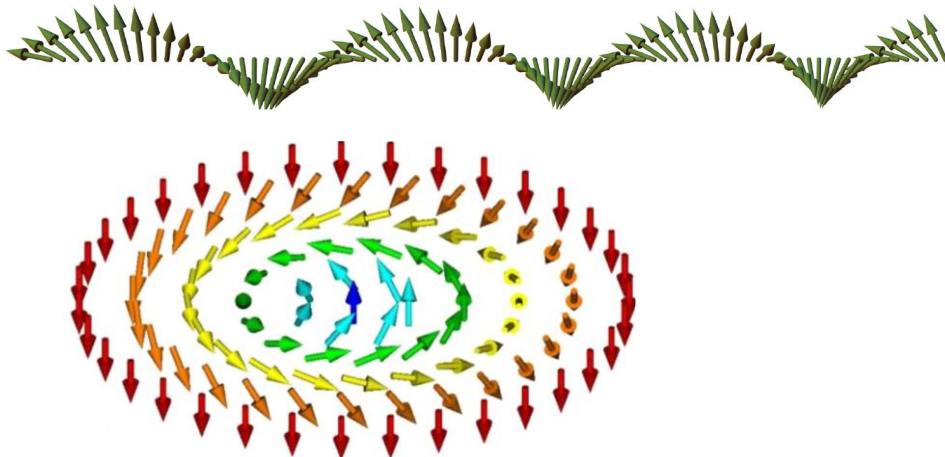
# Magnetic insulators

Copper oxy-selenite  
 $\text{Cu}_2\text{OSeO}_3$

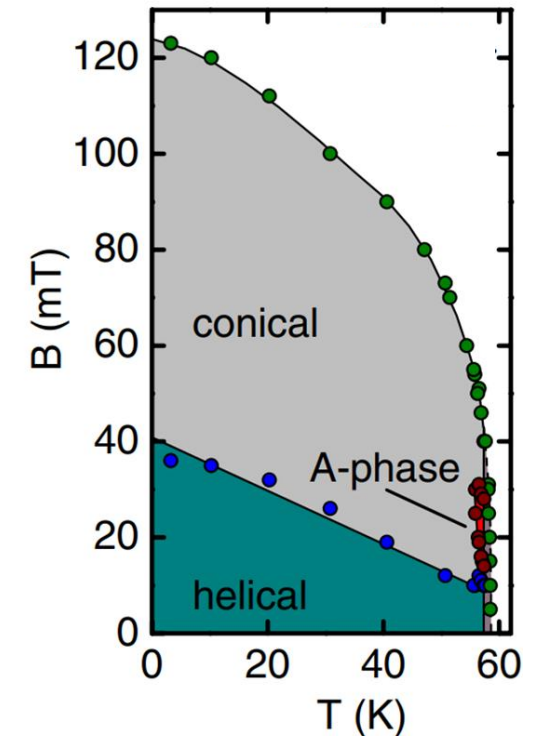
Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM)



Static magnetization - noncollinear



Gilbert damping  
 $\alpha \approx 10^{-4}$





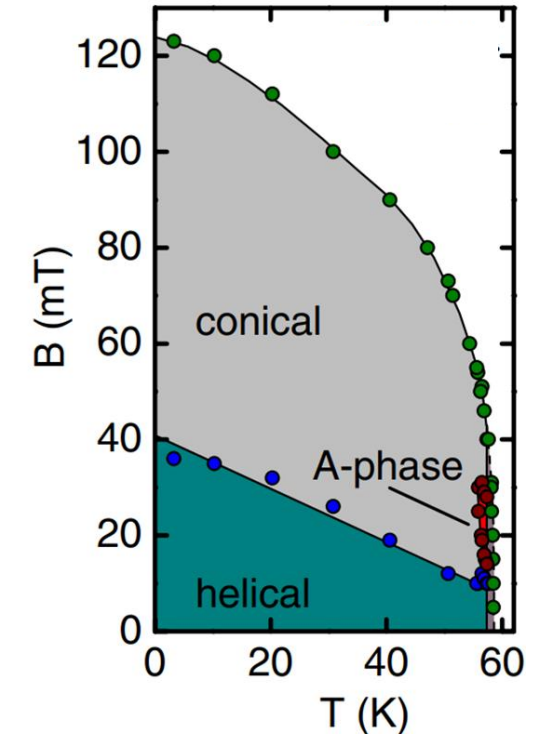
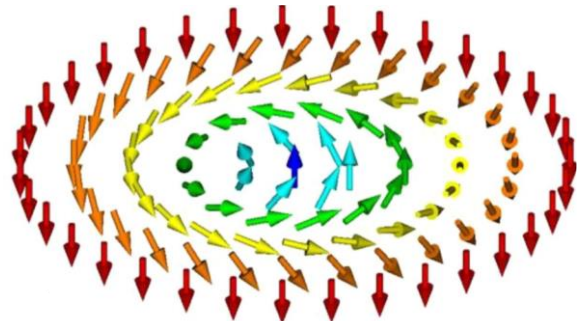
# Magnetic insulators

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Static magnetization - noncollinear



# Magnetic insulators

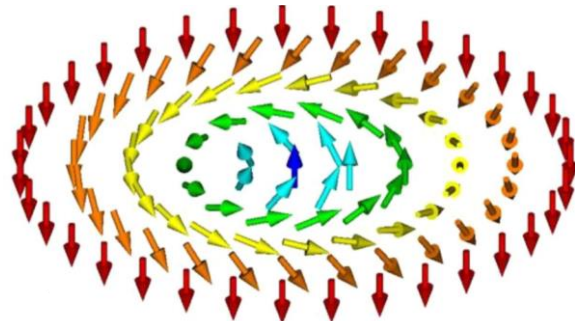
Copper oxy-selenite



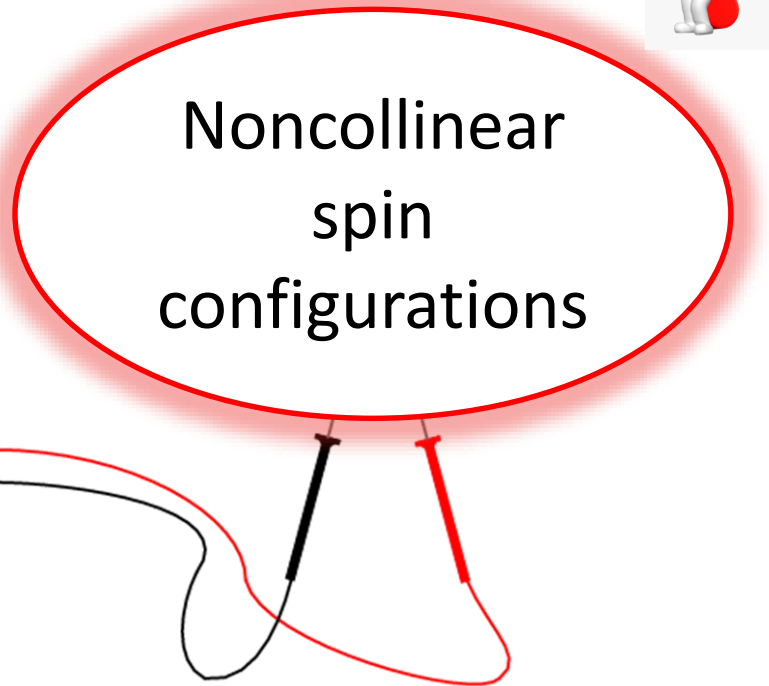
Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM)



Static magnetization - noncollinear



Noncollinear  
spin  
configurations





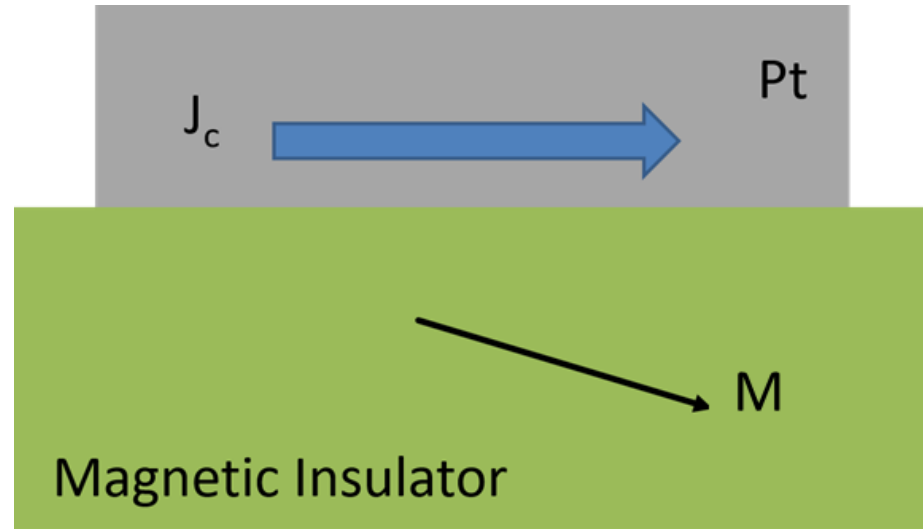
**Can we detect magnetic twists electrically?**

Part I – Spin-Hall magnetoresistance

Part II – Results in Pt/Cu<sub>2</sub>OSeO<sub>3</sub> & Pt/CoCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>



# Spin-Hall magnetoresistance (SMR)



Accidental detection (explained by AMR): M. Weiler *et al.*, Phys. Rev. L. 108, 106602 (2012)

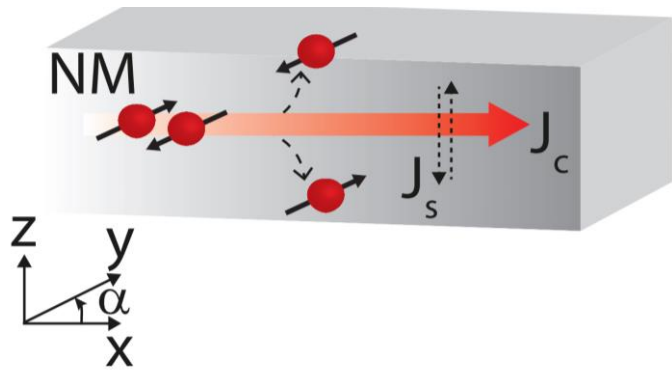
Theory: Y.-T. Chen, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **87**, 144411 (2013)

