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Technische Universität München

# All electrical magnon transport experiments in magnetically ordered insulators

**Matthias Althammer**



**DFG** Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft

AL 2110/2-1



**MCQST**

Walther-Meißner-Institut, Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften

TUM School of Natural Sciences, Physik Department, Technische Universität München

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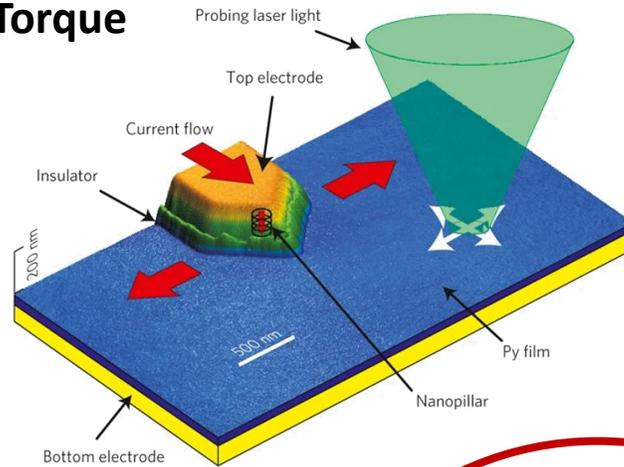
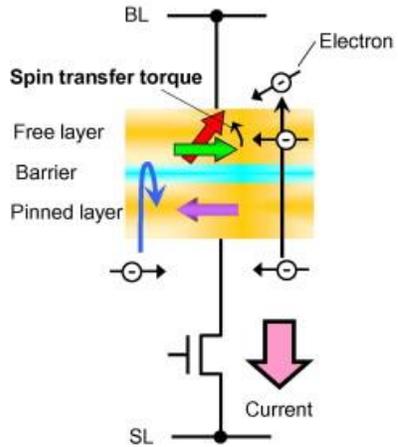


J. Gückelhorn, T. Wimmer, M. Scheufele, M. Grammer, E. Karadza,  
L. Liensberger, B. Cöster,  
S. Geprägs, H. Huebl, M. Opel, S. Filipp, R. Gross,  
M. Weiler (RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau), S.T.B Goennenwein (U. Konstanz)



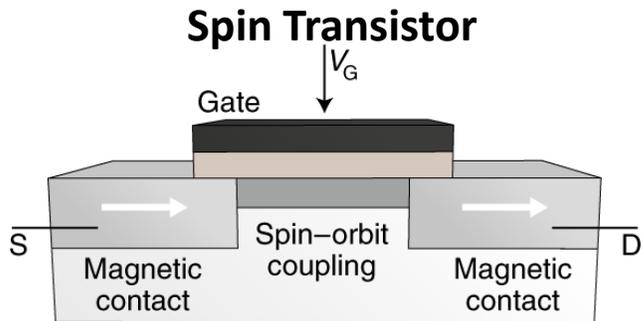
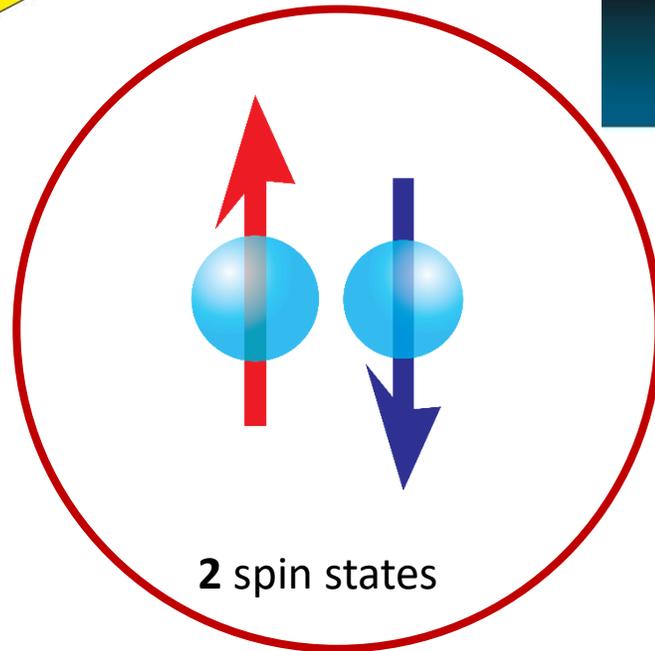
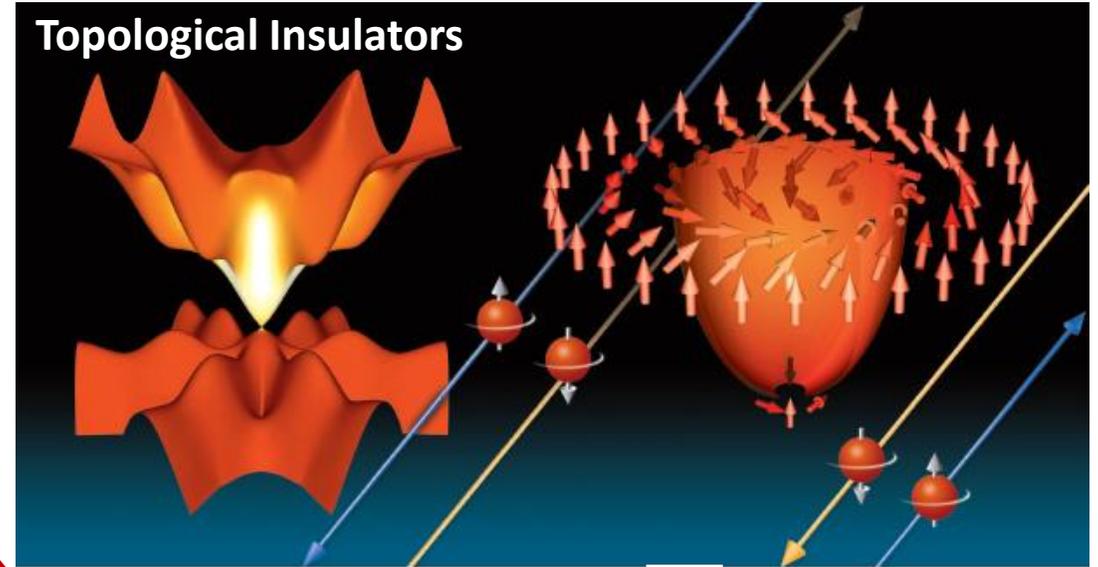
Theory support from  
Akashdeep Kamra

## Spin-Transfer/Spin Orbit Torque

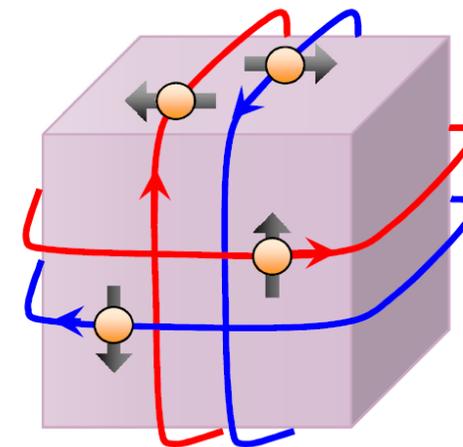


Demidov *et al.*, Nat. Mat. **9**, 984 (2010).  
 Kawahara *et al.*, Microel. Rel. **52**, 613 (2011).

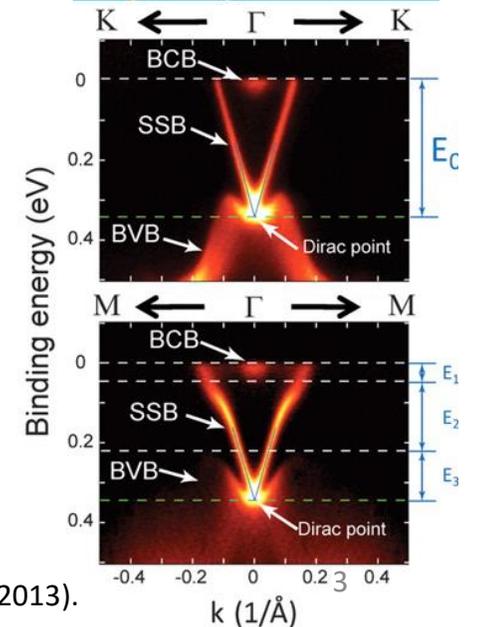
## Topological Insulators



Datta & Das, Appl. Phys. Lett. **56**, 665 (1990).  
 S. Datta, Nature Electronics **1**, 604 (2018).

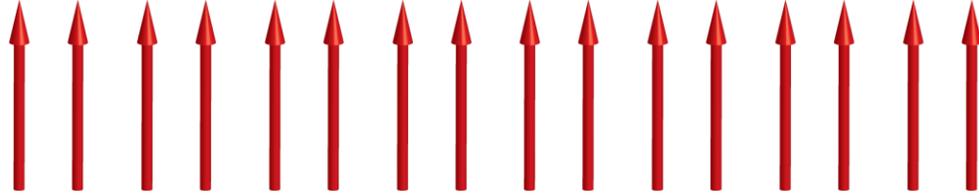


48<sup>th</sup> IFF Spring school Jülich (2017).  
 Chen *et al.*, Science **325**, 178 (2009).  
 Ando, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **82**, 102001 (2013).



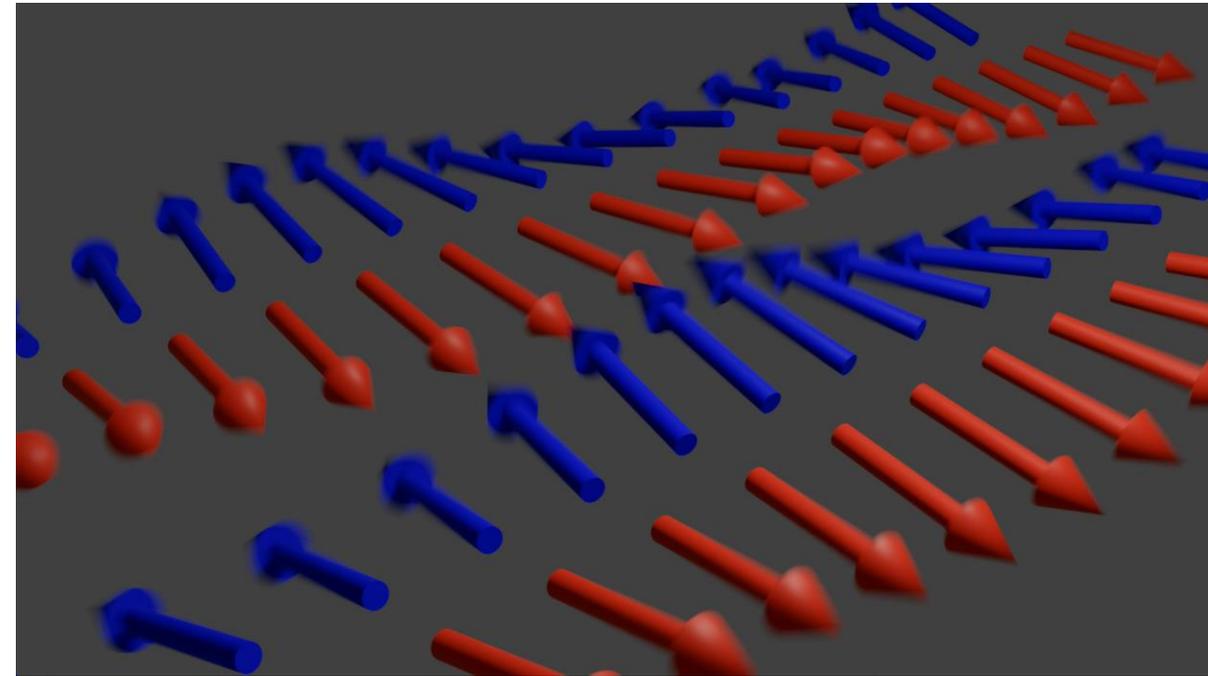
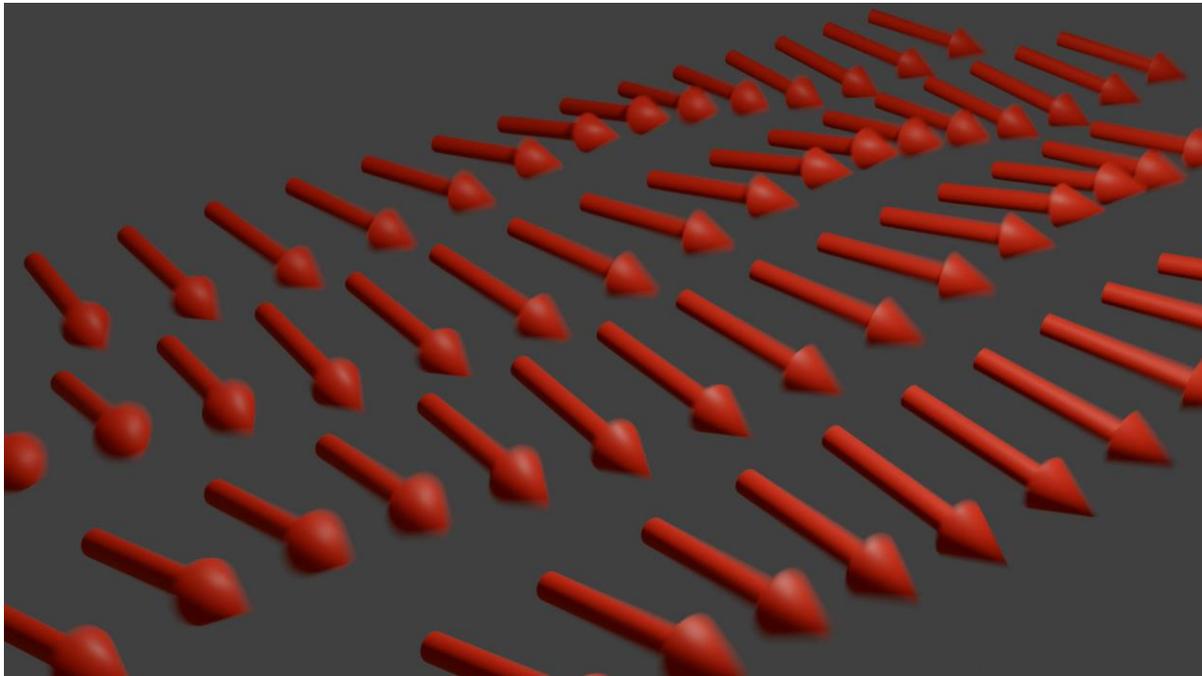
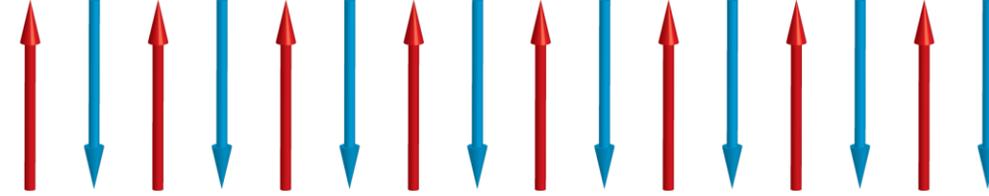
# Spin Excitations of the Magnetic Lattice

## Magnons in Ferromagnets



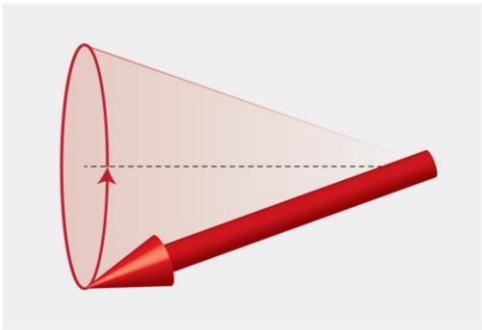
bosonic excitations  
GHz-THz  
low dissipation  
spin angular momentum

## Magnons in Antiferromagnets



## Magnons in Ferromagnets

### 1 magnon mode in FMI

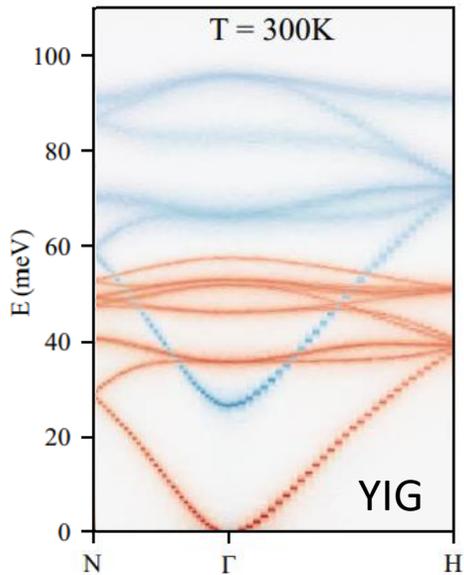
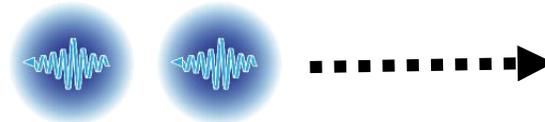


spin  $+\hbar$



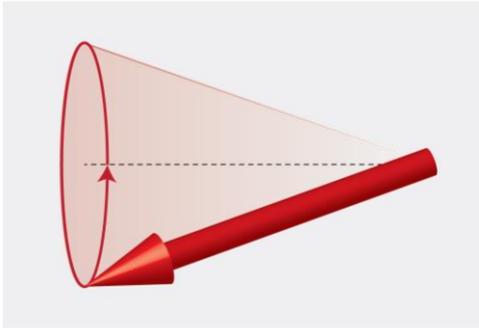
Magnons: quantized excitations of the magnetic lattice

quasiparticles with finite lifetime:  
magnon number not conserved  
strongly interacting  
(magnon-magnon, magnon-phonon, defects)



## Magnons in Ferromagnets

### 1 magnon mode in FMI

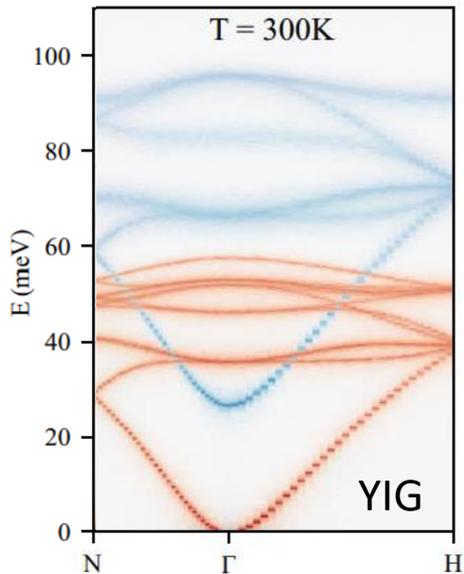
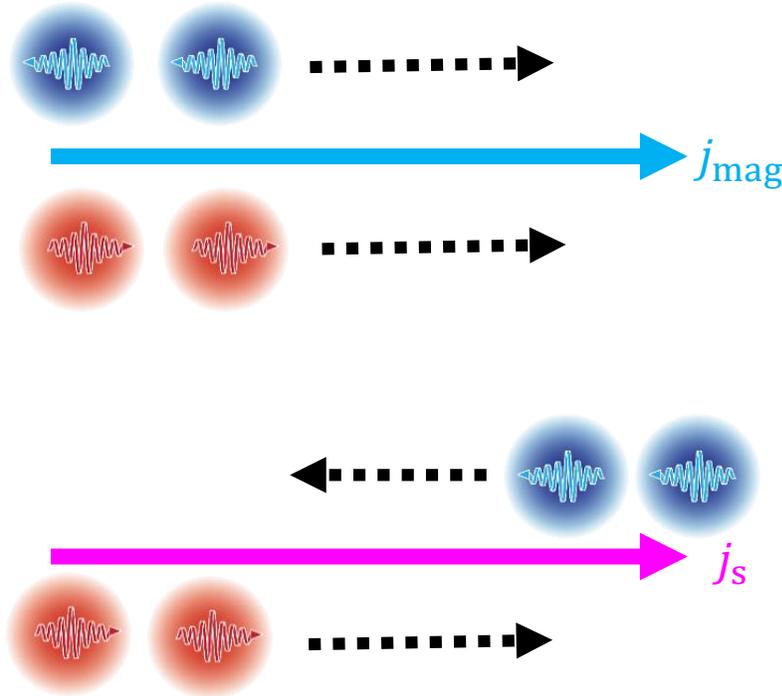


spin  $+\hbar$



Magnons: quantized excitations of the magnetic lattice

Quasiparticles with finite lifetime:  
Magnon number not conserved  
Strongly interacting  
(magnon-magnon, magnon-phonon, defects)



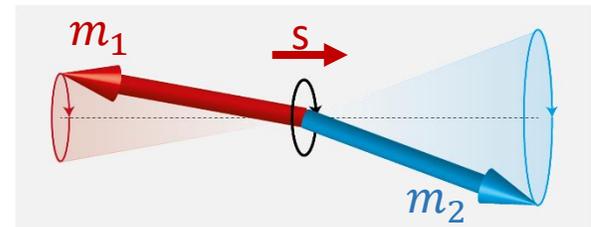
Barker, Bauer, PRB **100**, 140401(R) (2019).

## Magnons in Antiferromagnets

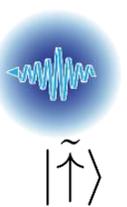
### 2 magnon modes in AFI

$\alpha$ -mode

Right-circular polarized

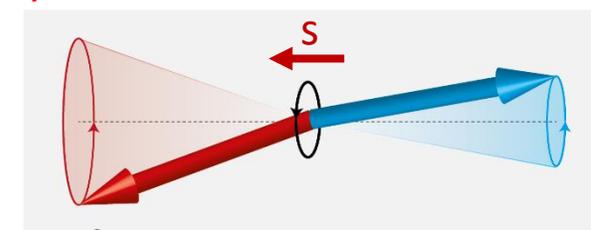


spin  $+1$

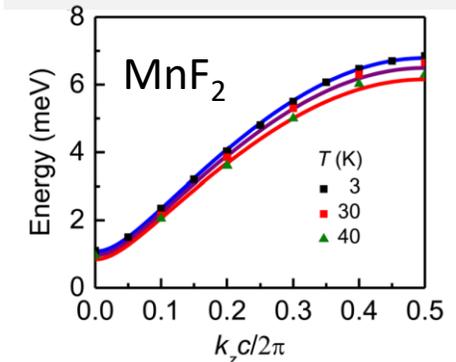
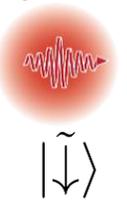


$\beta$ -mode

Left-circular polarized



spin  $-1$



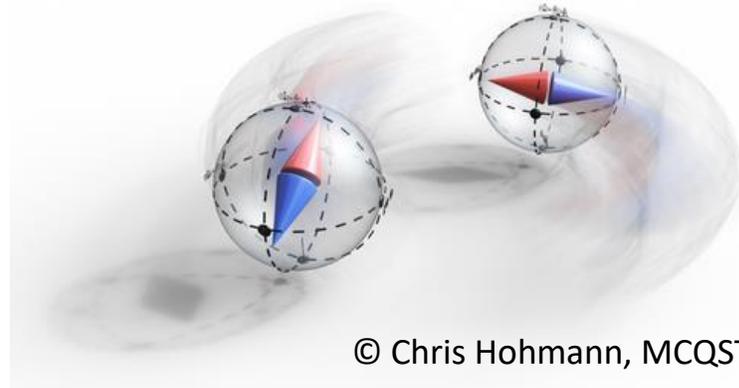
Rezende et al., JAP **126**, 151101 (2019).

Shen, JAP **129**, 223906 (2021).

## Magnons in Ferromagnets

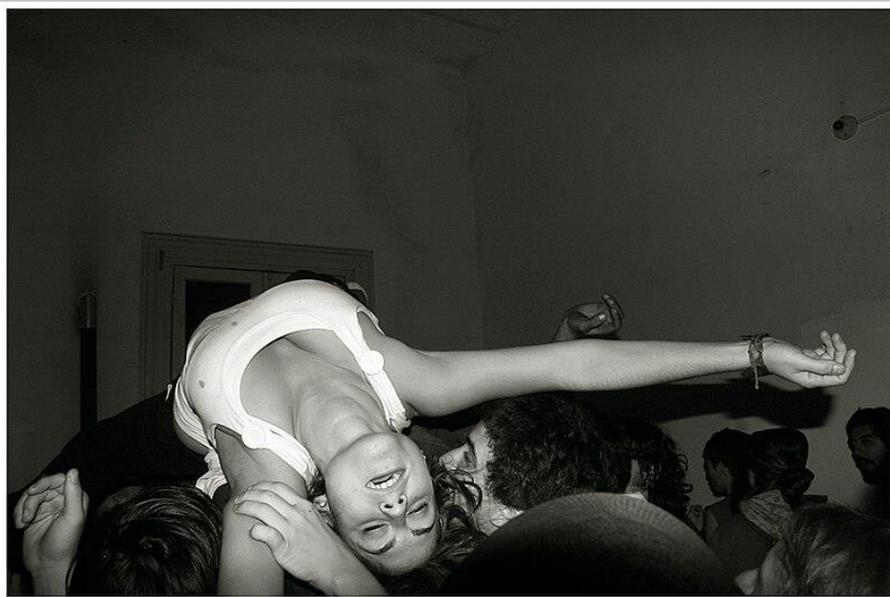


Main Stage concert at night by Łukasz Widziszowski / [CC-BY-SA-4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)



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## Magnons in Antiferromagnets

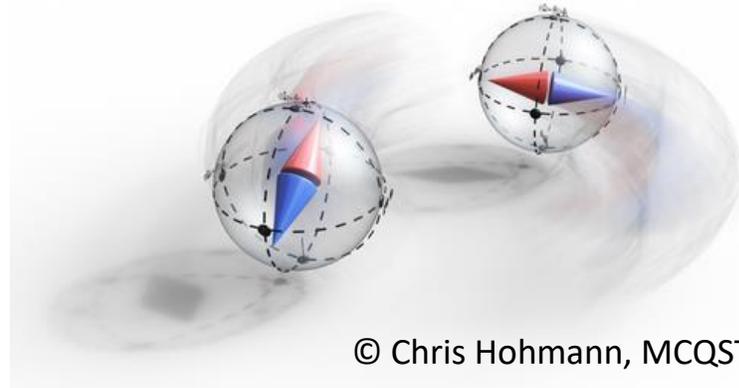


Getting higher.. by Libertinus Yomango / [CC-BY-SA-2.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/)

## Magnons in Ferromagnets

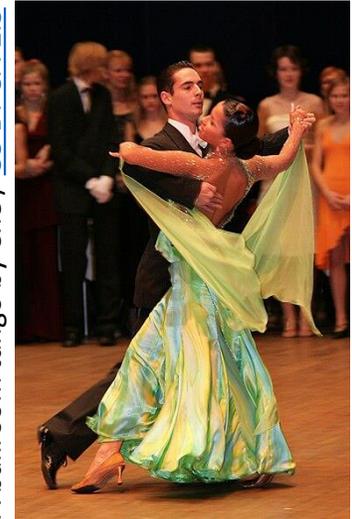
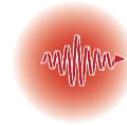


Main stage concert at night by Łukasz Widziszowski / [CC-BY-SA-4.0](#)

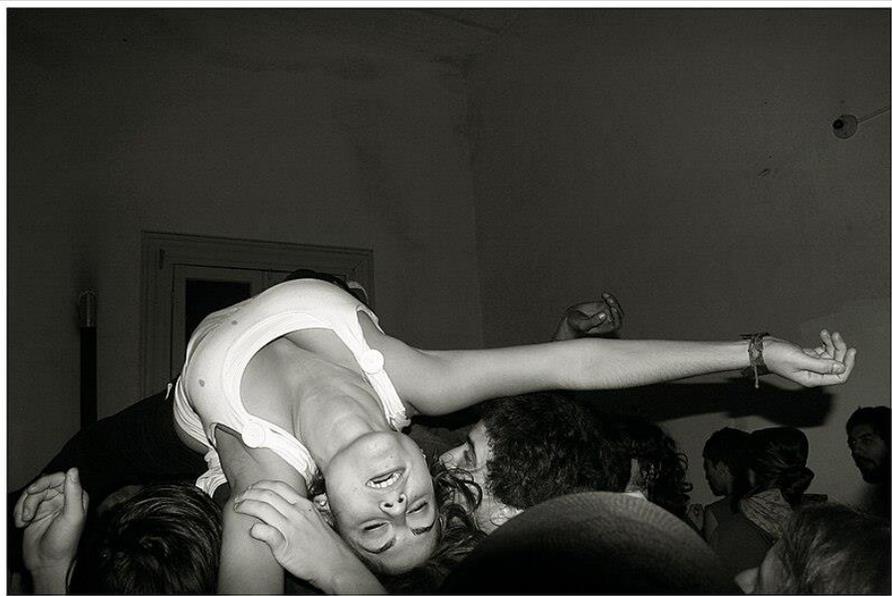


© Chris Hohmann, MCQST

## Magnons in Antiferromagnets



A ballroom tango by Che / [CC-BY-SA-2.5](#)



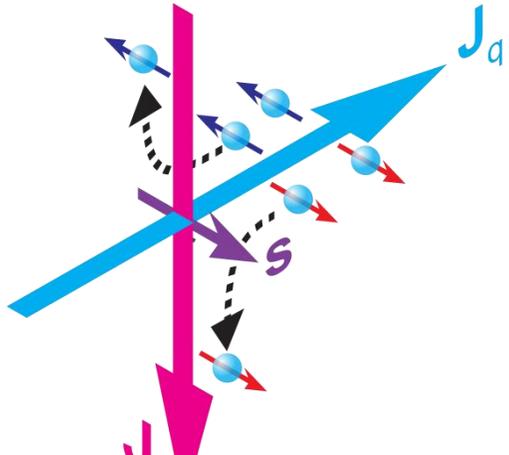
Getting higher.. by Libertinus Yomango / [CC-BY-SA-2.0](#)

Vienna Opera Ball by Gryffindor / [CC-BY-SA-4.0](#)



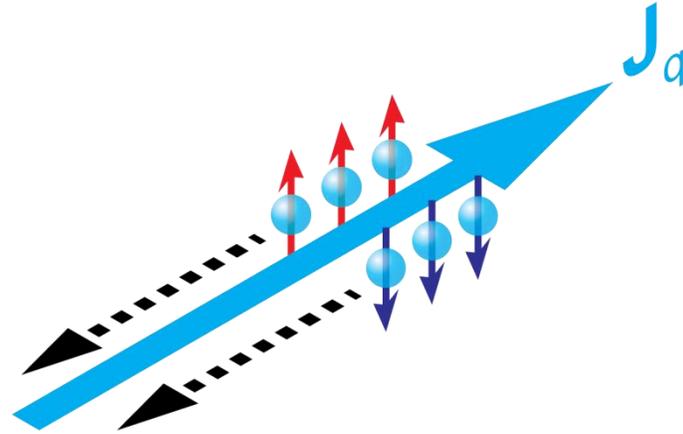
# All-electrical Spin Current Generation and Detection

direct spin Hall effect (SHE)

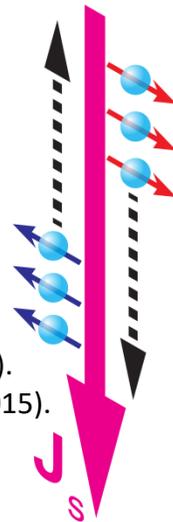


electrical access  $J_s = \alpha_{SH} \frac{\hbar}{2e} [J_q \times s]$

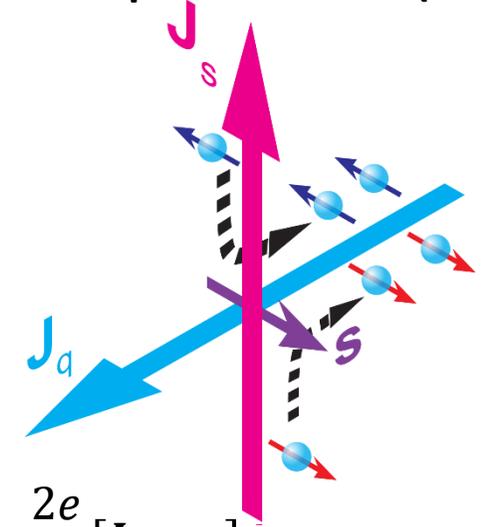
pure charge current



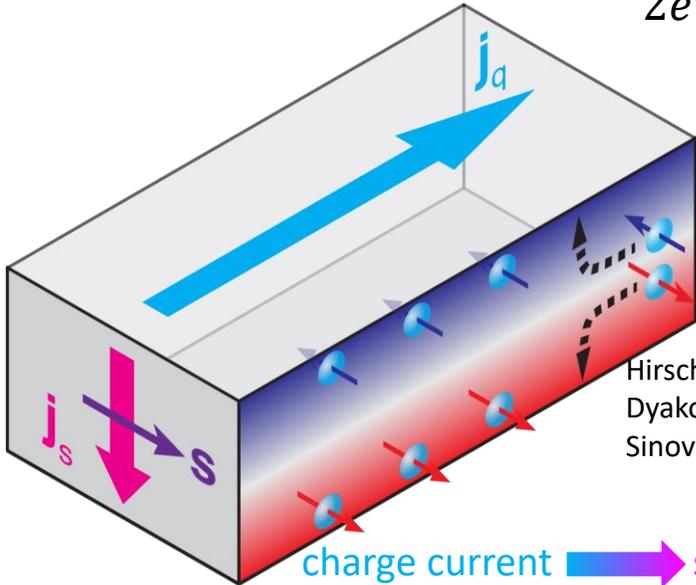
pure spin current



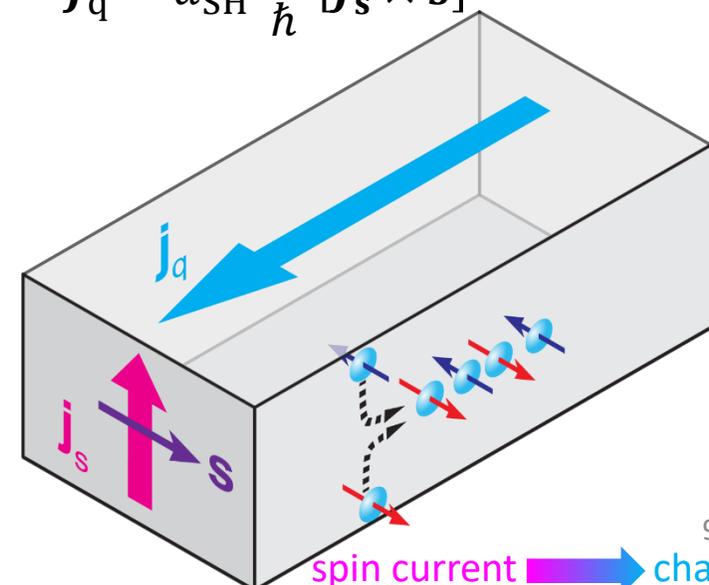
inverse spin Hall effect (ISHE)