Detection: H. Nakayama *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 206601 (2013)

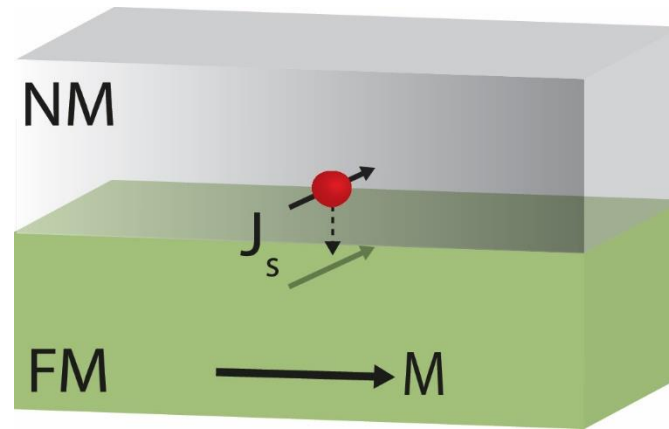
N. Vlietstra *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 87, 184421 (2013)

# Spin-Hall magnetoresistance (SMR)

$$R_L^{SMR} \propto (1 - m_y^2)$$



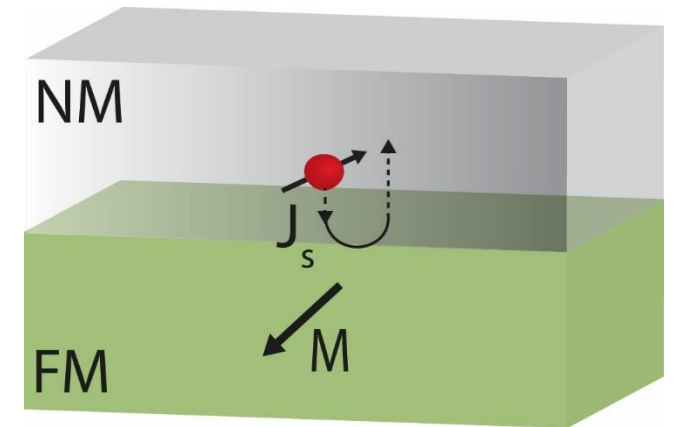
$\alpha = 0^\circ$   
Large R



$$\tau_{STT} \propto M \times (M \times s) \neq 0$$

**Large dissipation in NM**

$\alpha = 90^\circ$   
Small R

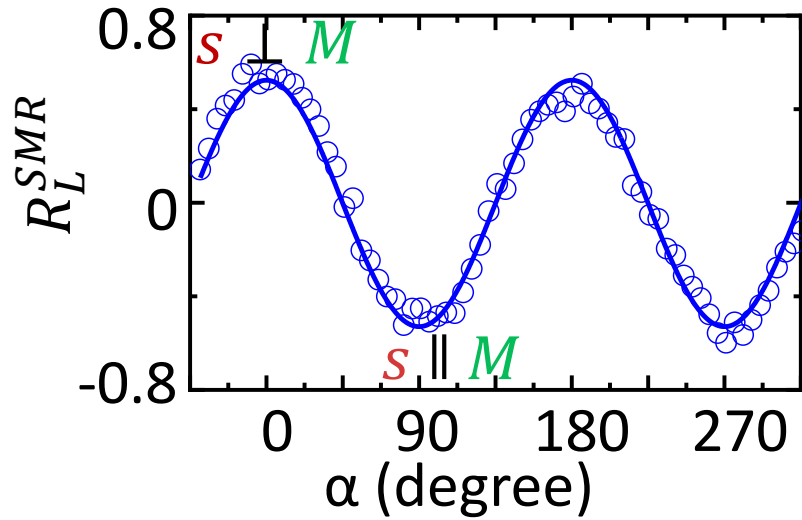


$$\tau_{STT} = 0$$

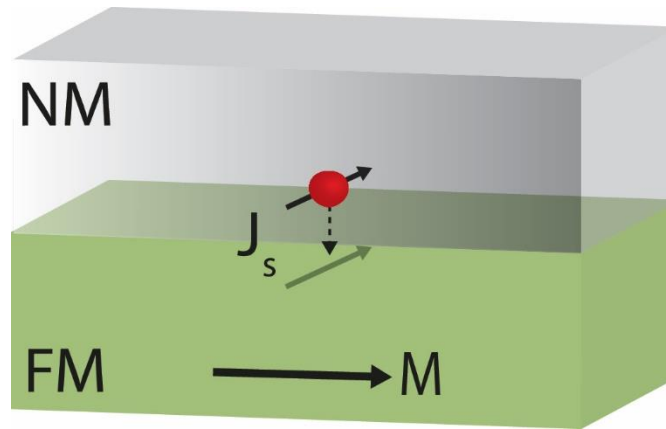
**Reduced dissipation in NM**

# Spin-Hall magnetoresistance (SMR)

$$R_L^{SMR} \propto (1 - m_y^2) = A \cos^2(\alpha)$$



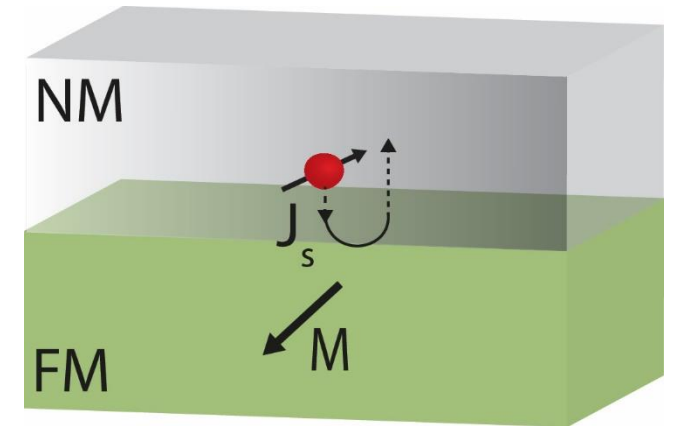
$\alpha = 0^\circ$   
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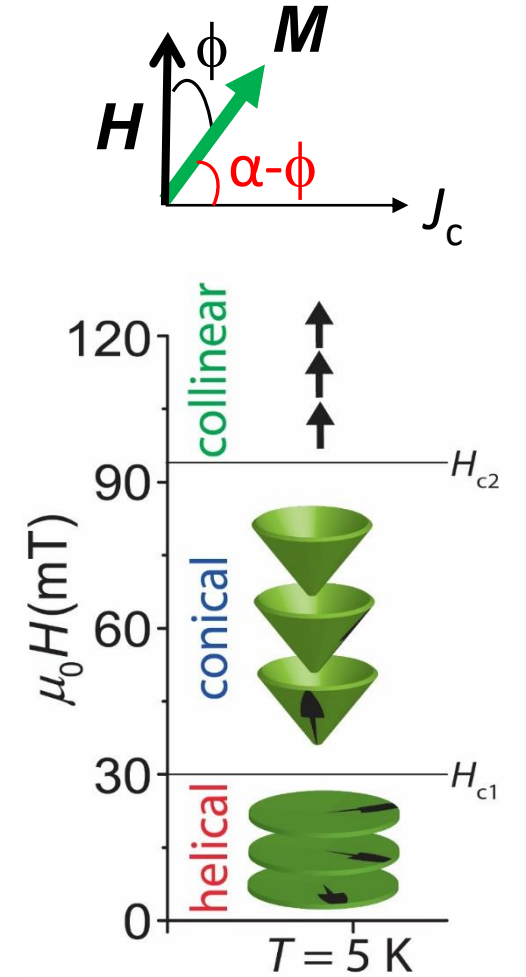
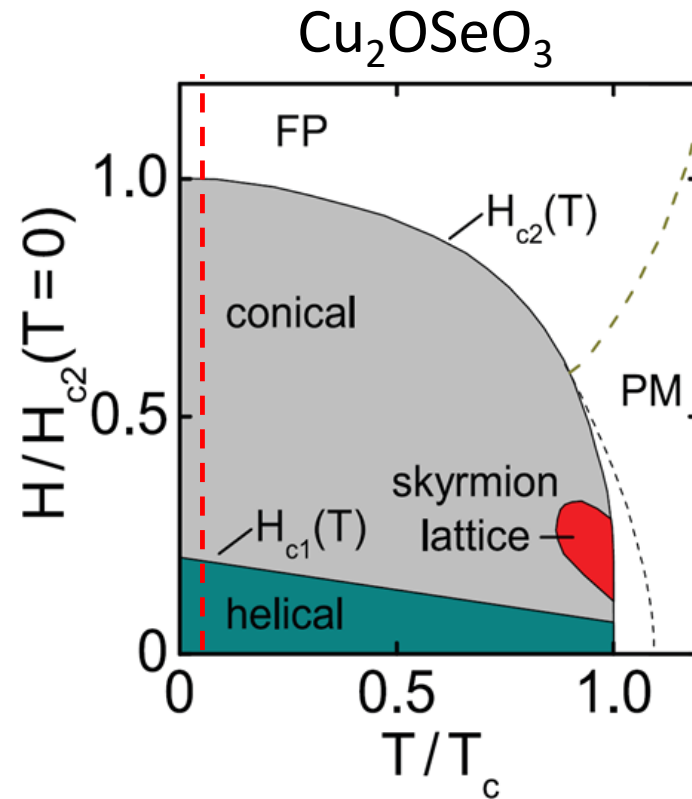
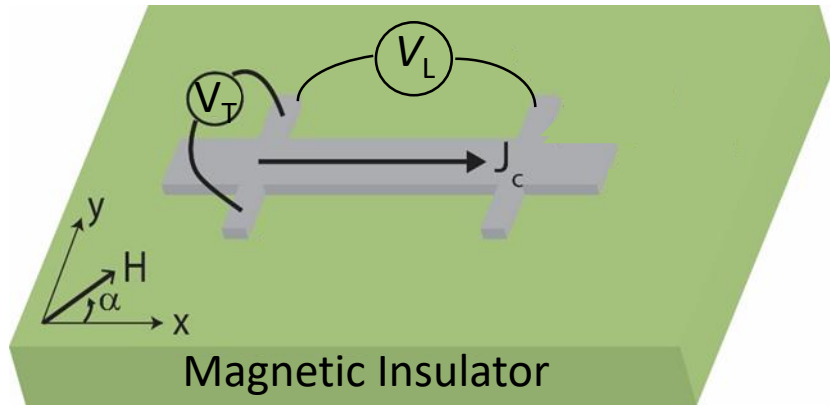
**Reduced dissipation in NM**

# SMR in non-collinear magnets

$$R_L^{SMR} \propto (1 - m_y^2) = A \cos^2(\alpha)$$

$$R_T^{SMR} \propto m_x m_y = A \sin(2\alpha)$$

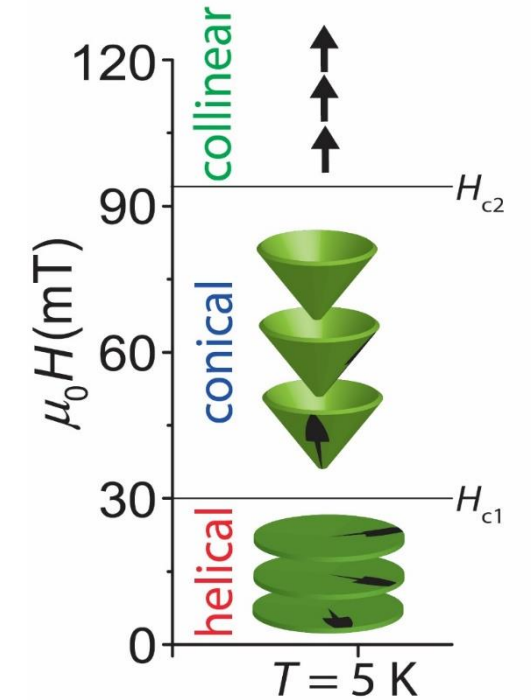
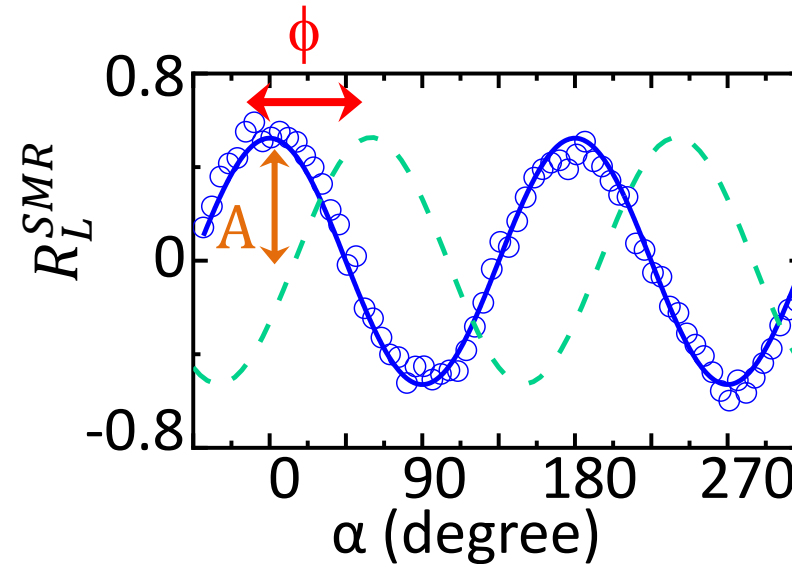
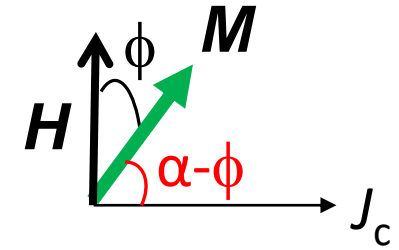
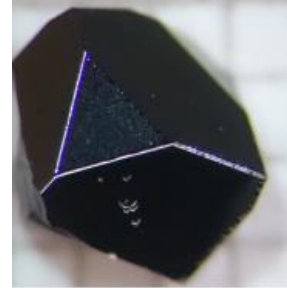
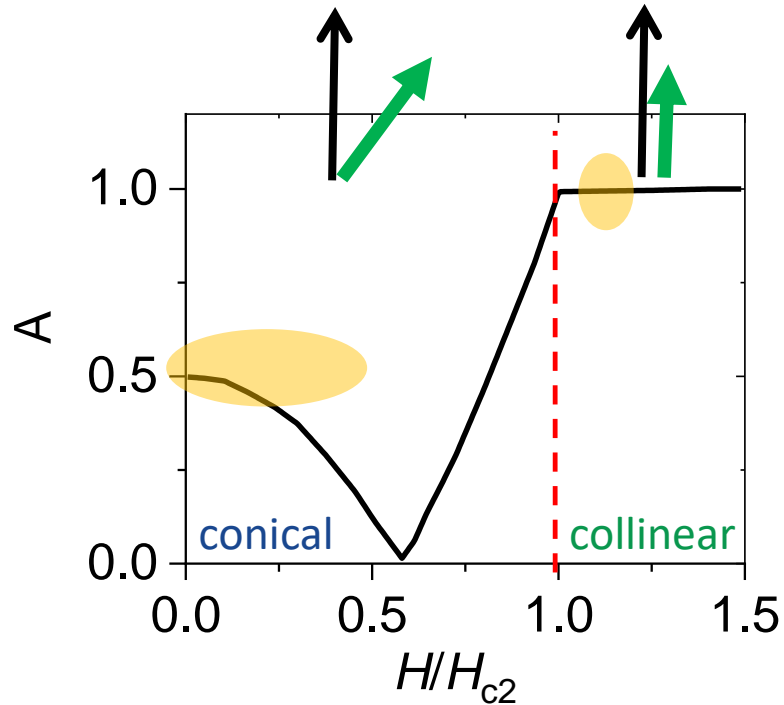
Exp. configuration



# SMR in non-collinear magnets

$$R_T^{SMR} \propto \langle m_x m_y \rangle = A \sin(2(\alpha - \phi))$$

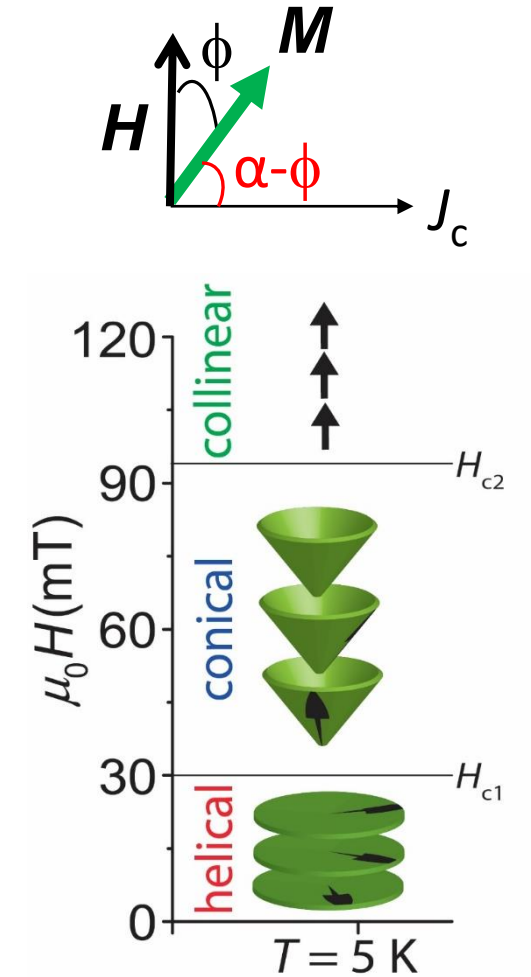
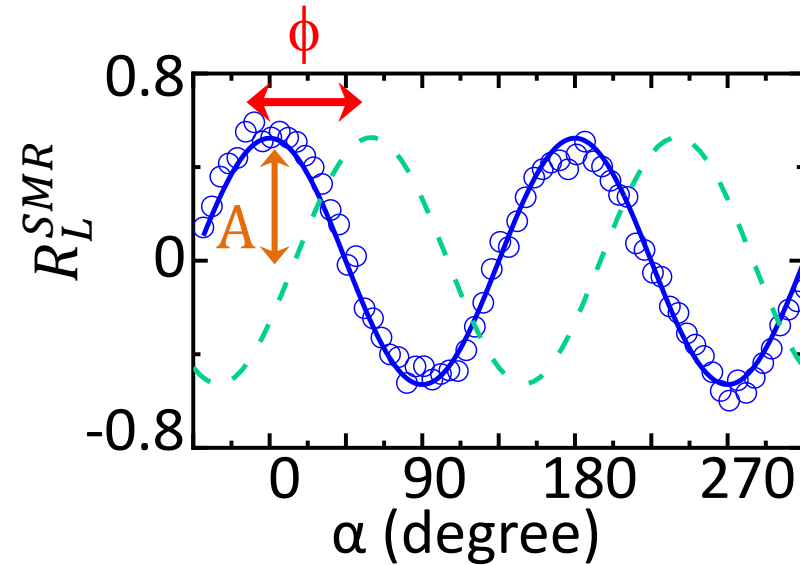
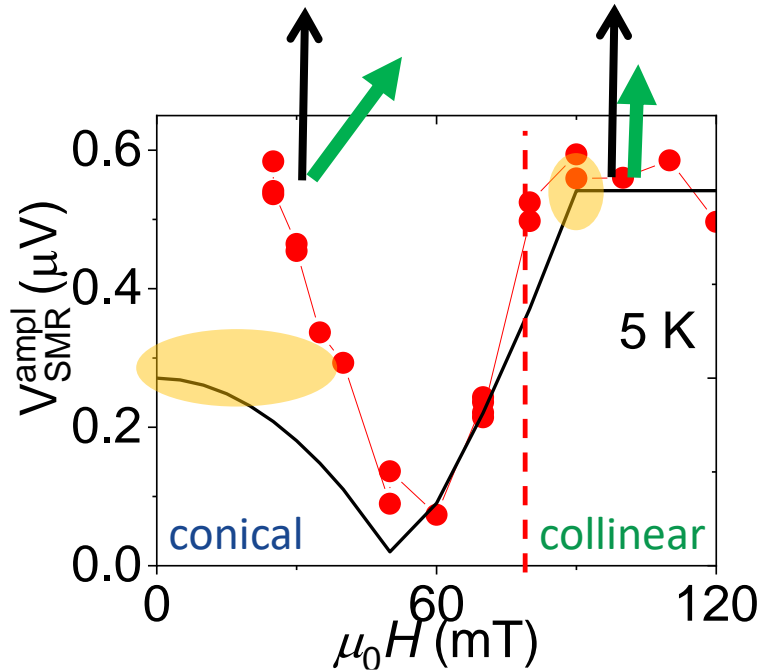
$$A = R_0 \frac{|3(H/H_{c2})^2 - 1|}{2}$$