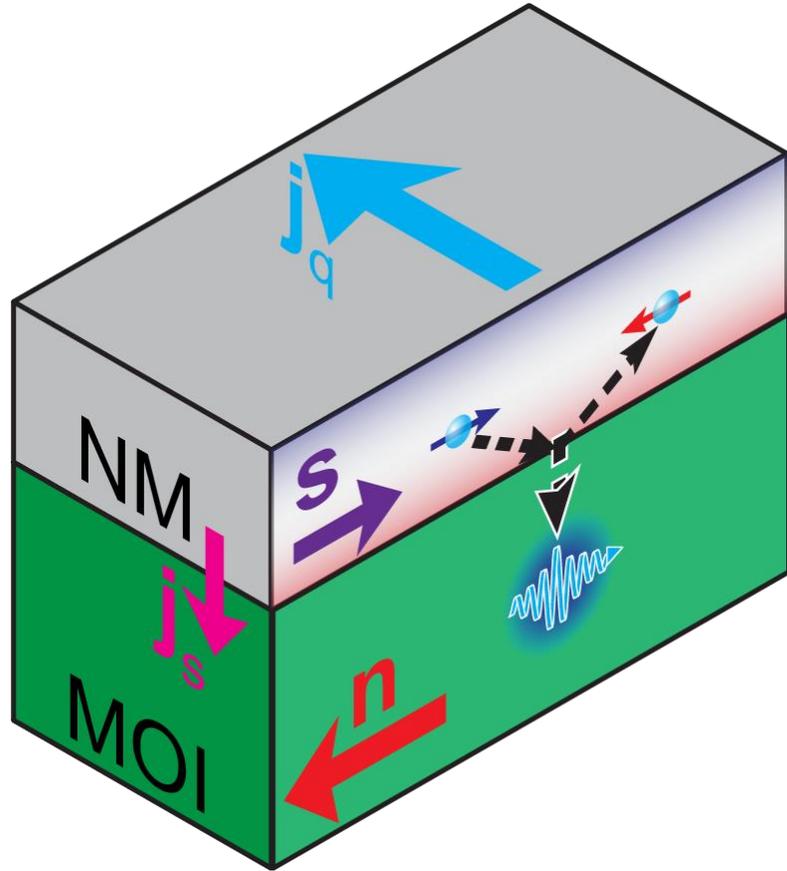


$$J_q = \alpha_{SH} \frac{2e}{\hbar} [J_s \times s]$$

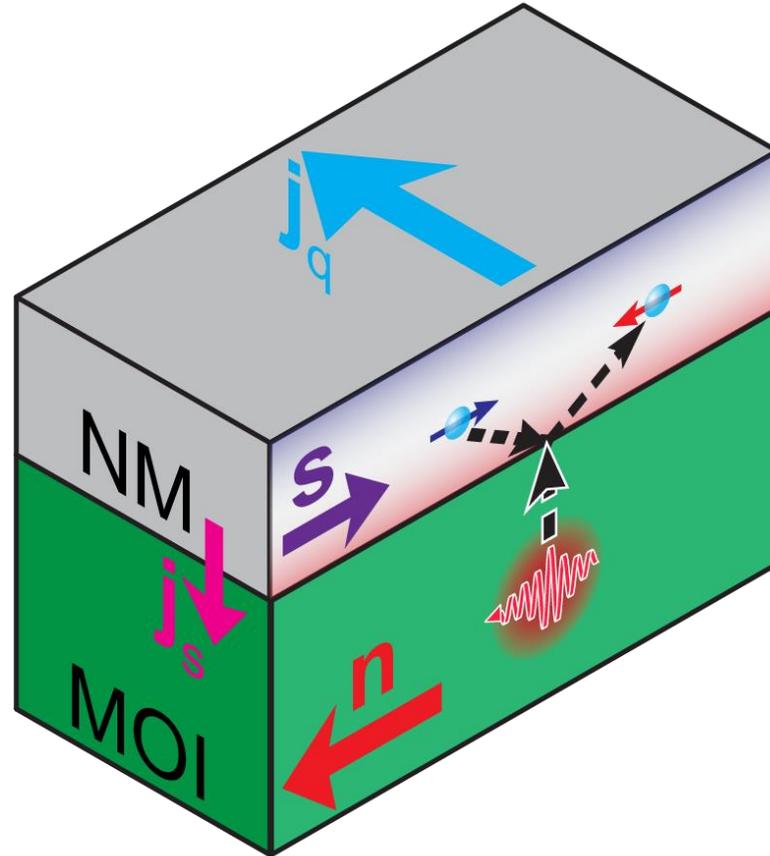


Hirsch, PRL **83**, 1834 (1999).  
 Dyakonov, Perel, JETP Lett. **13**, 467 (1971).  
 Sinova et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **87**, 1213 (2015).

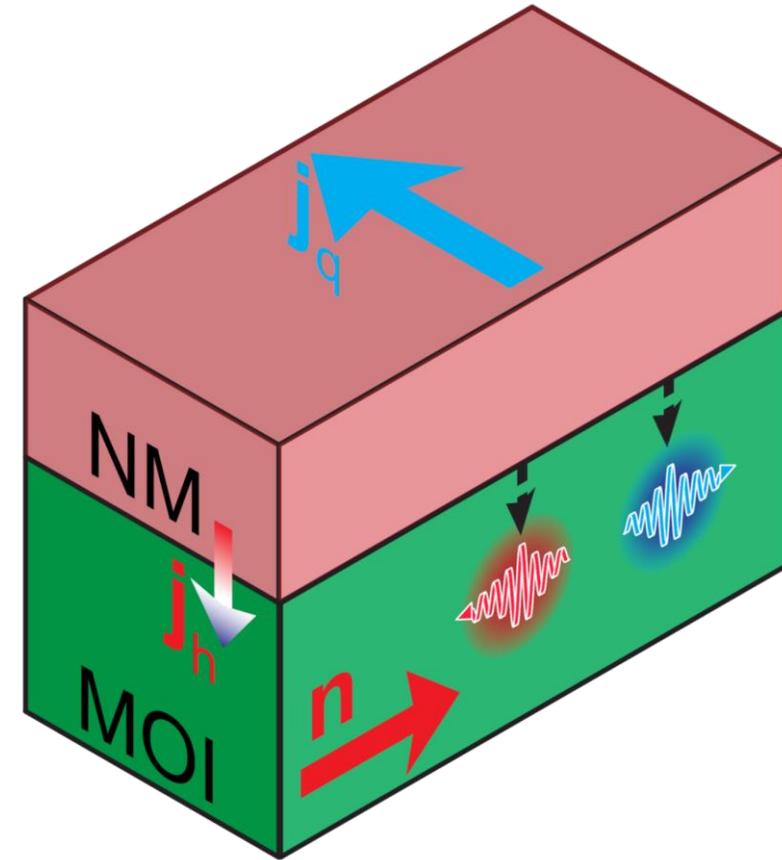




SHE induced magnon generation



SHE induced magnon absorption



Joule heating induced magnon generation

Bender and Tserkovnyak, PRB **91**, 140402 (2015).  
 Cornelissen *et al.*, Nat. Phys. **11**, 1022 (2015).  
[Goennenwein \*et al.\*, APL \*\*107\*\*, 172405 \(2015\).](#)  
 Cornelissen *et al.*, PRB **94**, 014412 (2016).  
 Lebrun *et al.*, Nature **561**, 222 (2018).

# All-Electrical Magnon Transport

## Experiment:

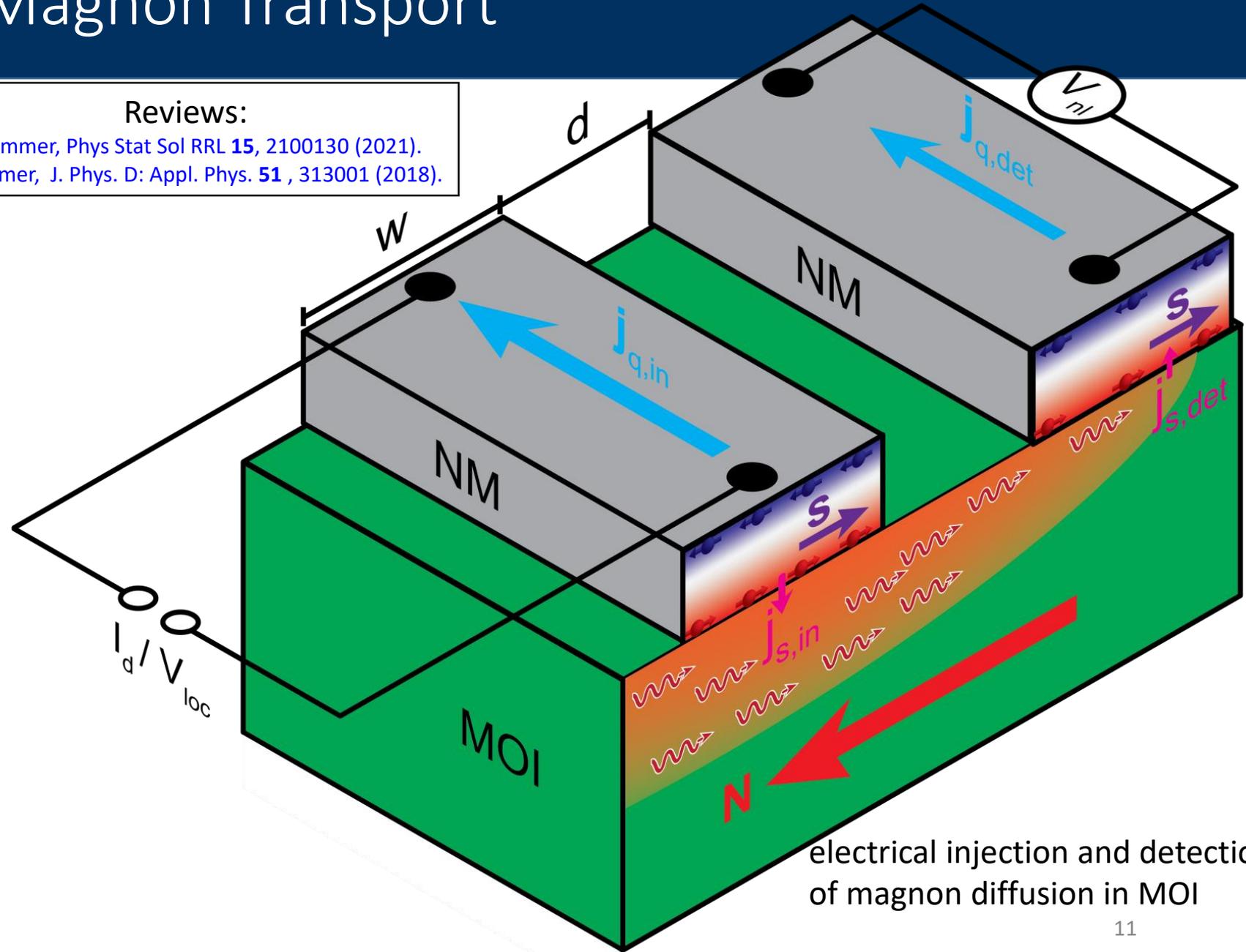
- Cornelissen *et al.*, Nat. Phys. **11**, 1022 (2015).  
 Goennenwein, MA *et al.*, APL **107**, 172405 (2015).  
 Cornelissen *et al.*, PRB **94**, 014412 (2016).  
 Ganzhorn *et al.*, APL **109**, 022405 (2016).  
 Liu *et al.*, PRB **95**, 140402 (2017).  
 Ganzhorn *et al.*, AIP Advances **7**, 085102 (2017).  
 Cornelissen *et al.*, PRL **120**, 097702 (2018).  
 Lebrun *et al.*, Nature **561**, 222 (2018).  
 Wimmer, MA *et al.*, PRL **123**, 257201 (2019).  
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 Ross *et al.*, Nano Lett. **20**, 306 (2020).  
 J. Han *et al.*, Nat. Nano. **15**, 1748 (2020).  
 Gückelhorn, MA *et al.*, APL **117**, 182401 (2020).  
 Wimmer, MA, *et al.*, PRL **125**, 247204 (2020).  
 R. Schlitz *et al.*, PRL **126**, 257201 (2021).  
 Gückelhorn, MA *et al.*, PRB **104**, L180410 (2021).  
 Gückelhorn, MA *et al.*, PRB **105**, 094440 (2022).  
 X-Y. Wei *et al.*, Nat. Mater. **21**, 1352 (2022).  
 J. Gao *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Research **4**, 043214 (2022).  
 Gückelhorn, MA *et al.*, PRL **130**, 216703 (2023).

## Theory:

- Zhang and Zhang, PRL **109**, 096603 (2012).  
 Zhang and Zhang, PRB **86**, 214424 (2012).  
 Bender and Tserkovnyak, PRB **91**, 140402 (2015).  
 Takei, PRB **100**, 134440 (2019).  
 Kamra, MA, *et al.*, PRB **102**, 174445 (2020).