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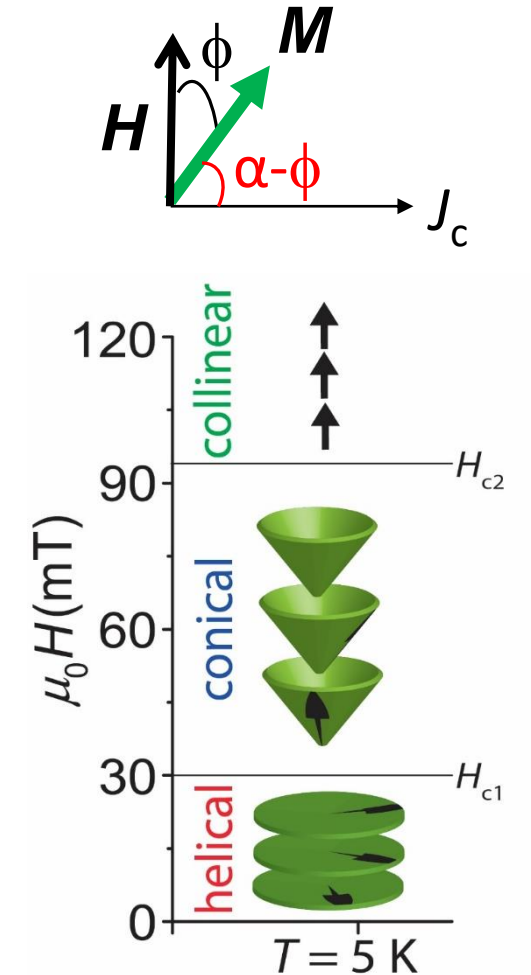
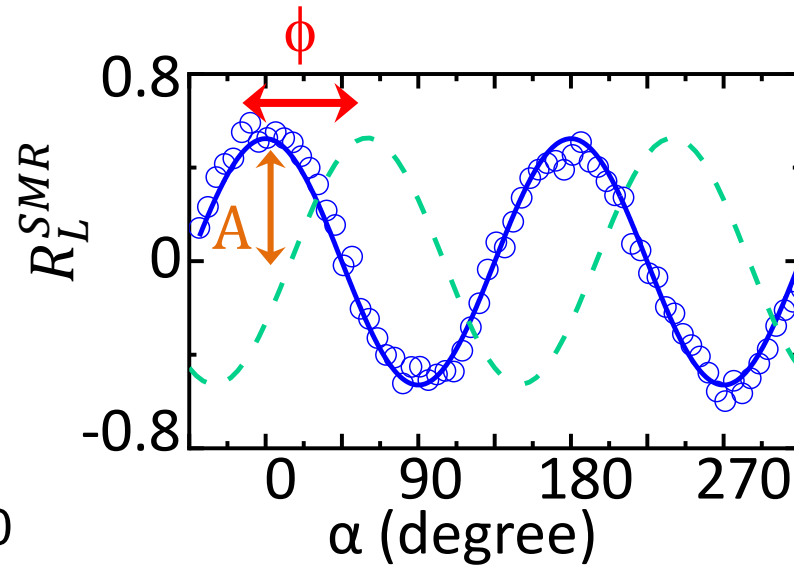
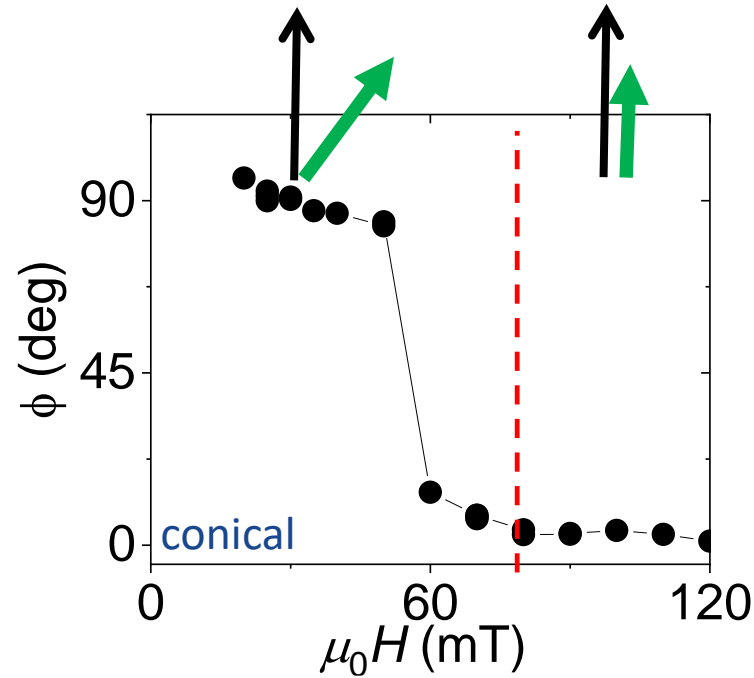




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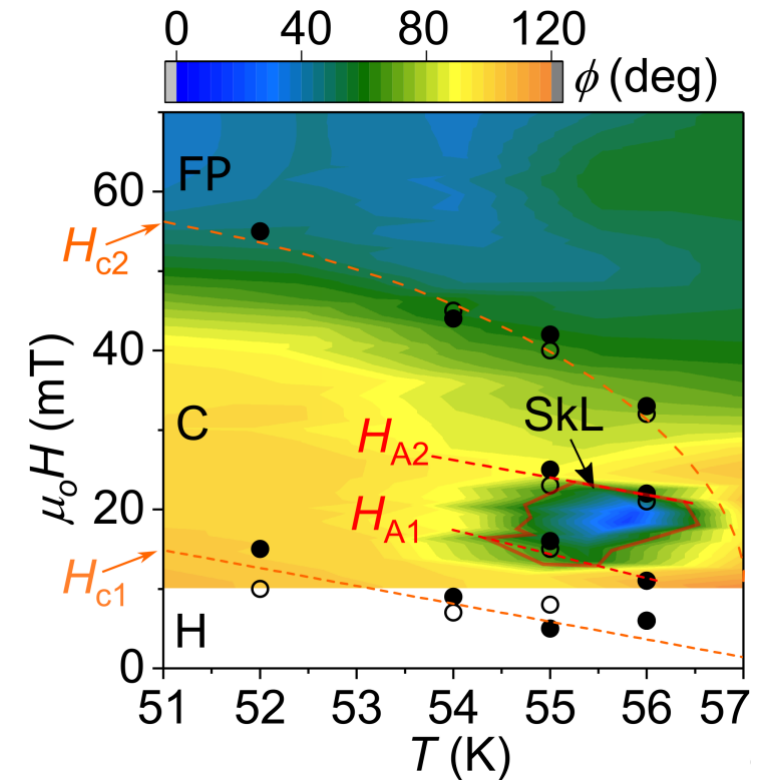
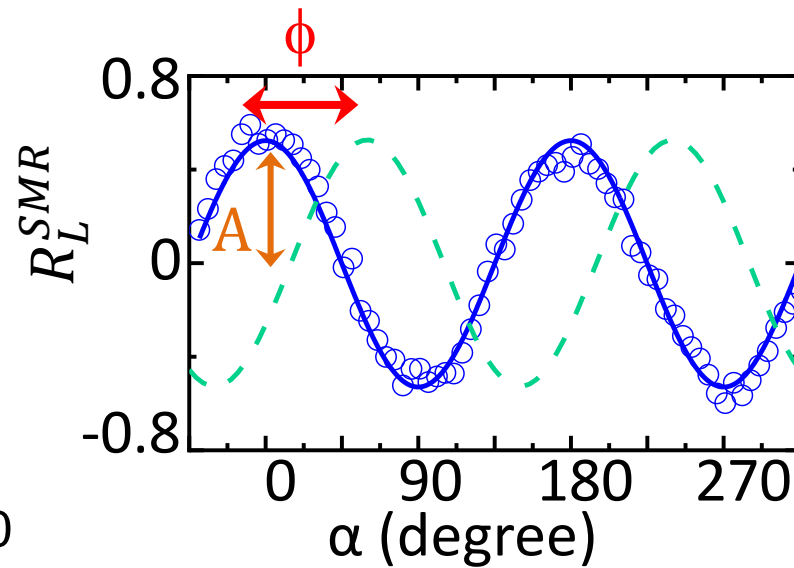
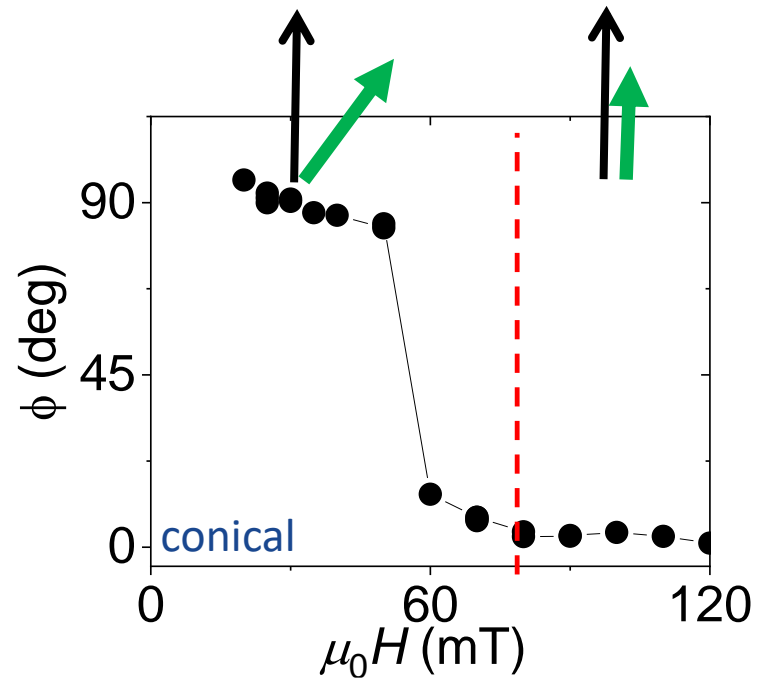
$$A = R_0 \frac{|3(H/H_{c2})^2 - 1|}{2}$$



# T dependence of SMR

$$R_T^{SMR} \propto \langle m_x m_y \rangle = A \sin(2(\alpha - \phi))$$

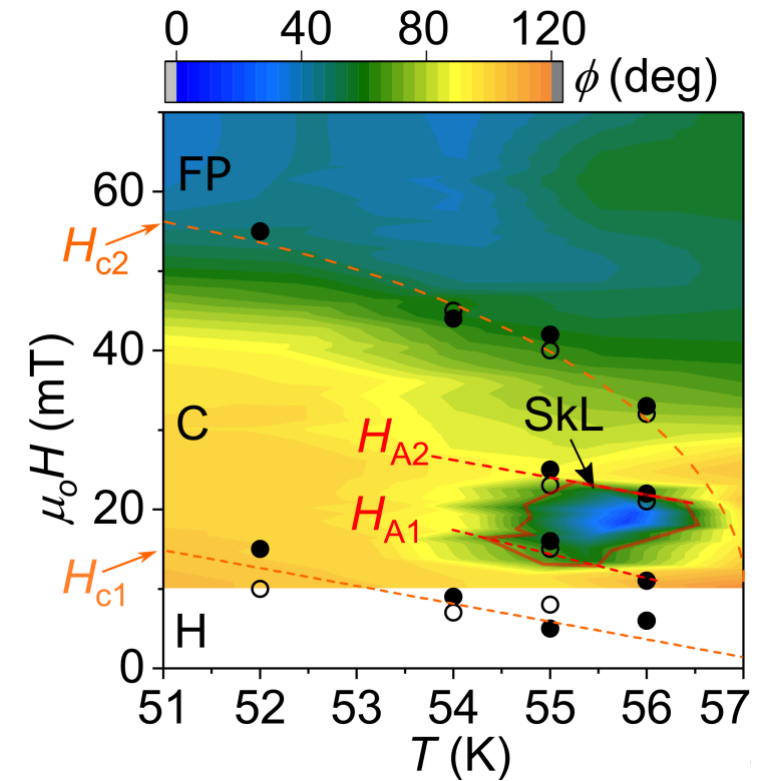
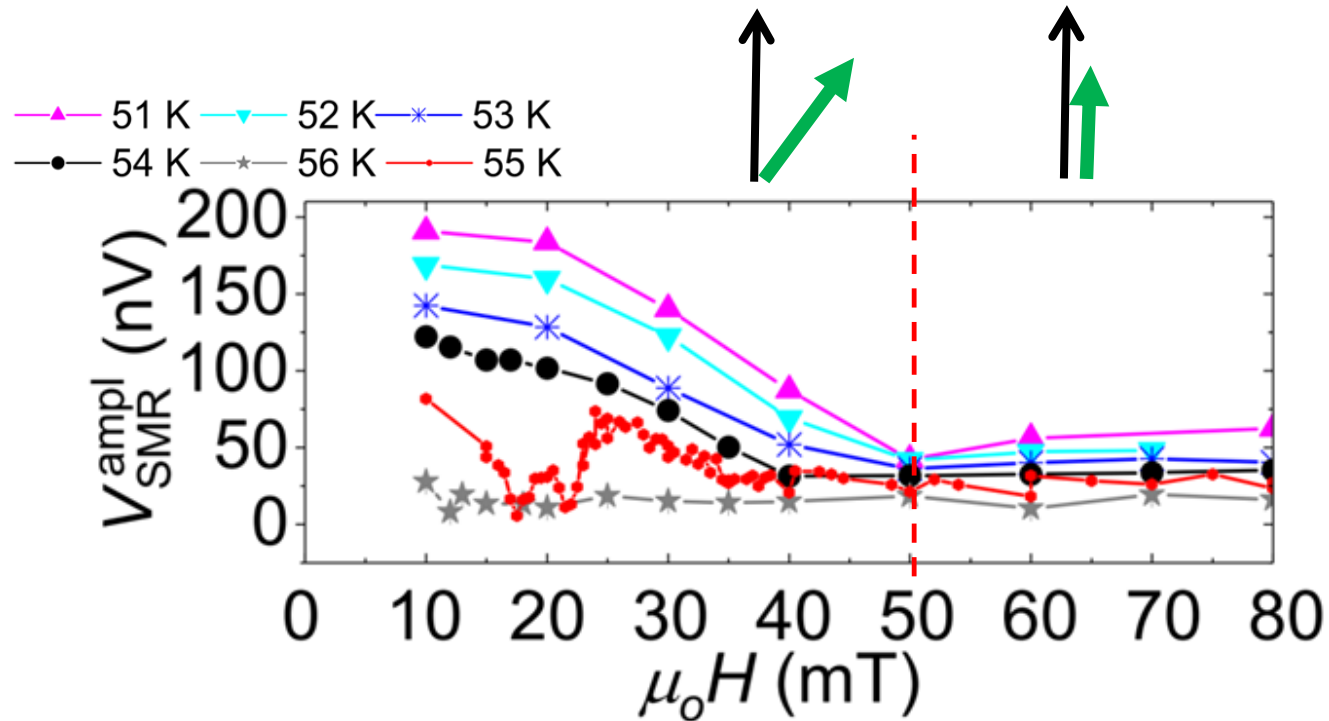
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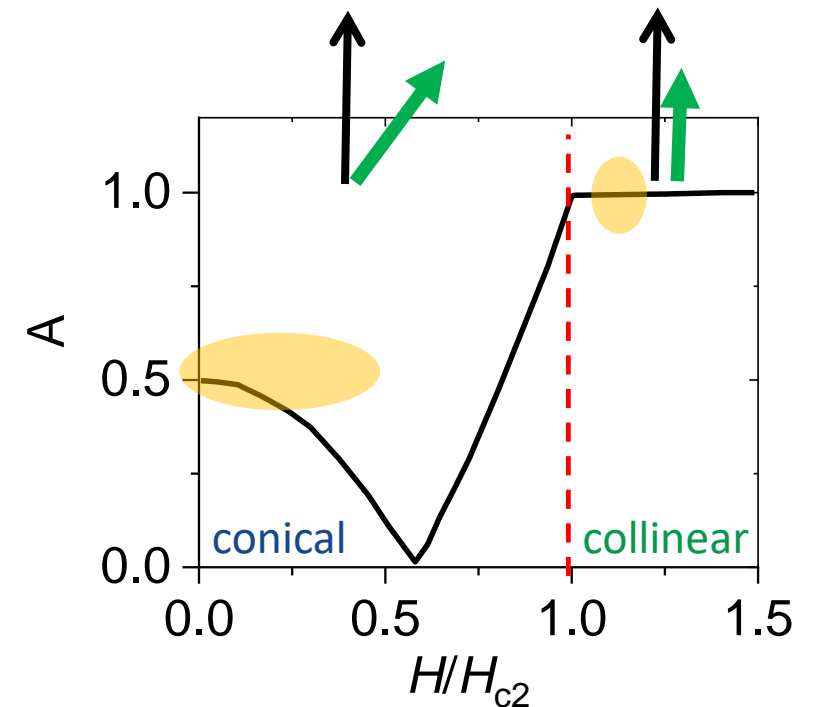
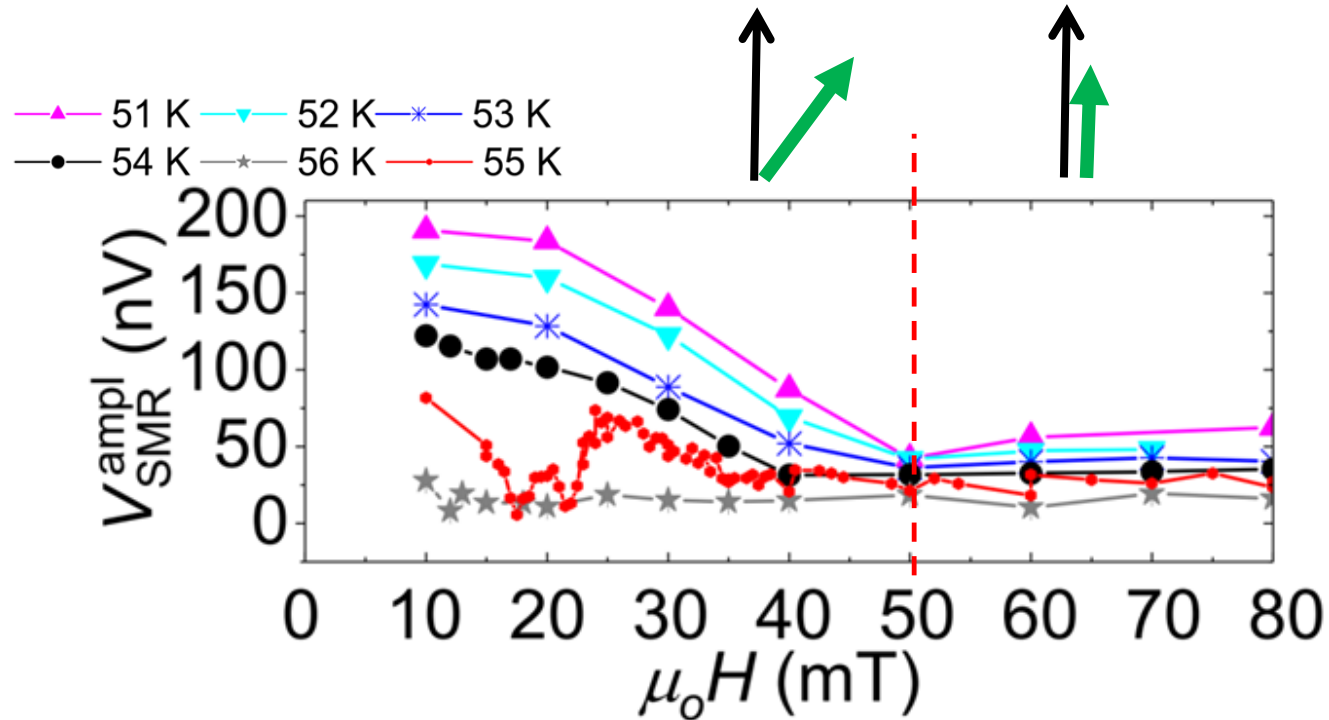
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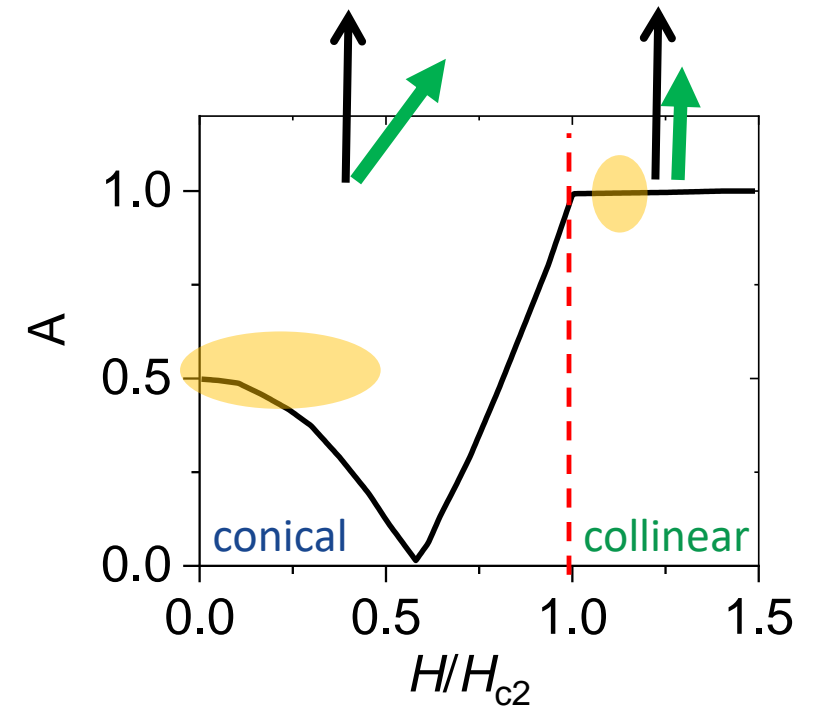
$$A = R_0 \frac{|3(H/H_{c2})^2 - 1|}{2}$$