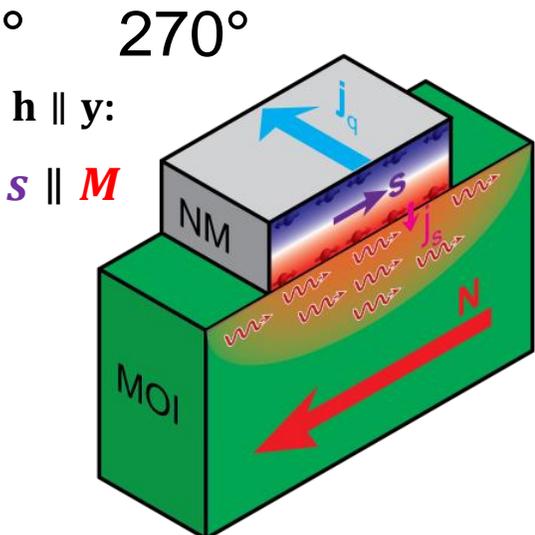
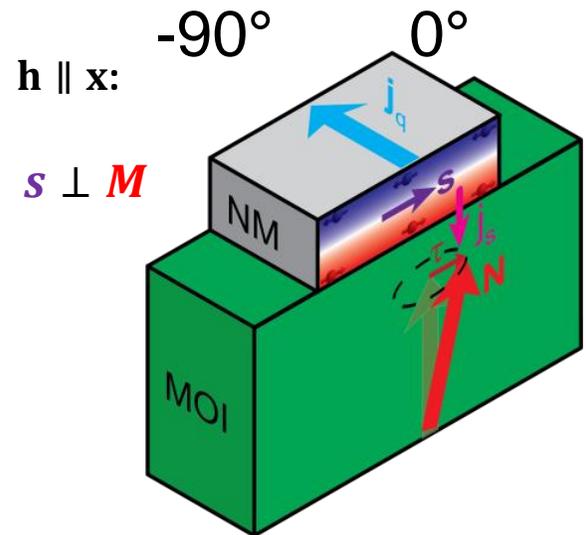
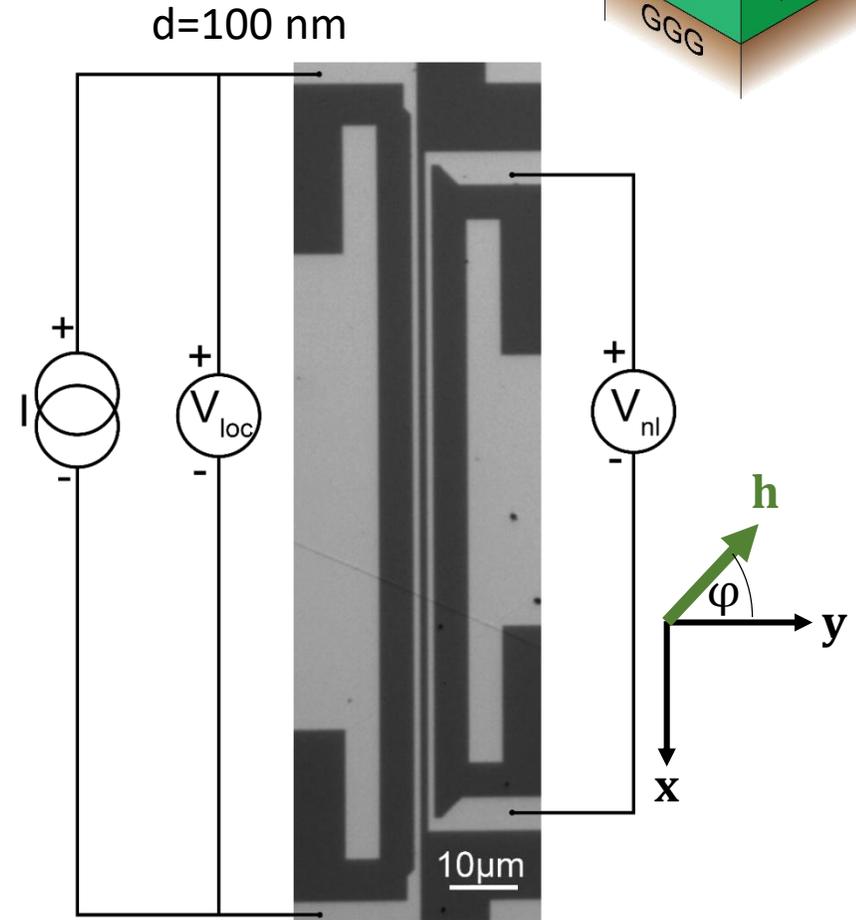
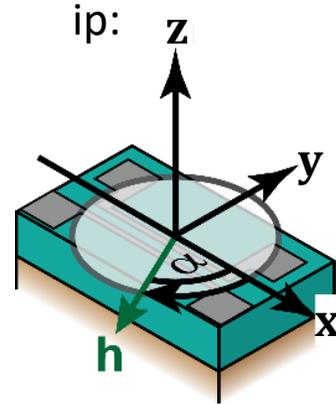
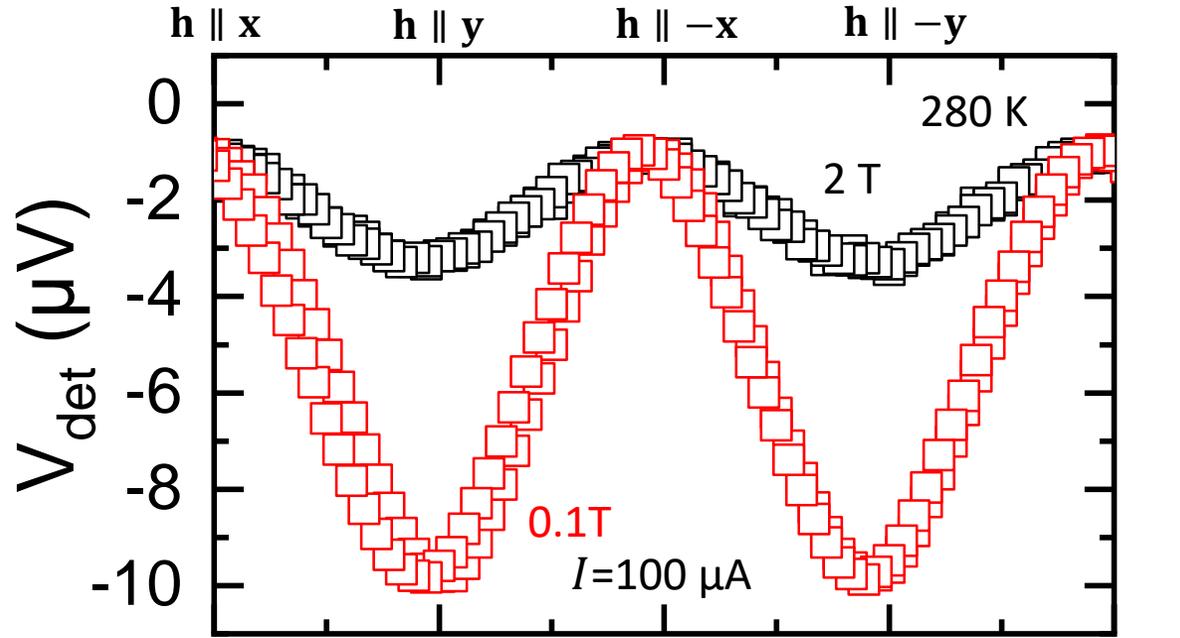
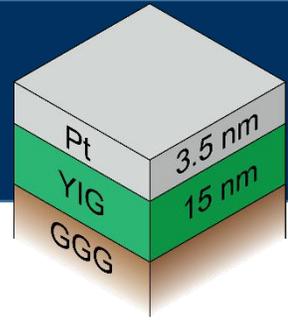
## Reviews:

- Althammer, Phys Stat Sol RRL **15**, 2100130 (2021).  
 Althammer, J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. **51**, 313001 (2018).



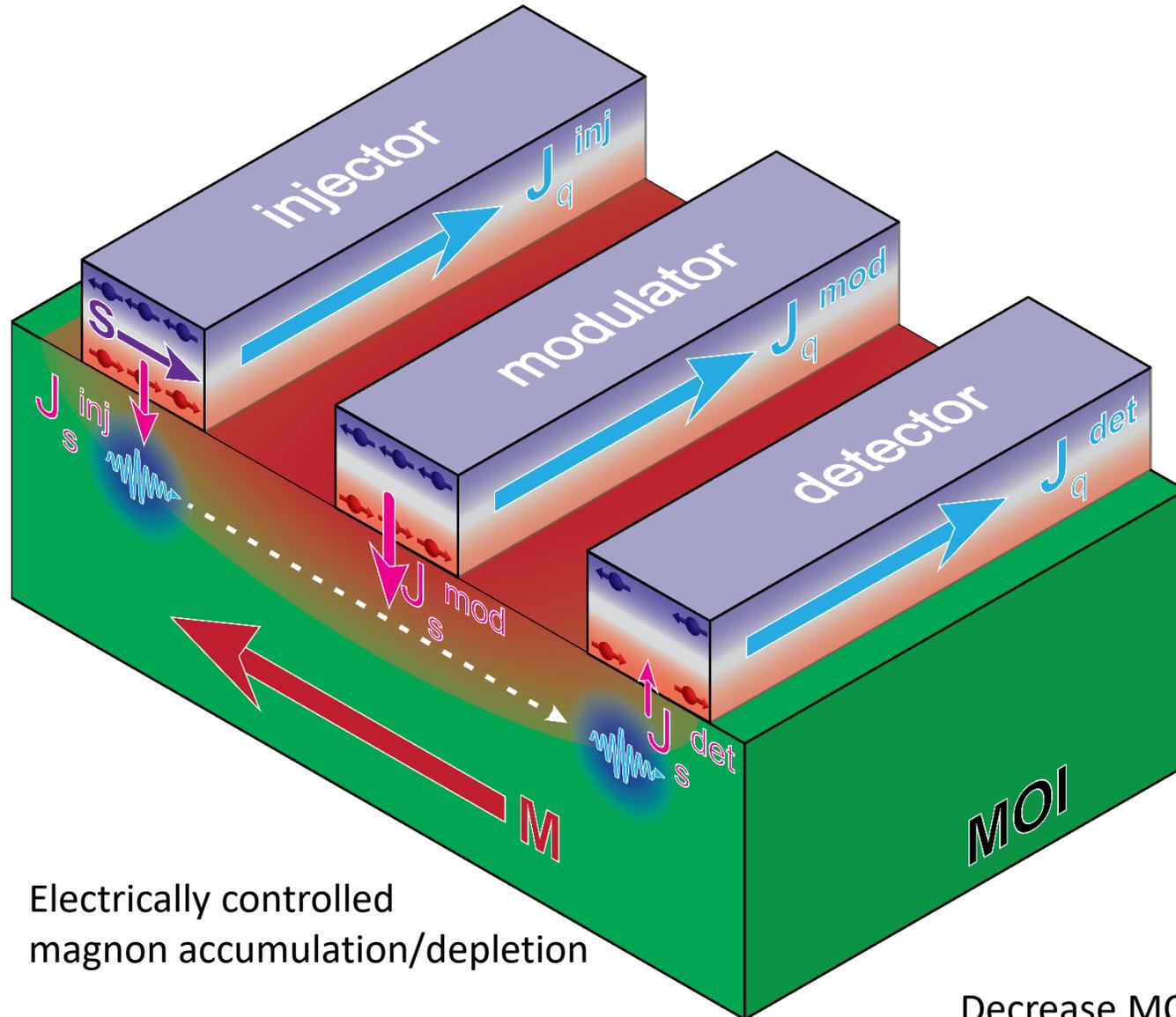
electrical injection and detection  
of magnon diffusion in MOI

# All-Electrical Magnon Transport



Current reversal technique:  
 $V_{\text{det}} = (V_{\text{nl}}(I+) - V_{\text{nl}}(I-))/2$   
 $\rightarrow$  extract resistive response

# All-Electrical Magnon Transport + Modulator

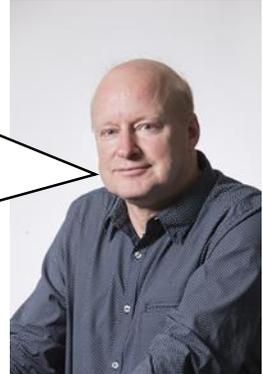


Electrically controlled magnon accumulation/depletion

Bender, Duine, Tserkovnyak PRL **108**, 246601 (2012)  
 Ganzhorn *et al.*, APL **109**, 022405 (2016).  
 Cornelissen *et al.*, PRL **120**, 097702 (2018).  
 Wimmer *et al.*, PRL **123**, 257201 (2019).  
 Liu *et al.*, PRB **99**, 054420 (2019). [microwave]  
 Takei, PRB **100**, 134440 (2019).  
 Cramer *et al.*, PRB **100**, 094439 (2019).  
 Schlitz *et al.*, APL **114**, 252401 (2019). [FIB]  
 Das *et al.*, PRB **101**, 054436 (2020). [magnetic strip]  
 Gückelhorn *et al.*, APL **117**, 182401 (2020).  
 Liu *et al.*, PRB **103**, 214425 (2021).  
 Alves Santos *et al.*, PR Applied **15**, 014038 (2021).  
 Gückelhorn *et al.*, PRB **104**, L180410 (2021).

In a thinner device, it could be possible to increase the amount of magnons in the channel to a level where they would form a Bose-Einstein condensate.

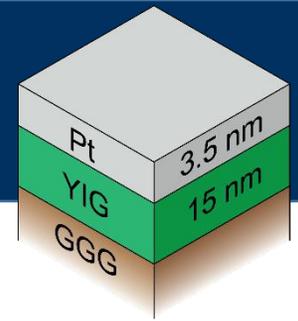
Prophet Bartradamus



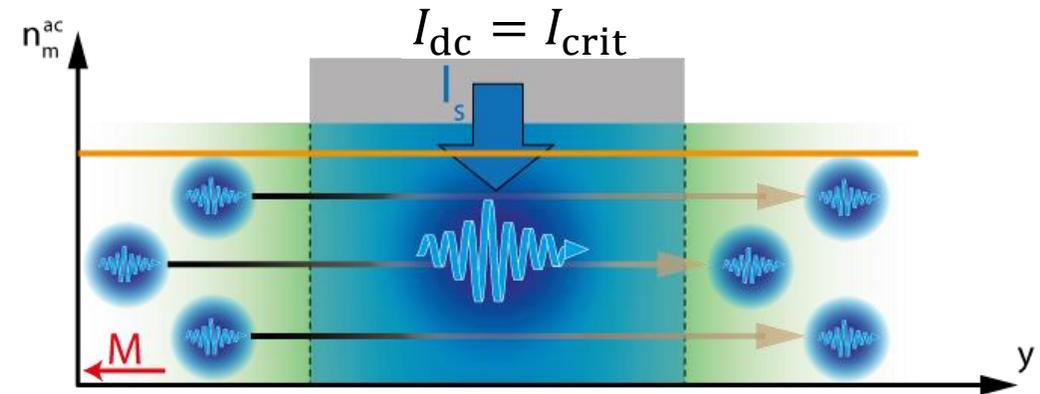
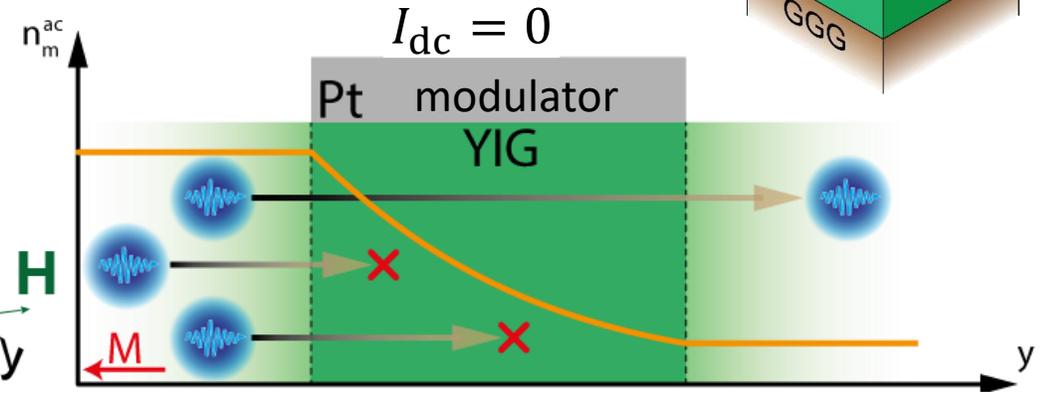
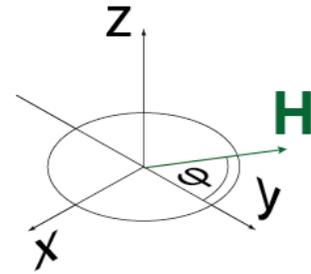
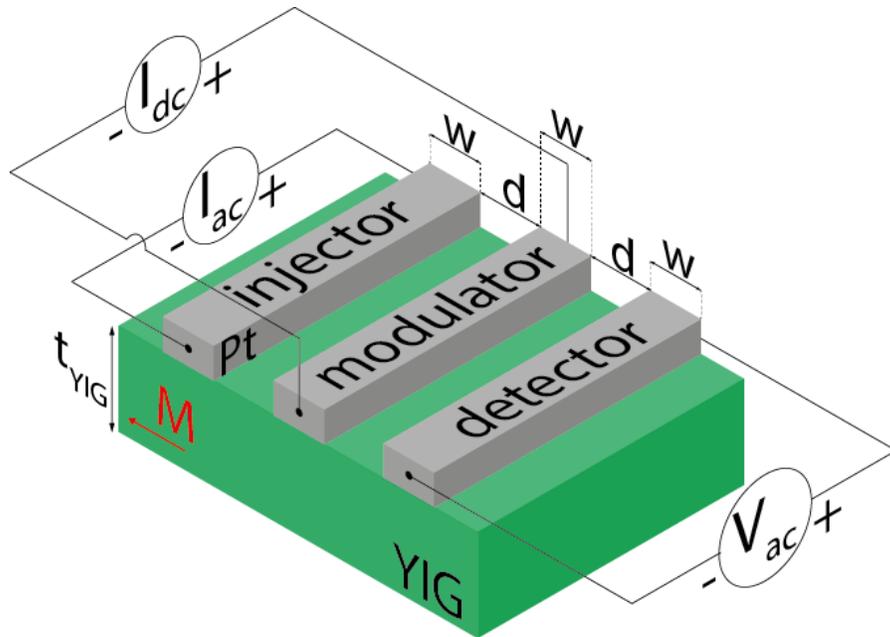
<https://phys.org/news/2018-03-transistor-closer.html#jCp>