Can there be a second term?

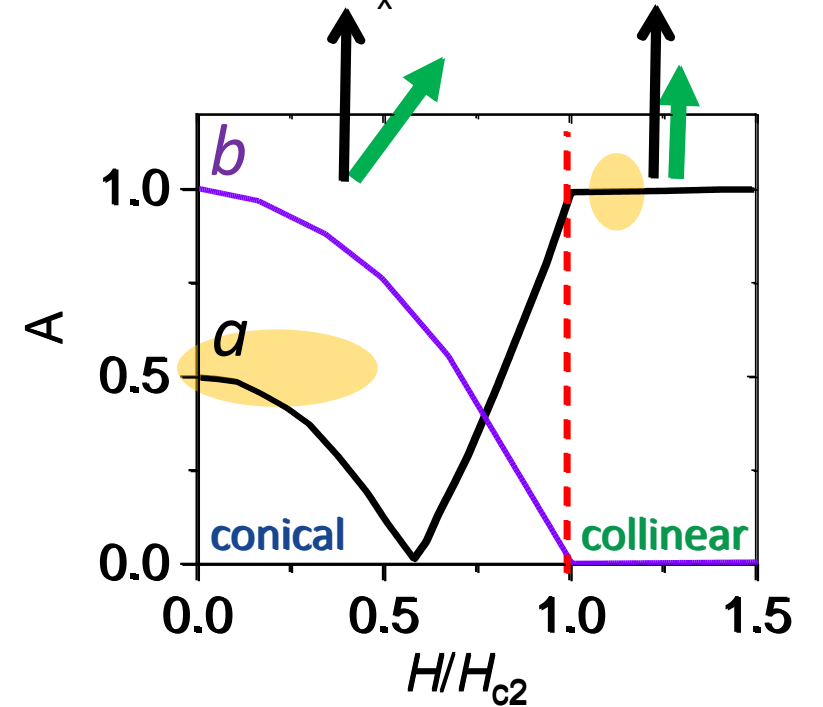
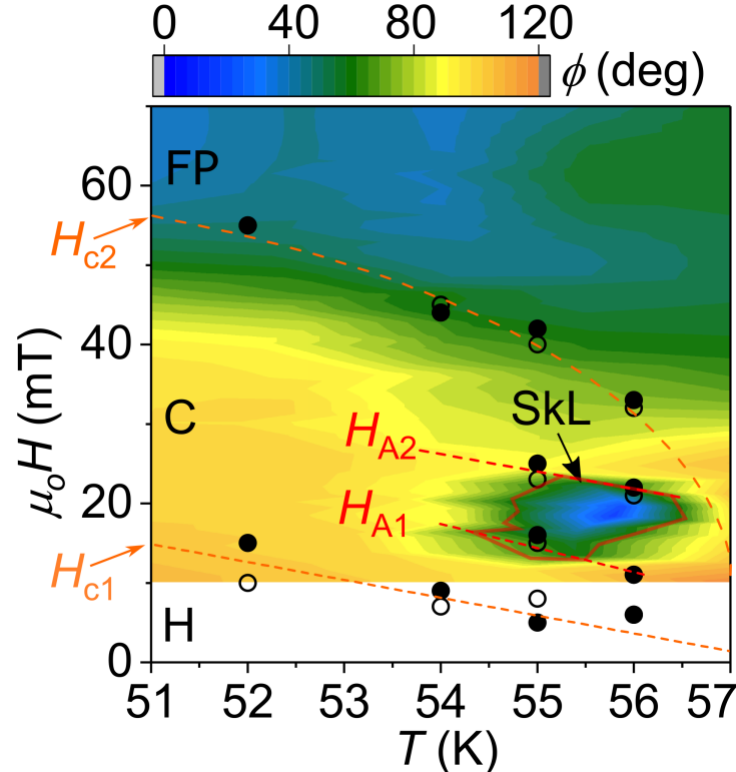
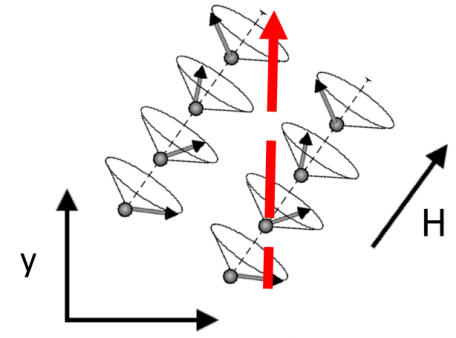
$$R_T^{SMR} \propto \langle m_x m_y \rangle = A \sin(2(\alpha - \phi))$$



# SMR theory

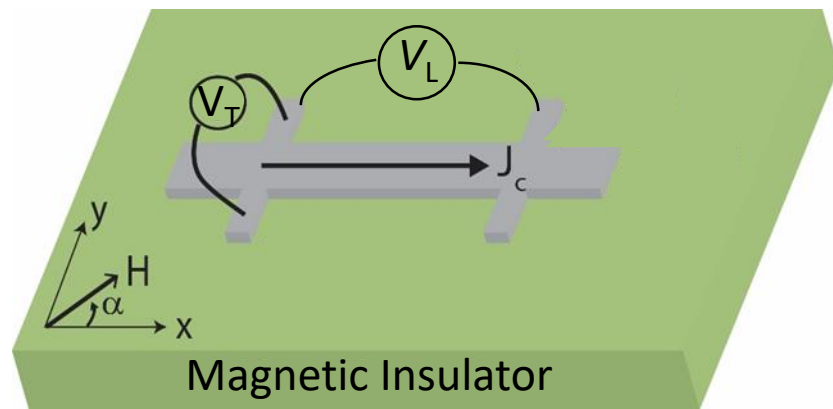
$$R_T^{SMR} \propto \langle m_x m_y \rangle = A \sin(2(\alpha - \phi))$$

$$\text{In-plane} + b \left\langle m_z \frac{\partial m_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial m_z}{\partial y} m_x \right\rangle$$