Decrease MOI thickness to enter nonlinear regime

# SHE Injection Zero Damping State

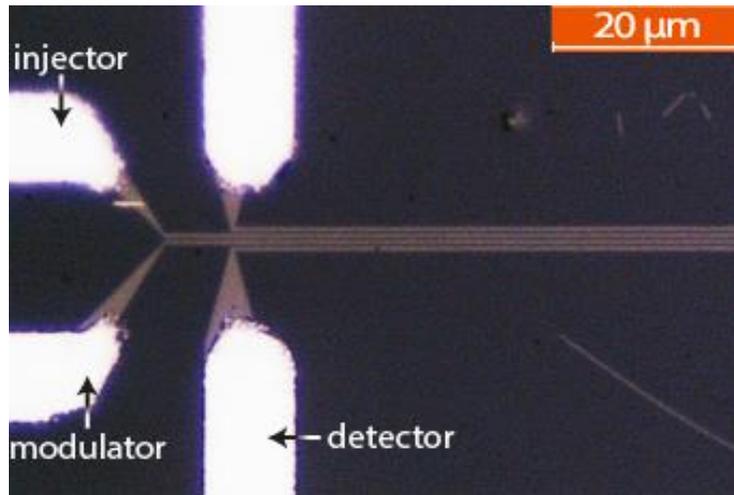


T. Wimmer



$\Gamma_D = \Gamma_{ST}$

damping rate of magnetic material      Spin torque rate via DC pumping



## AC-measurement

injector: AC-current bias

(50  $\mu$ A Peak)

modulator: DC-current bias

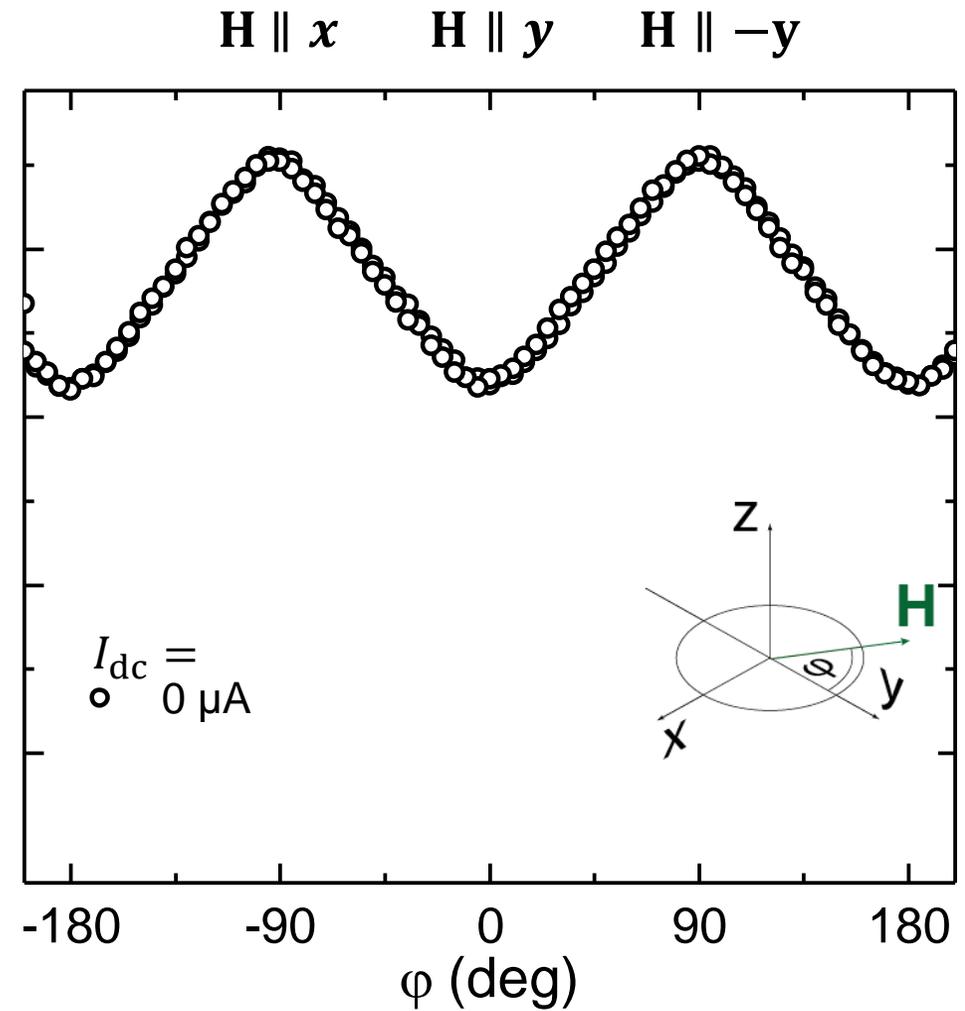
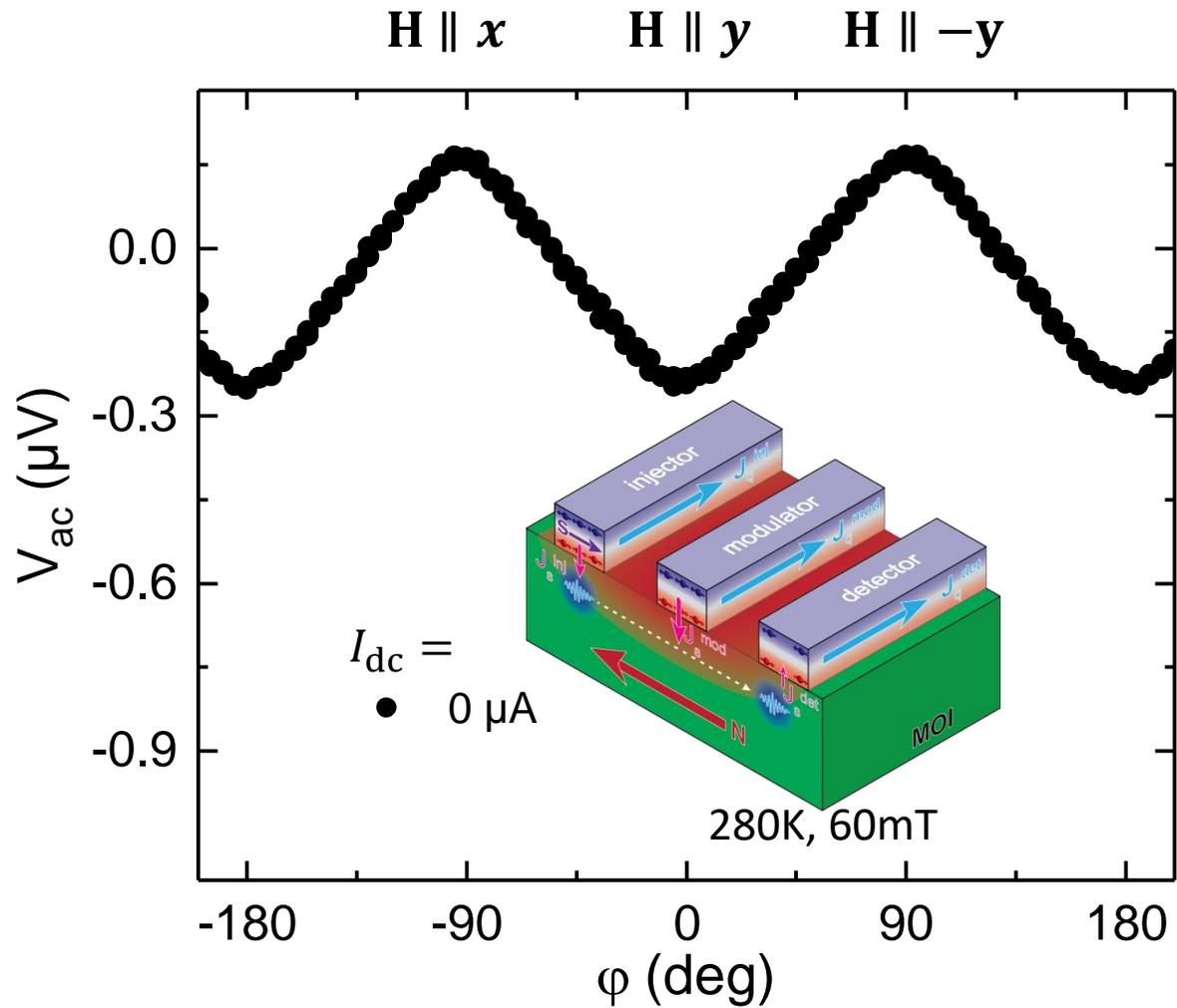
(-750...750  $\mu$ A)

Detector: Measure first harmonic  $V_{ac}$

$d = 400 \text{ nm}$

$w = 500 \text{ nm}$

$t_{YIG} = 13.4 \text{ nm}$

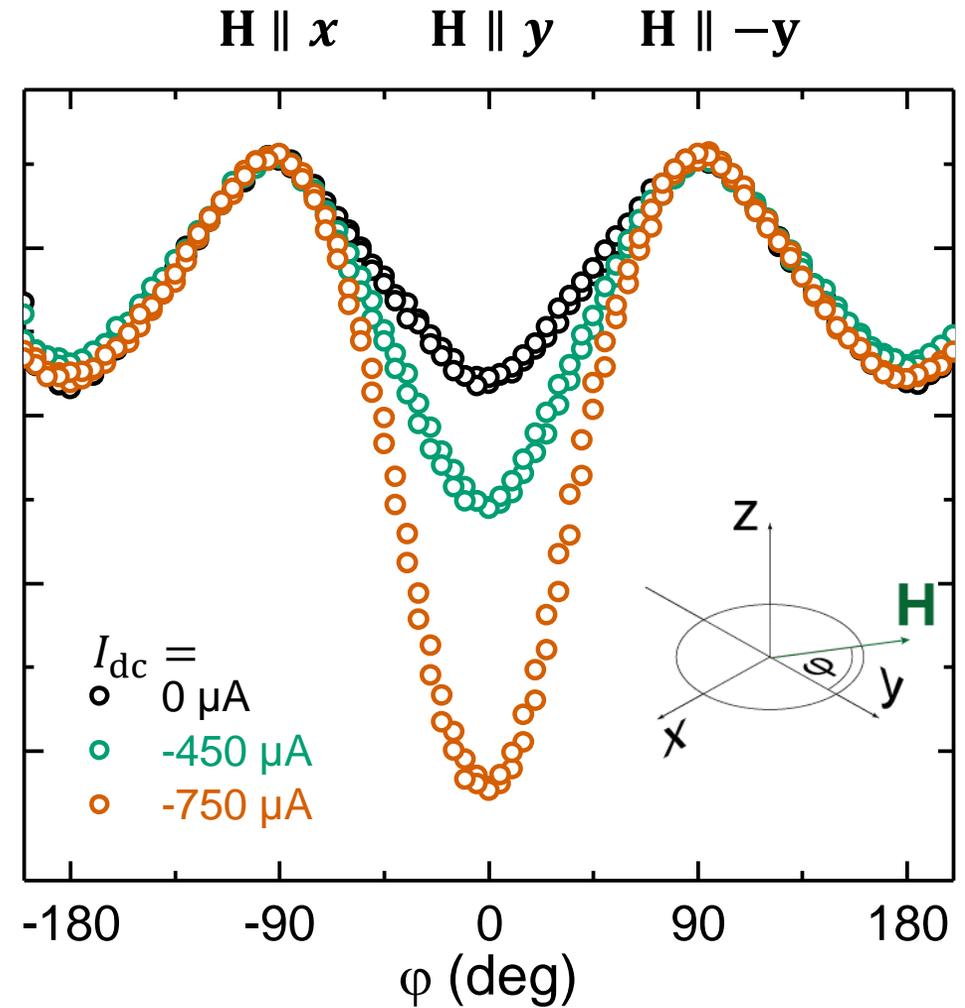
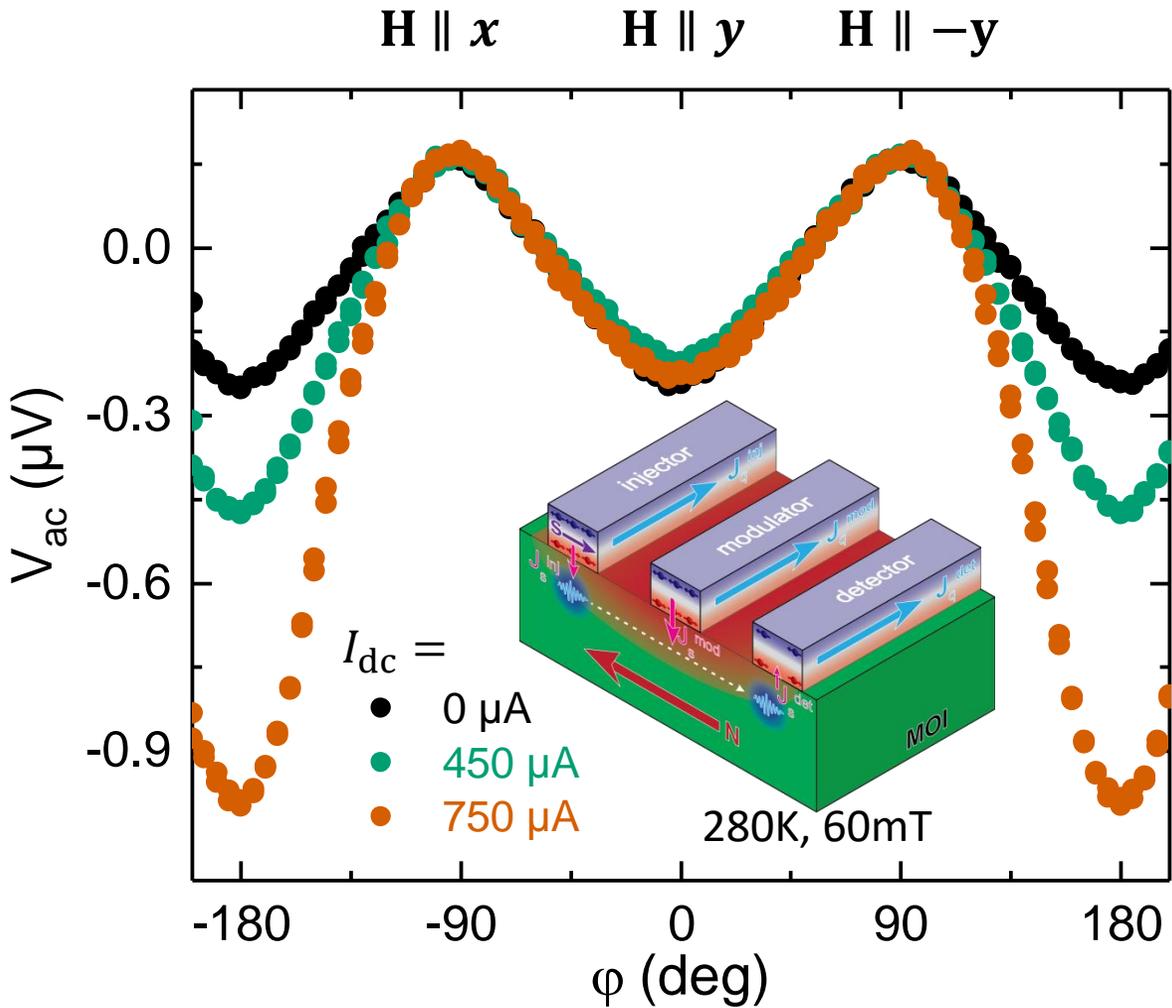


Cornelissen *et al.*, PRL **120**, 097702 (2018).

Wimmer, MA *et al.*, PRL **123**, 257201 (2019).

Gückelhorn, MA *et al.*, APL **117**, 182401 (2020). 15

Liu *et al.*, PRB **103**, 214425 (2021).



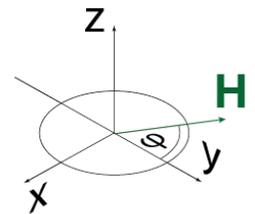
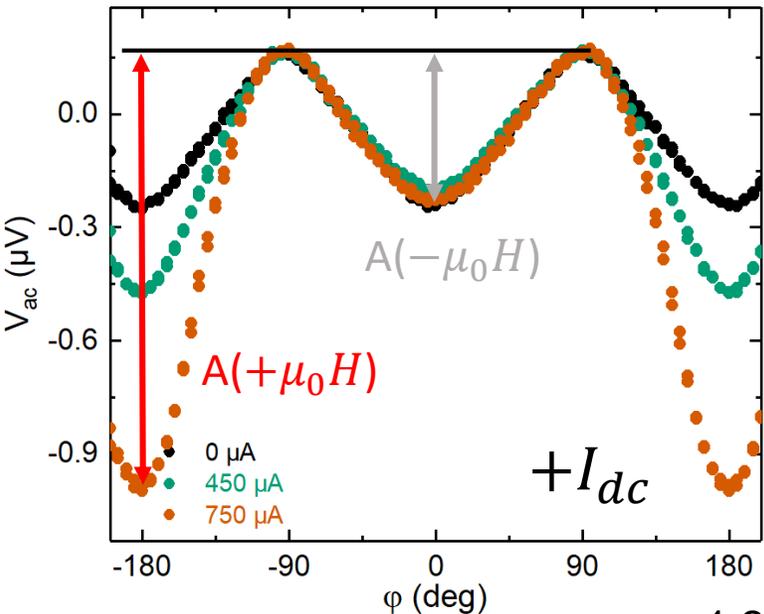
Cornelissen *et al.*, PRL **120**, 097702 (2018).

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Gückelhorn *et al.*, APL **117**, 182401 (2020).

Liu *et al.*, PRB **103**, 214425 (2021).

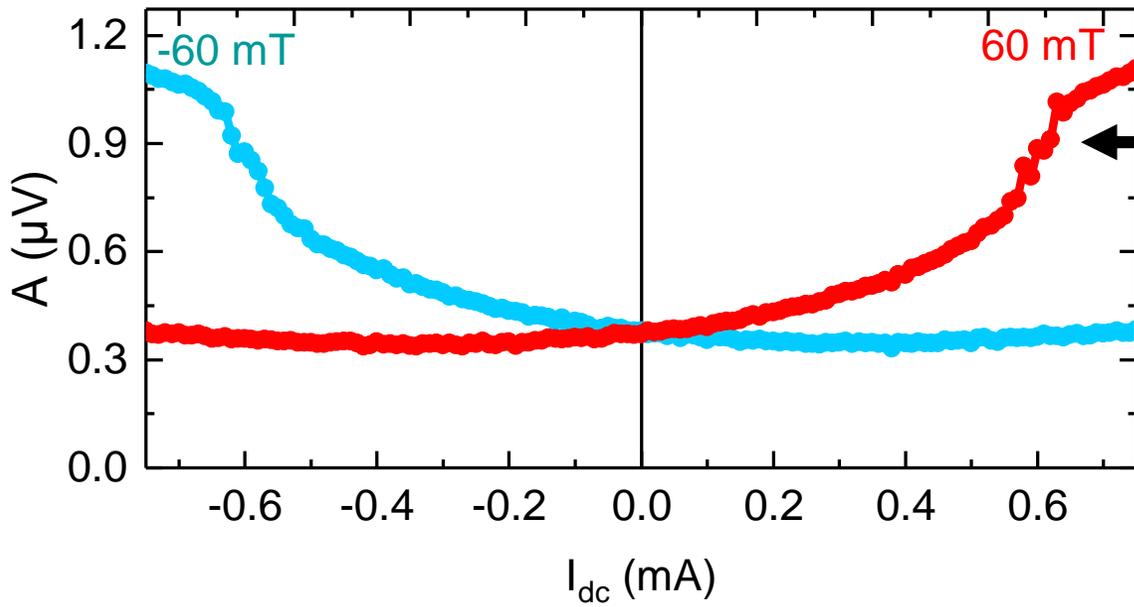
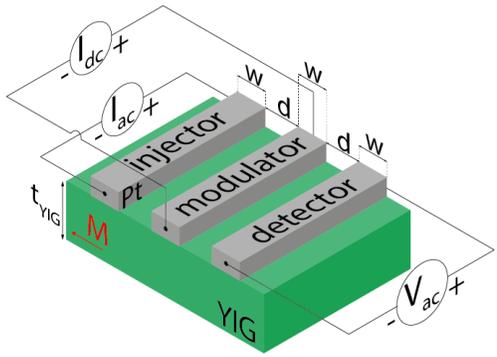
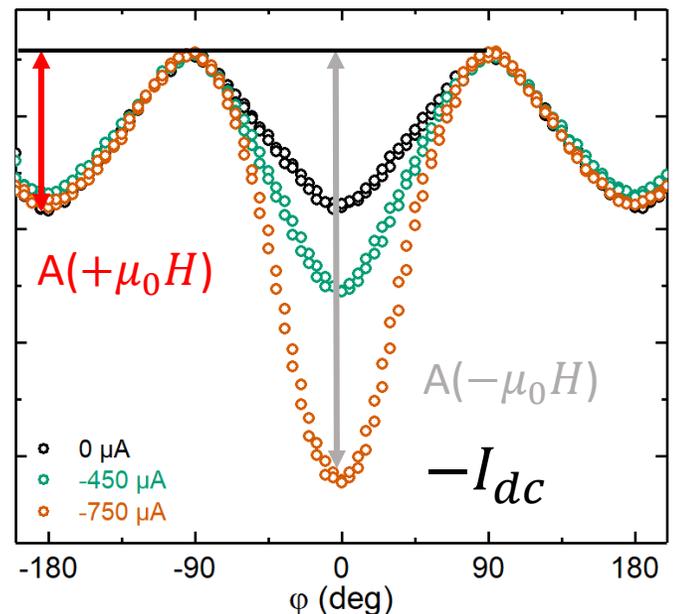
# Amplitude vs $I_{dc}$



Tuning of magnon conductance via:

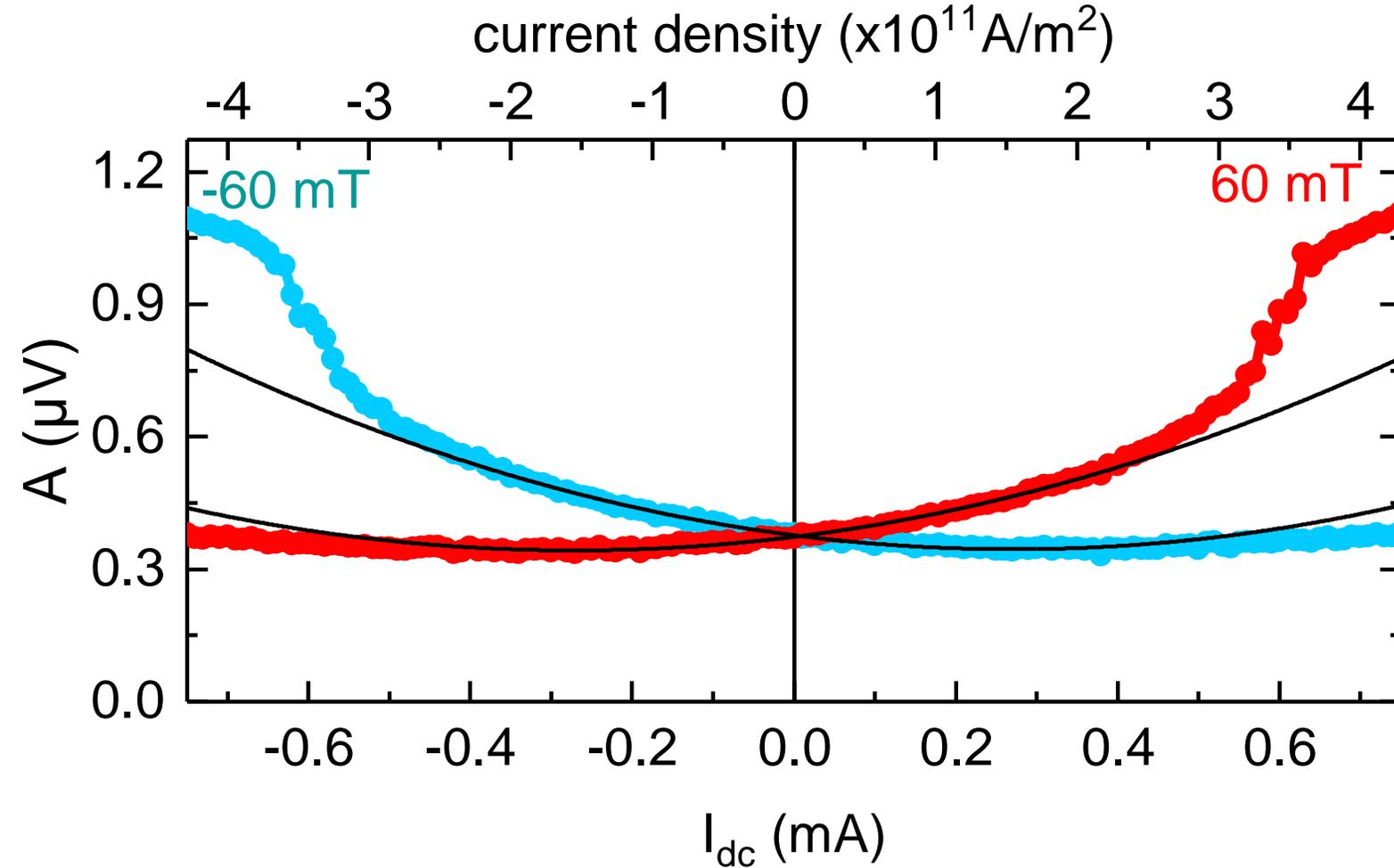
1. SHE injected magnons ( $\propto I_{dc}$ )
2. Thermally injected magnons ( $\propto I_{dc}^2$ )

current density ( $\times 10^{11} \text{A/m}^2$ )



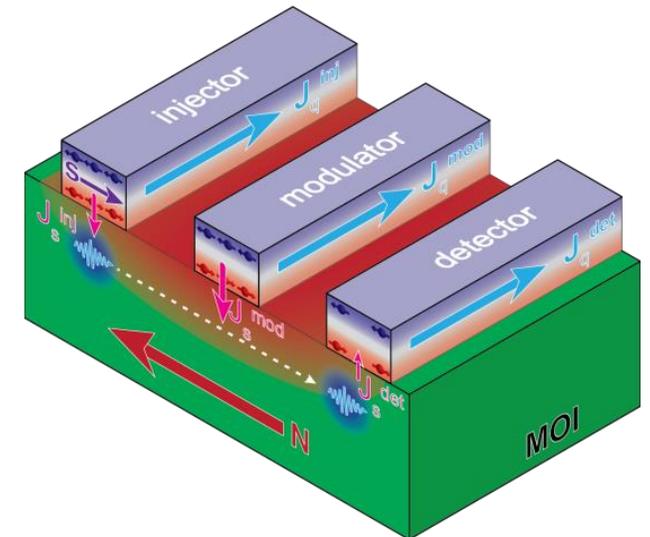
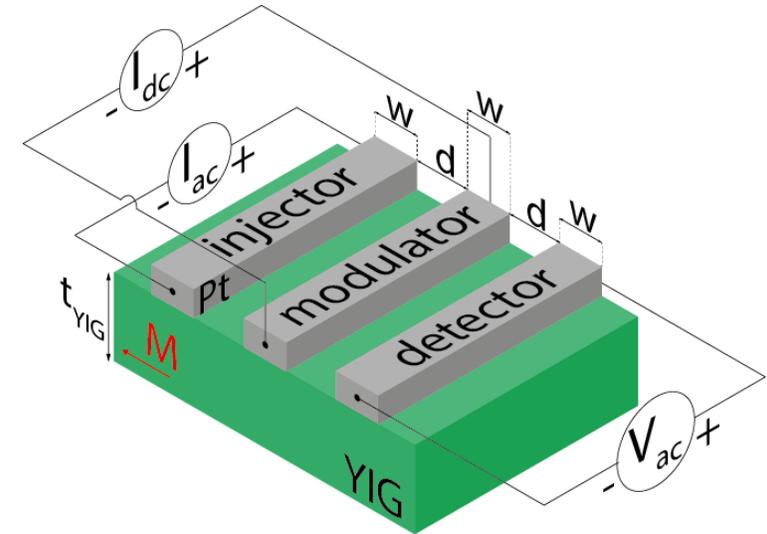
Threshold behaviour

Cornelissen *et al.*, PRL **120**, 097702 (2018).  
 Wimmer *et al.*, PRL **123**, 257201 (2019).  
 Gückelhorn *et al.*, APL **117**, 182401 (2020).  
 Liu *et al.*, PRB **103**, 214425 (2021).

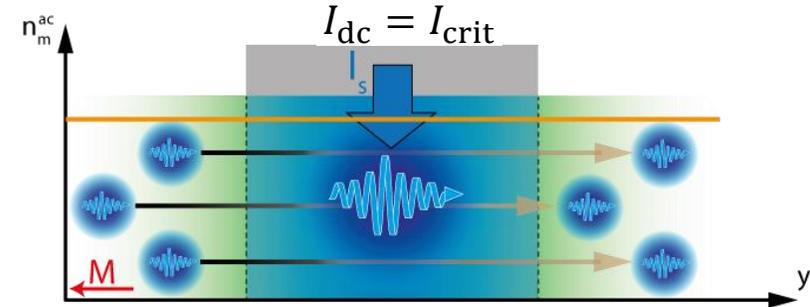
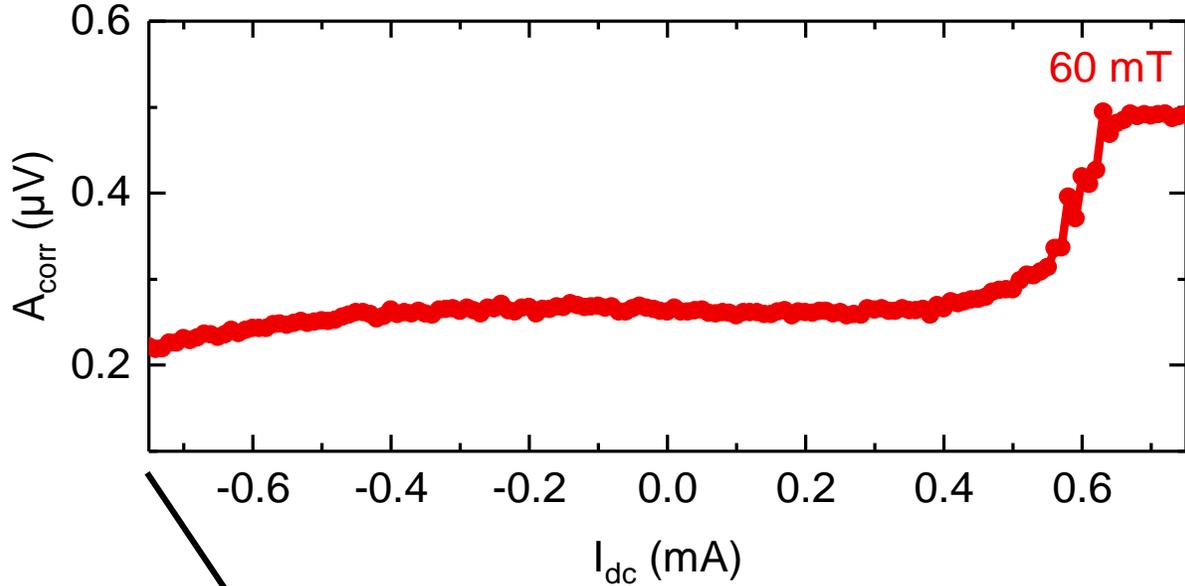


Fit function

$$A(I_{dc}) = A_0 + a_{SHE} I_{dc} + a_{Therm} I_{dc}^2$$



# Spin Resistance



$$\rho_{NC}^S \approx 0.5 \mu\Omega\text{m}$$

$$\rho_{crit}^S \approx 8 \text{ n}\Omega\text{m}$$

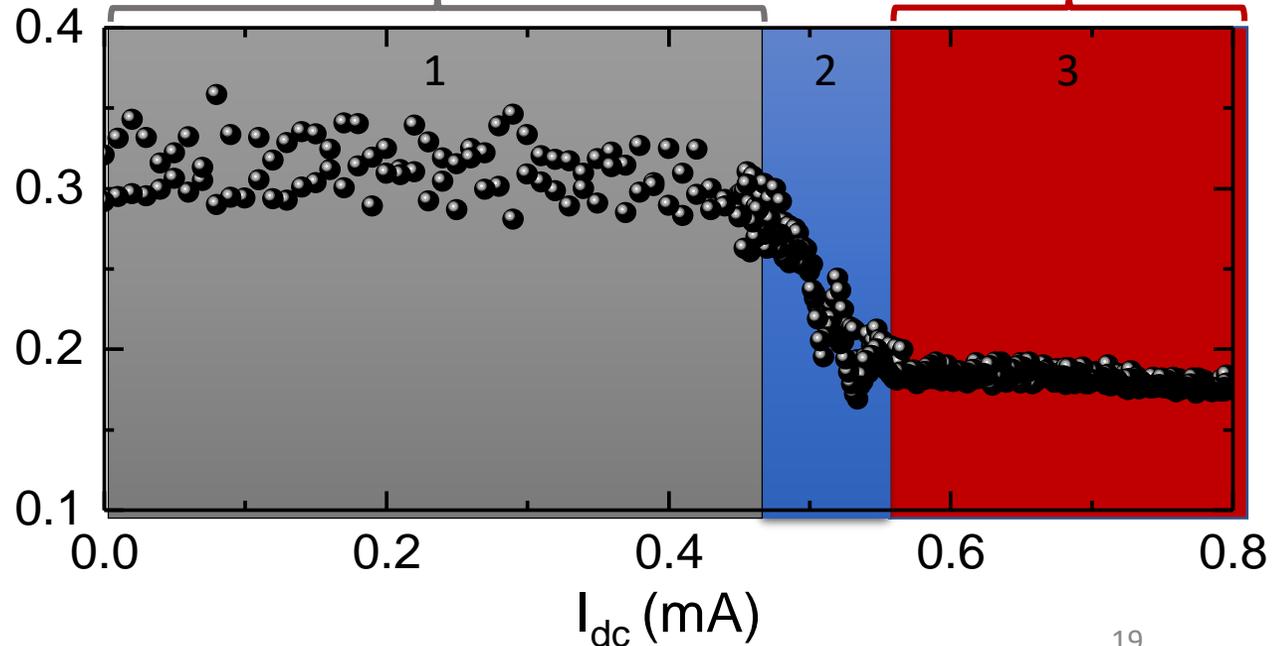
Spin resistivity drop by almost two orders of magnitude

Spin resistance of Pt strip

$$R_{YIG}^S \approx \frac{R_{Pt}^S}{\eta_s} \propto \frac{1}{A_{corr}}$$

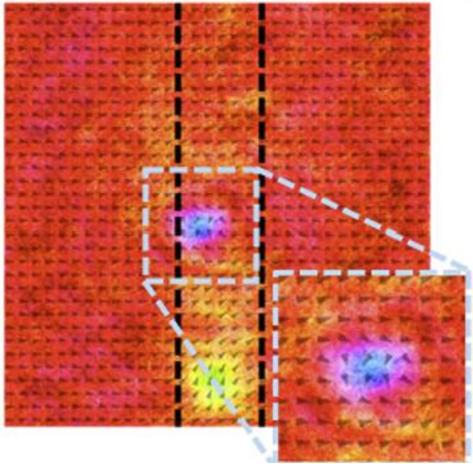
Spin transfer efficiency from injector to detector

$R_{YIG}^S (\Omega)$



3 different resistance regimes

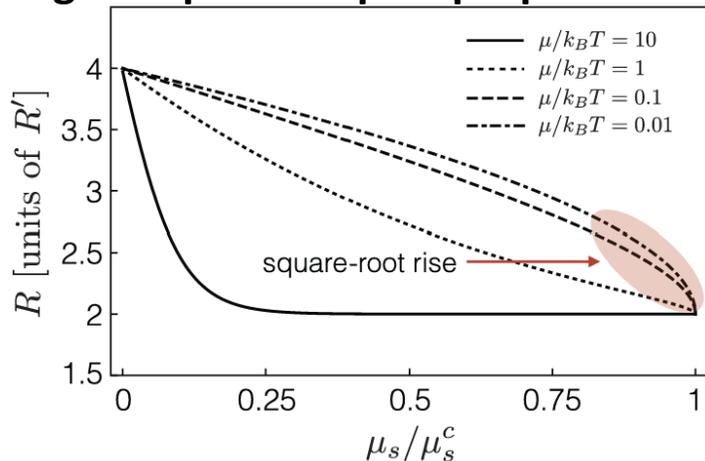
## Bullet modes, instabilities



Ulrichs, PRB **102**, 174428 (2020).