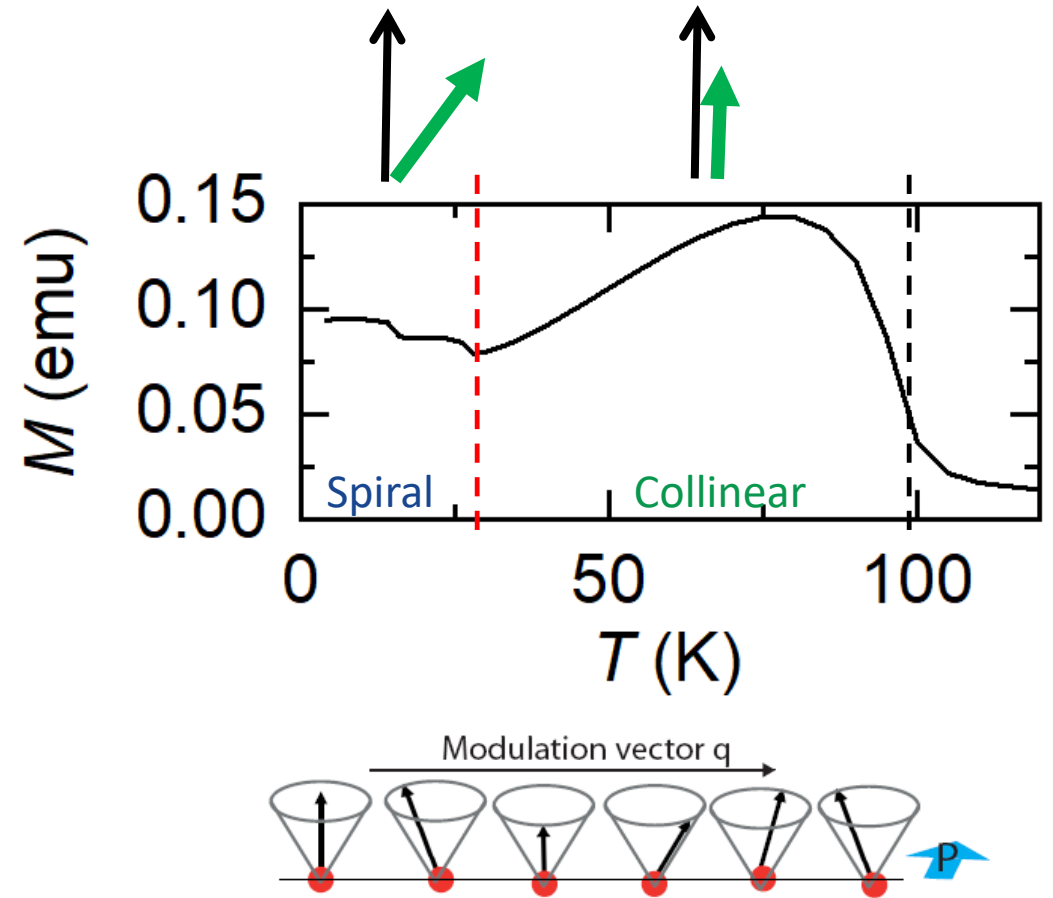




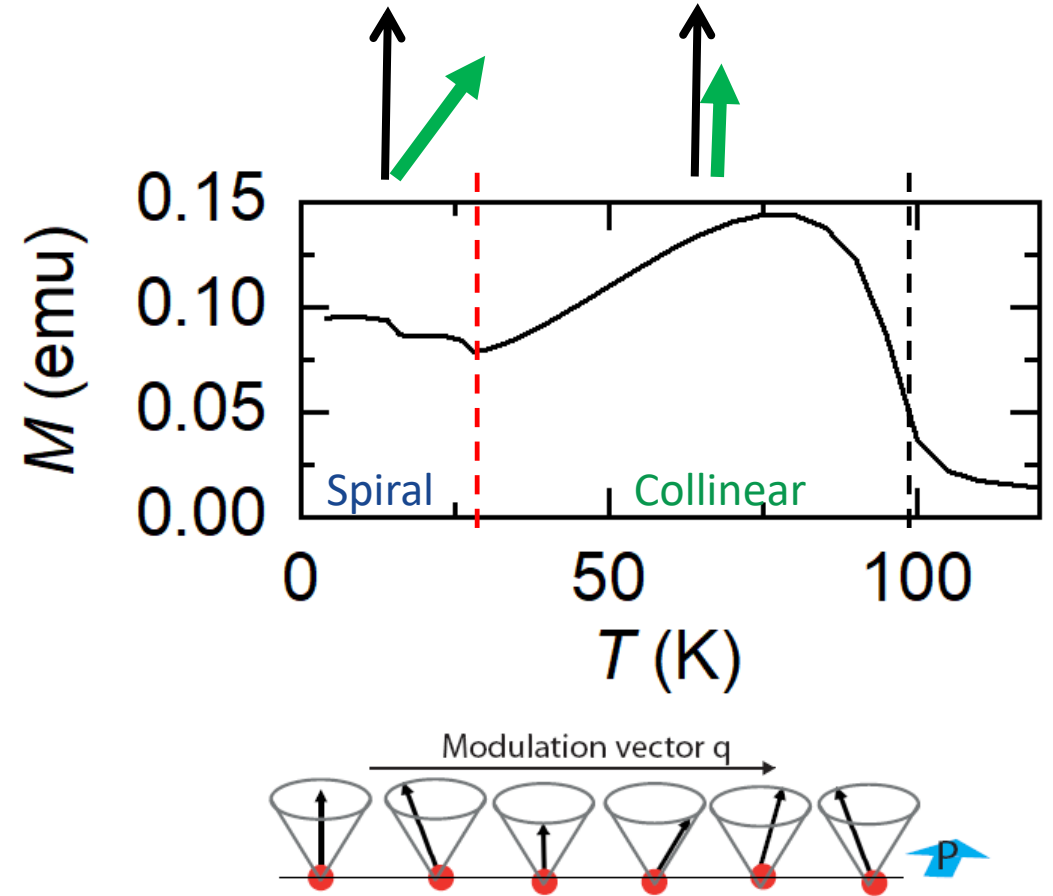
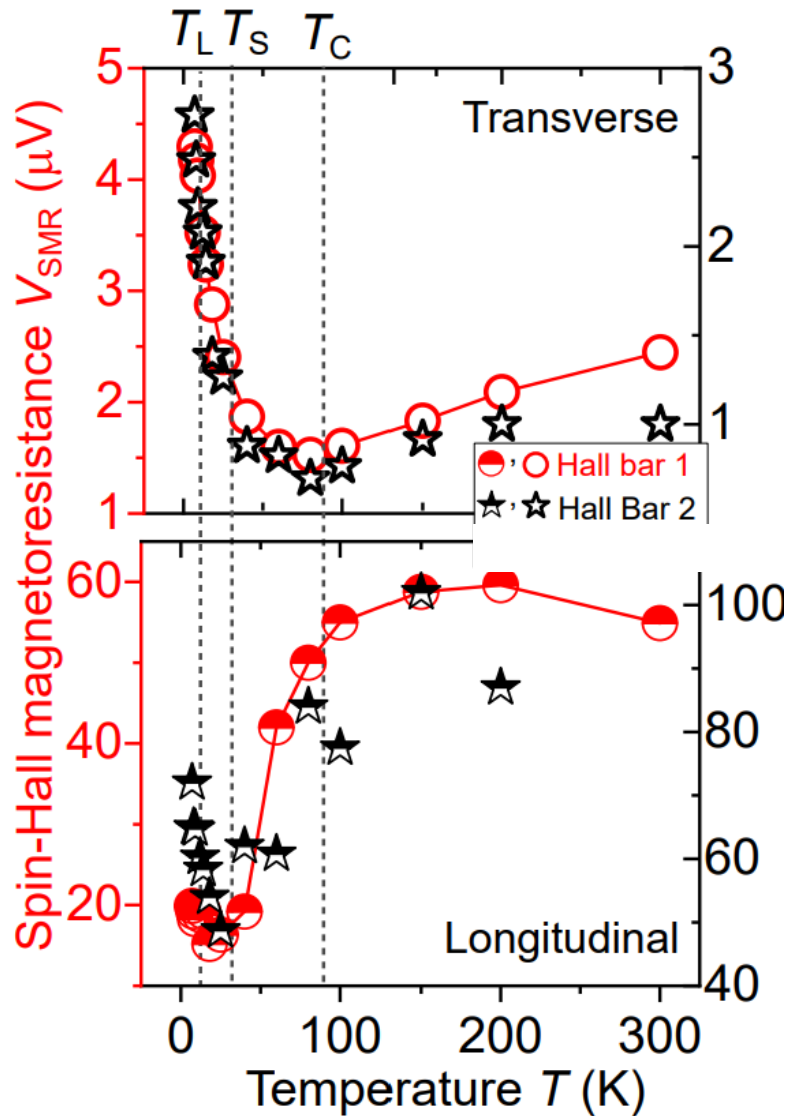
# SMR in Pt/CoCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>