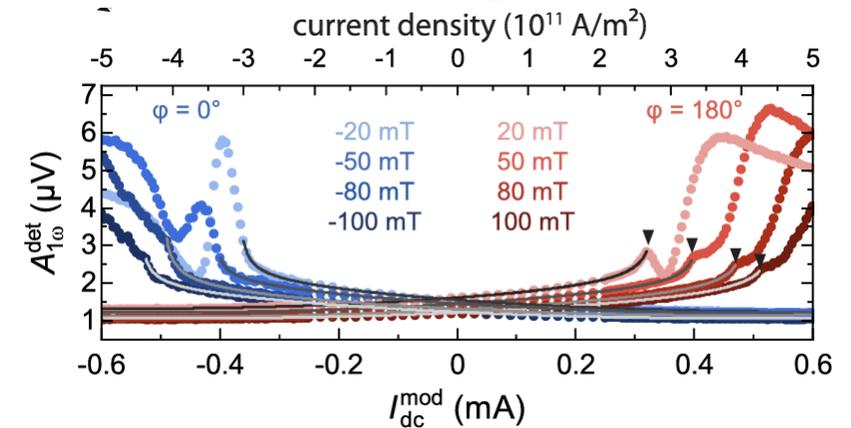
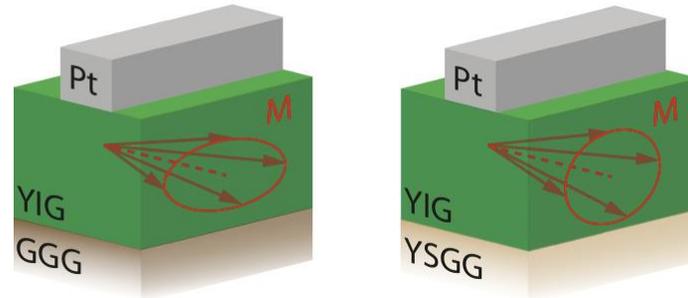
Troncoso, Brataas, Duine, PRB **99**, 104426 (2019).

## Magnon spin transport properties



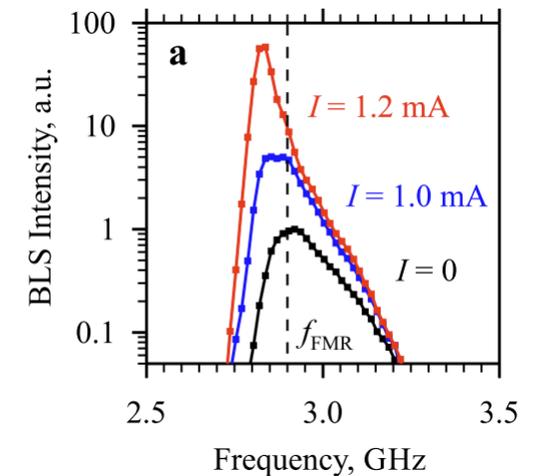
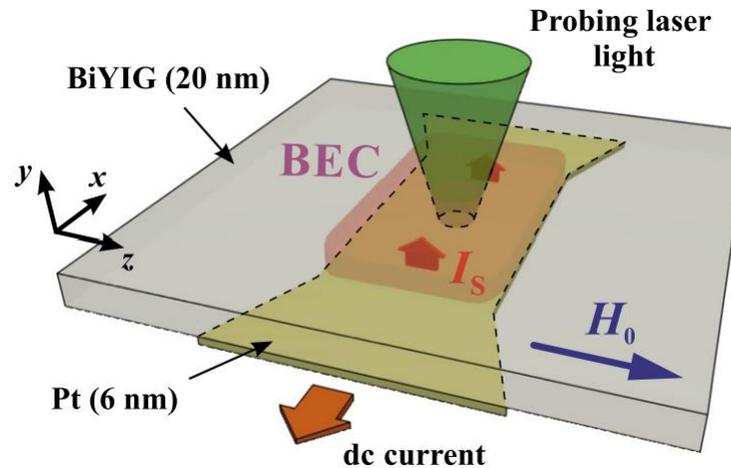
Takei, PRB **100**, 134440 (2019).

## Magnon transport with reduced effective magnetization



Gückelhorn *et al.*, PRB **104**, L180410 (2021).

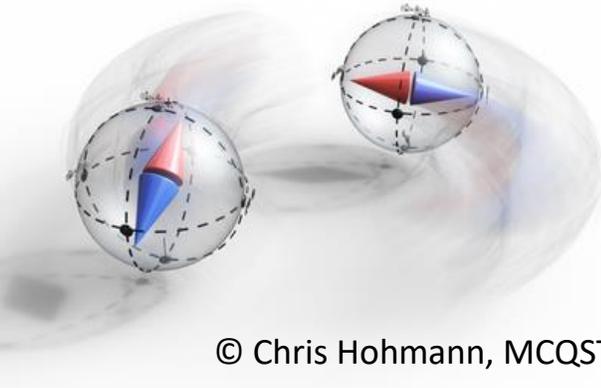
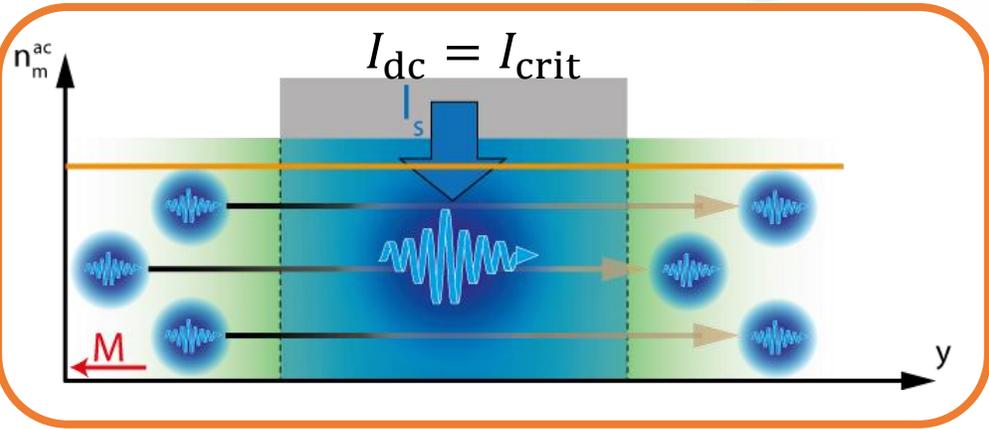
## Spin current driven Bose-Einstein condensation of magnons



Divinskiy *et al.*, Nat. Comm. **12**, 6541 (2021).

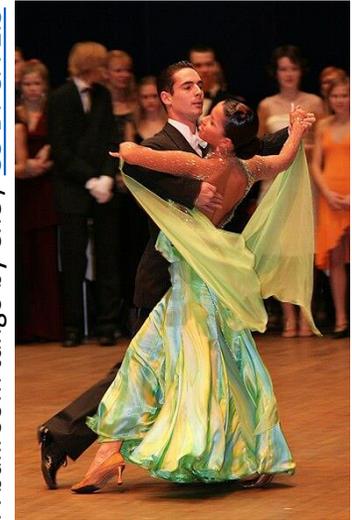
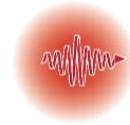
# Dances with magnons

## Magnons in Ferromagnets

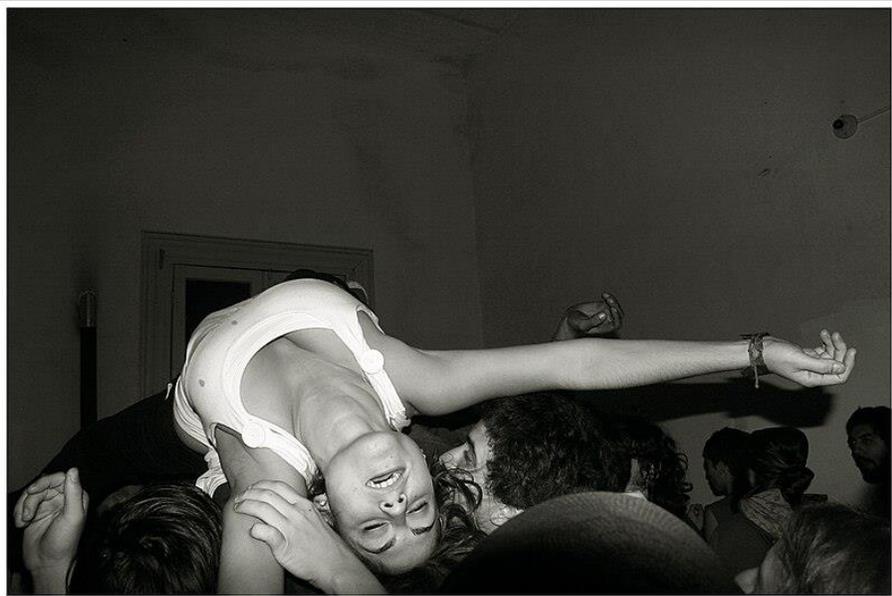


© Chris Hohmann, MCQST

## Magnons in Antiferromagnets



A ballroom tango by Che / CC-BY-SA-2.5



Getting higher.. by Libertinus Yomango / CC-BY-SA-2.0

Vienna Opera Ball by Gryffindor / CC-BY-SA-4.0



# Antiferromagnetic Magnons

Easy axis antiferromagnet

2 magnon modes in AFMs

Easy plane antiferromagnet

$\beta$ -mode

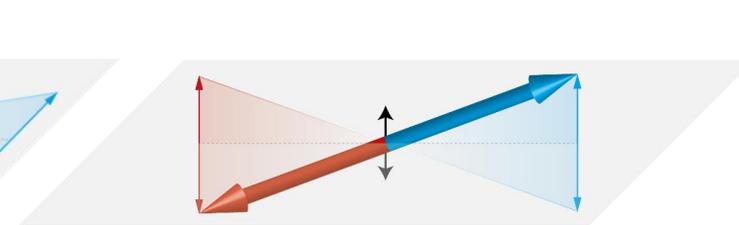
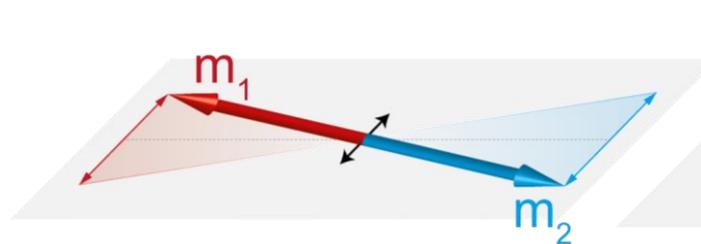
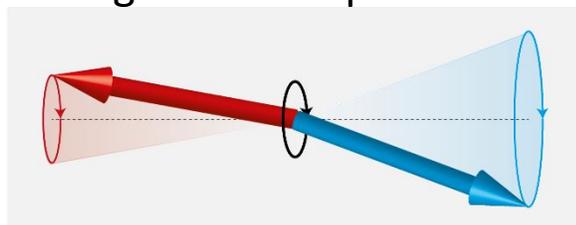
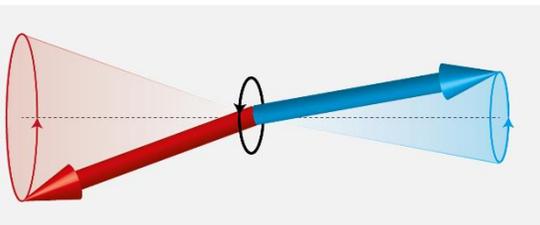
$\alpha$ -mode

Left-circular polarized

Right-circular polarized

linear polarized

linear polarized

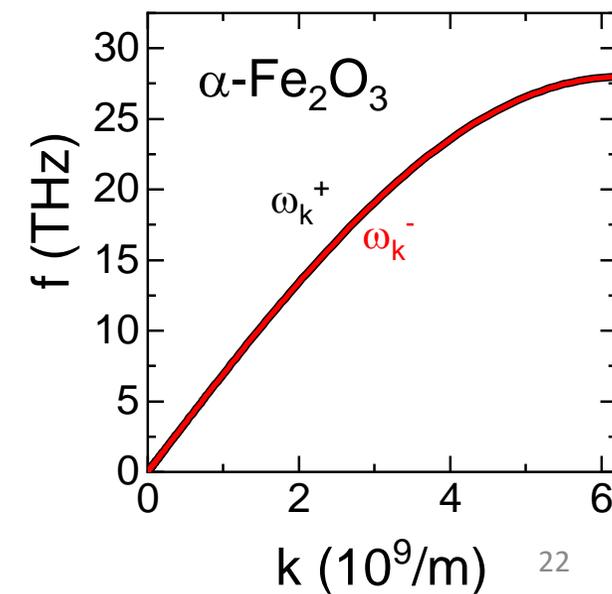
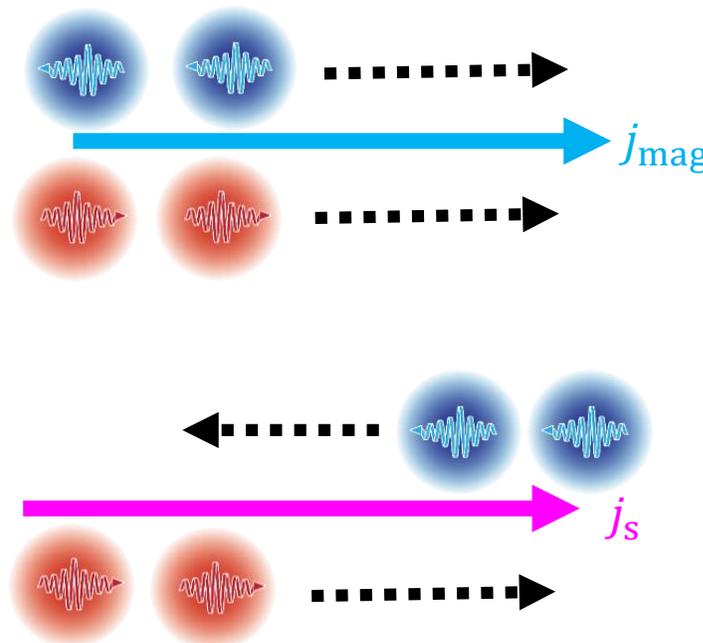
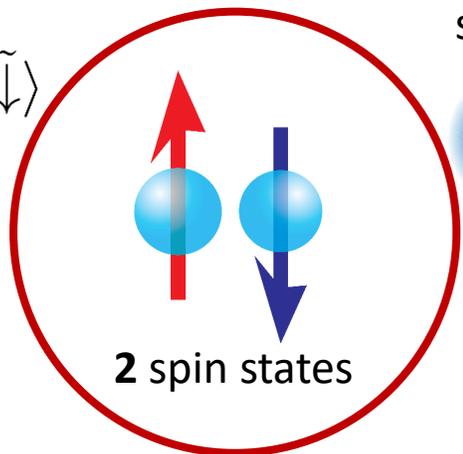


spin -1

spin +1

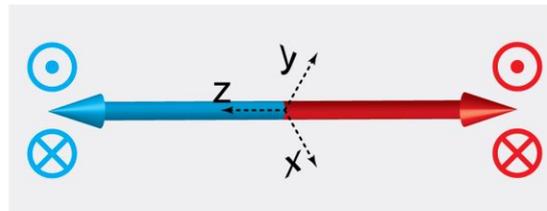
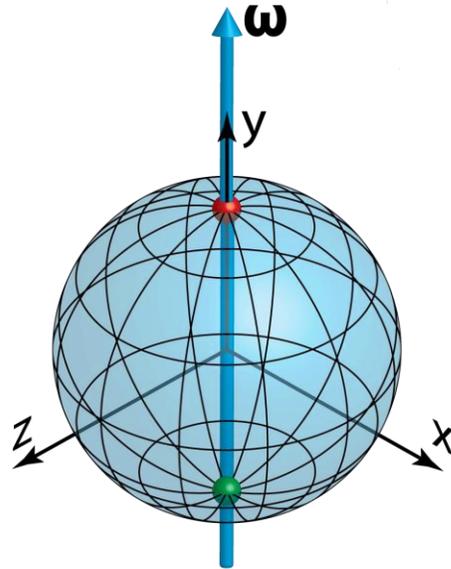
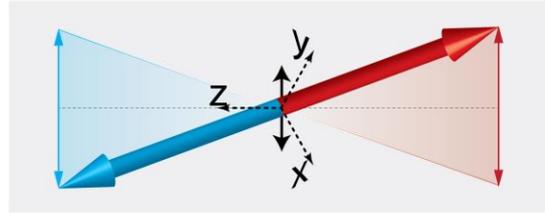
$|\tilde{\downarrow}\rangle$

$|\tilde{\uparrow}\rangle$



R. Cheng *et al.*, *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 24223 (2016).  
 Rezende *et al.*, *JAP* **126**, 151101 (2019).  
 K. Nakata *et al.*, *J. Phys. D* **50**, 114004 (2017).  
 M.W. Daniels *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **98**, 134450 (2018).  
 K Shen, *JAP* **129**, 223906 (2021).  
 J. Han *et al.*, *Nat. Mater.* (2023).

## Pseudospin $\mathbf{S}$



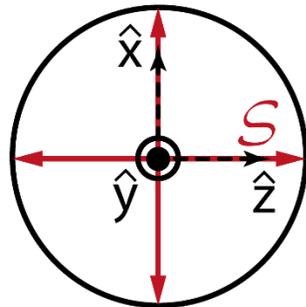
T. Wimmer *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 247204 (2020).  
 A. Kamra *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **102**, 174445 (2020).