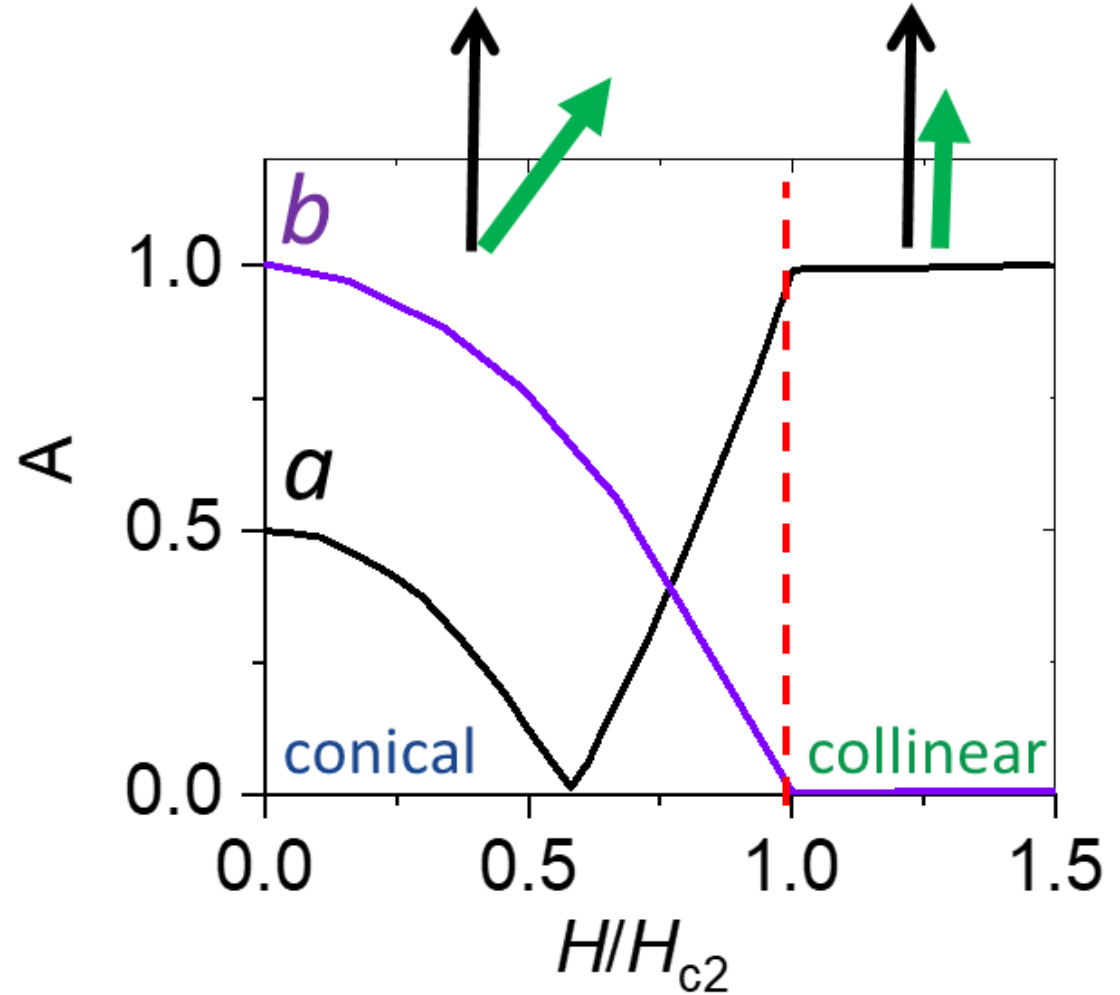
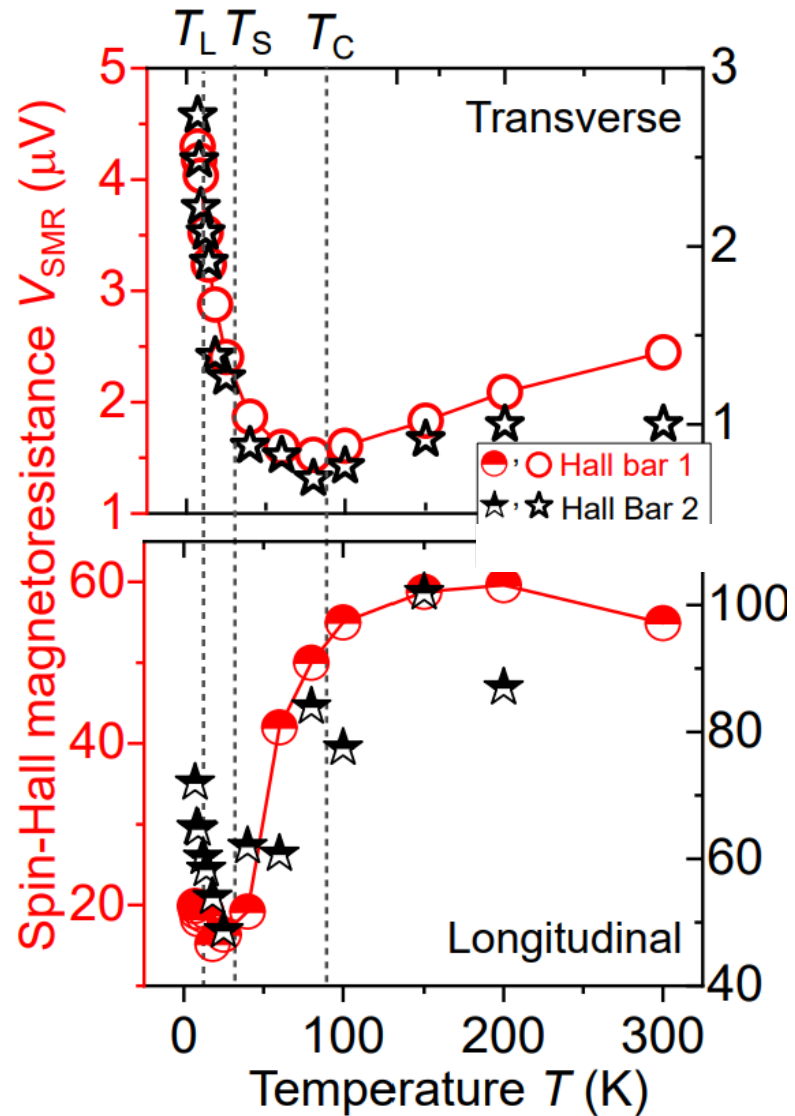
(35nm) CoCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>/MgAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>



# SMR in Pt/CoCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

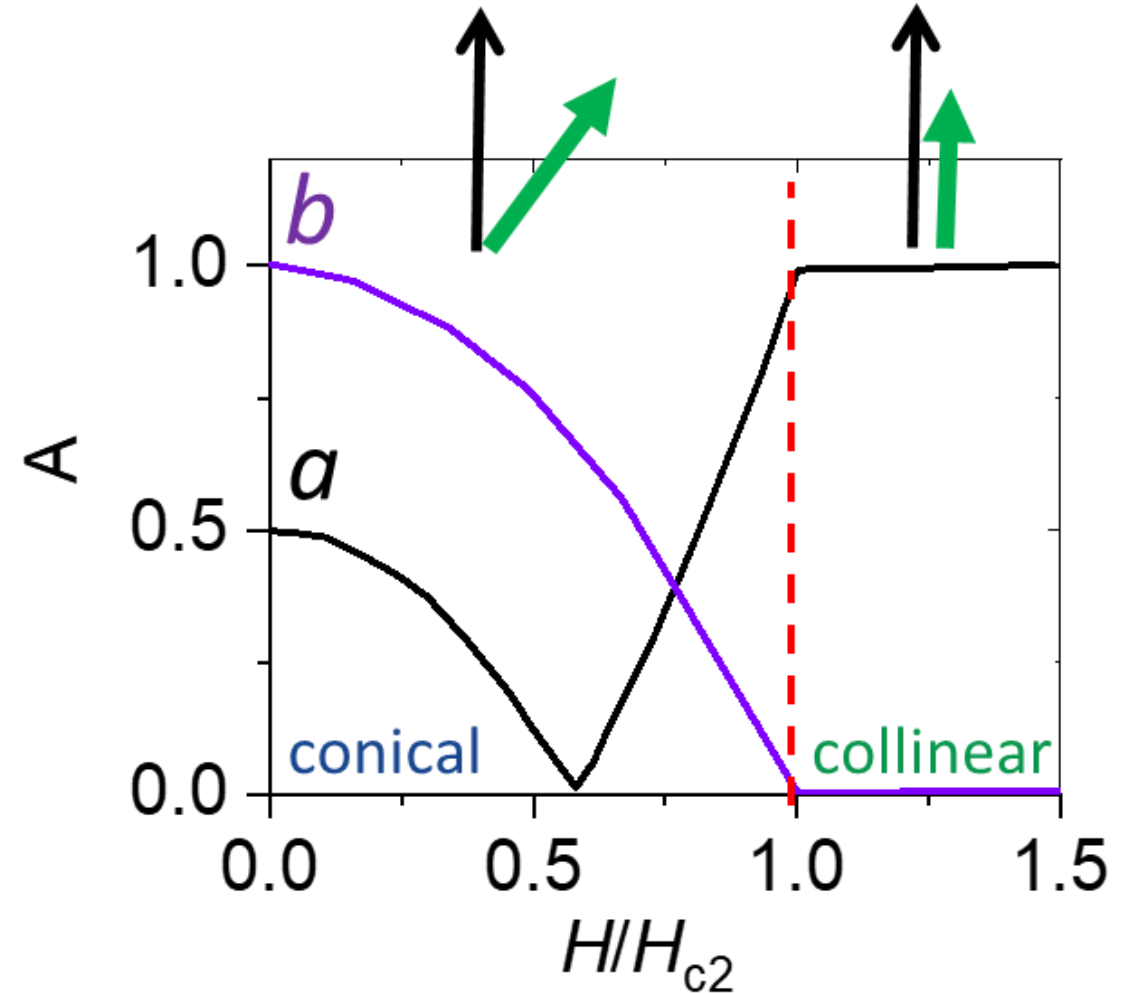


# SMR in Pt/CoCr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>





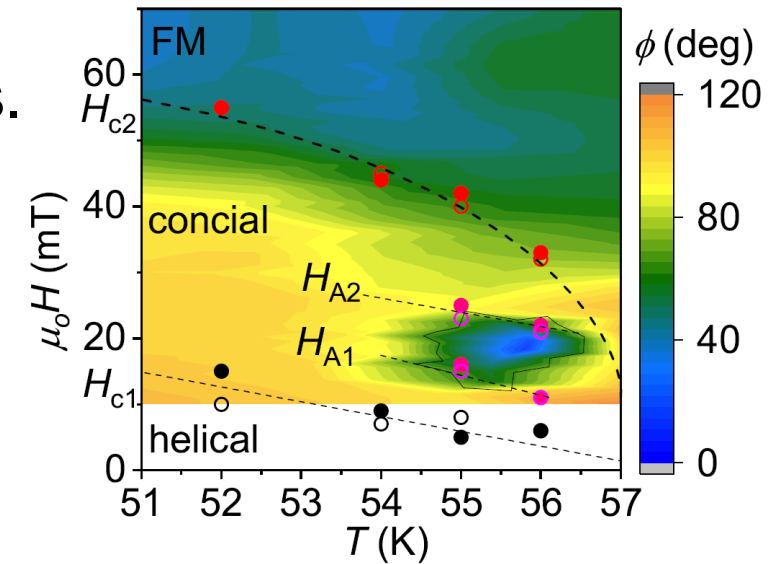
Is second term chiral/orientation dependent?



Kipp, Lux, Mokrousov, Phys. Rev. R 3, 043155 (2021)

# Summary

- SMR for electric detection of spirals and skyrmions.



- Can there be chiral/directional contributions?