A. Kamra

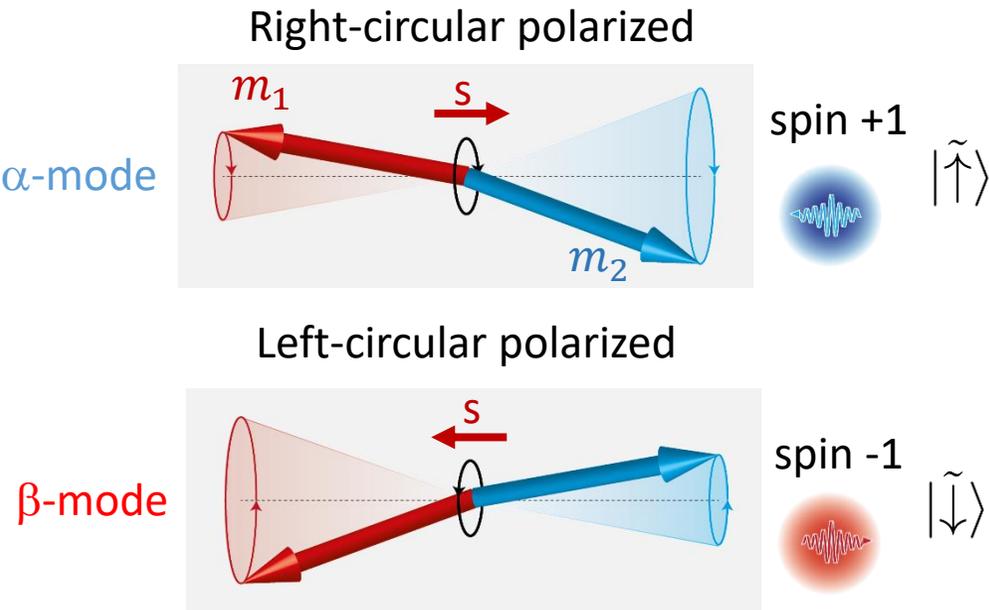
## Pseudospin $\mathbf{S}$

- Pseudospin  $\mathbf{S}$  direction determines the polarization state of the magnon modes and their superpositions
- Finite magnon spin is given by z component of  $\mathbf{S}$
- Mapping of up- and down-spin states similar to Bloch sphere description of a two-level system

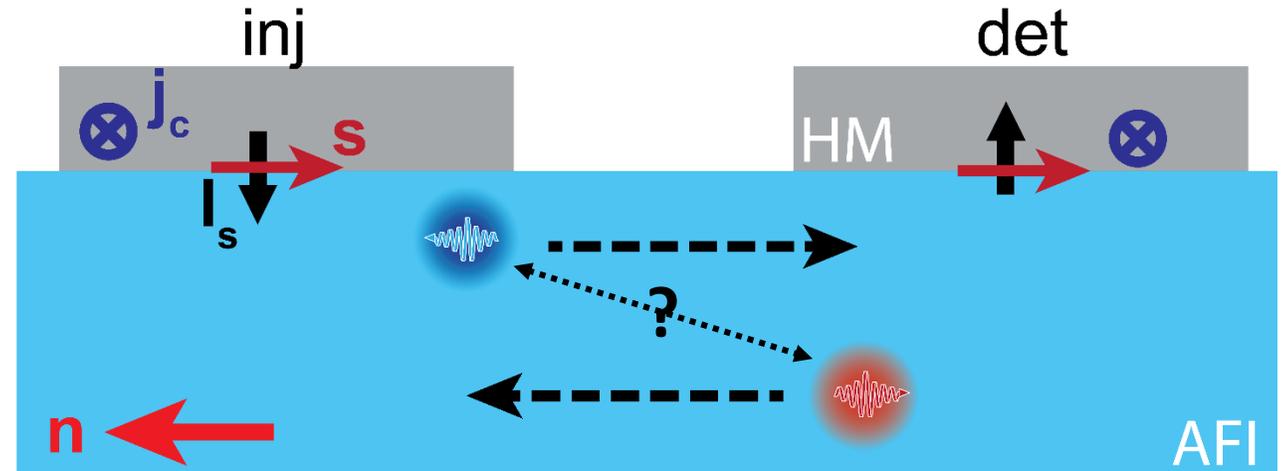


A. Kamra

Antiferromagnetic magnons come in pairs  
with opposite precession chiralities



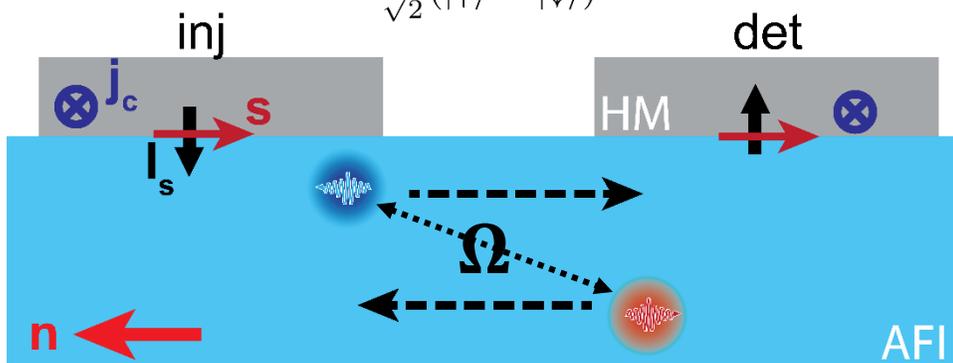
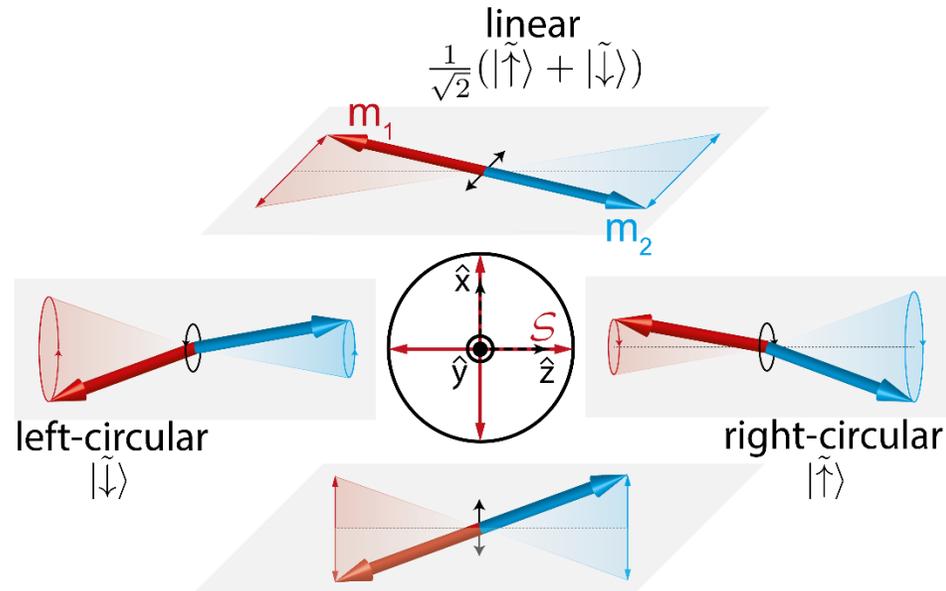
Natural basis states  
of AFI



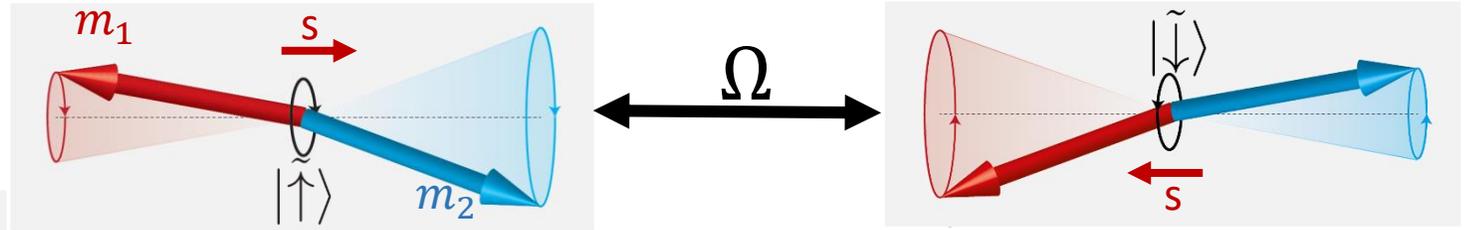
- SHE-induced spin current in HM leads to excitation/depletion of circularly polarized  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -modes
- Magnon excitation when  $s \parallel n$

How do we describe coupled modes  
in the AFI?

# Mode Coupling $\Omega$ and Pseudospin Diffusion Equation



What happens when they couple?



Mode coupling  $\Omega$  induced via breaking of rotational symmetry about the Neel vector  $\mathbf{n}$

Diffusive pseudospin transport equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 \mathbf{S} - \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\tau_s} + \mathbf{S} \times \Omega \hat{\mathbf{y}}$$

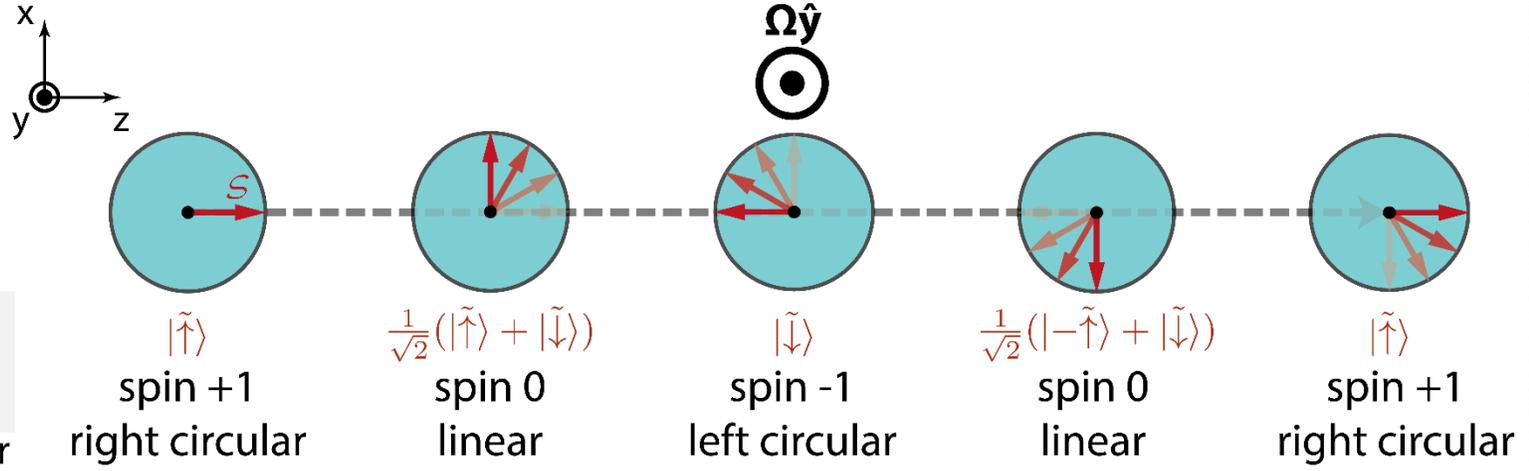
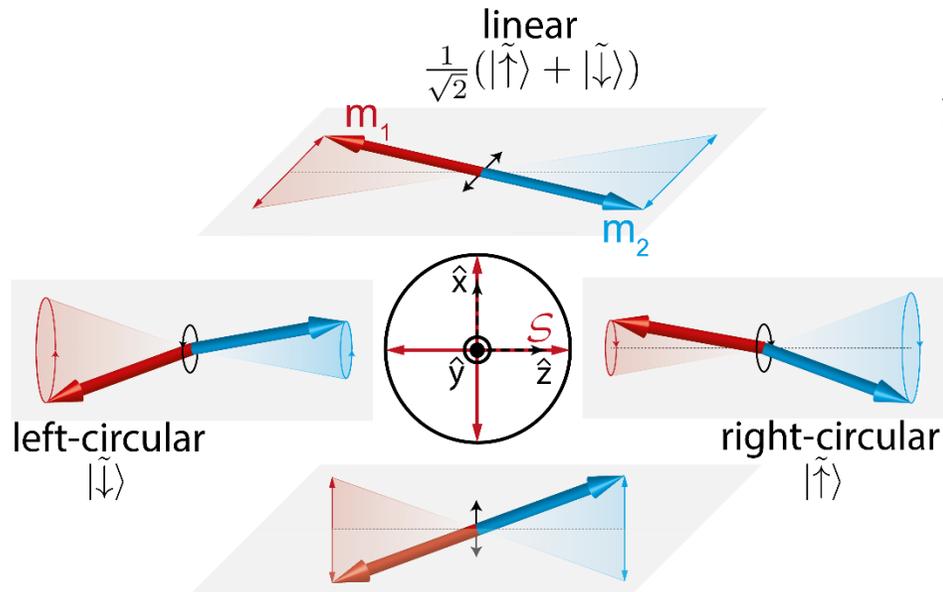
$\mathbf{S}$  : pseudospin density vector

$D$ : diffusion constant

$\tau_s$ : spin lifetime

$\Omega$ : coherent coupling between 'spin-up' and 'spin-down' modes  $\rightarrow$  precession frequency of pseudospin

# Mode Coupling $\Omega$ and Pseudospin Diffusion Equation

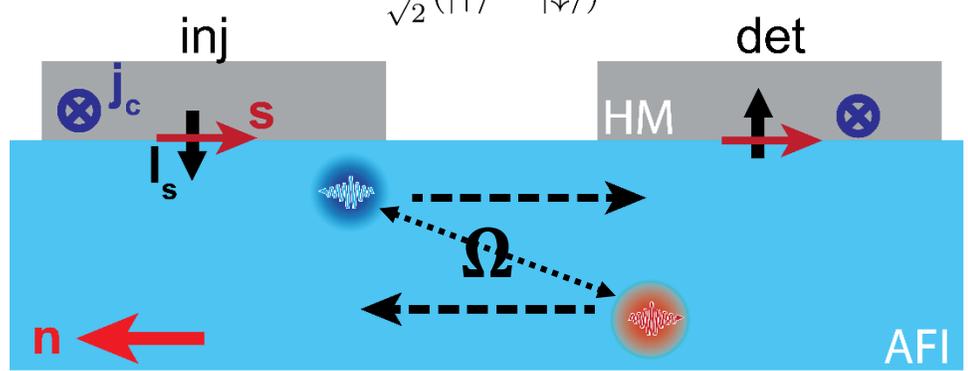


Diffusive pseudospin transport equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 \mathbf{S} - \frac{\mathbf{S}}{\tau_s} + \mathbf{S} \times \Omega \hat{y}$$

$\mathbf{S}$  : pseudospin density vector  
 $D$ : diffusion constant  
 $\tau_s$ : spin lifetime

$\Omega$ : coherent coupling between 'spin-up' and 'spin-down' modes  $\rightarrow$  precession frequency of pseudospin



What happens when they couple?

# Sample Layout and Properties: Pt/ $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (hematite)



T. Wimmer

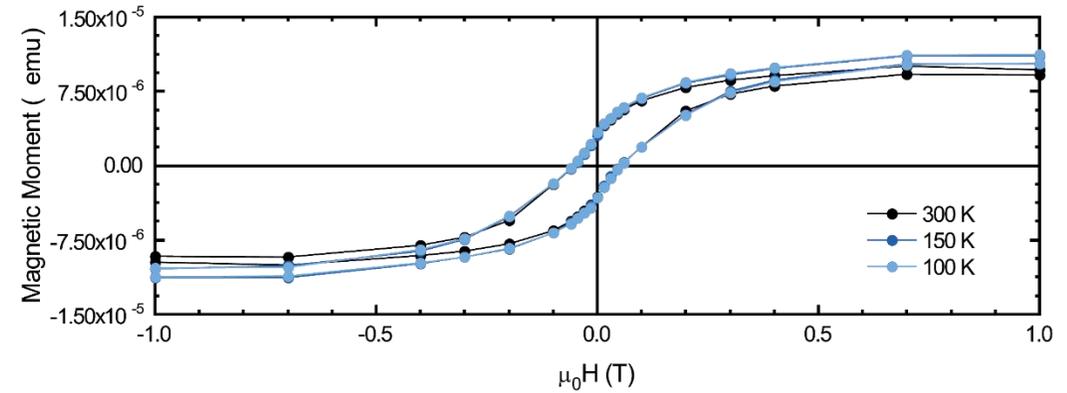
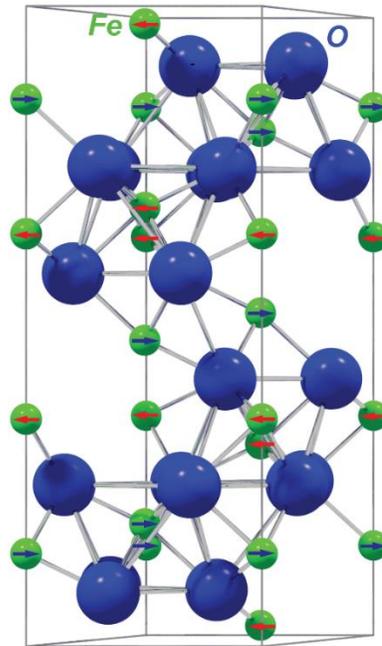
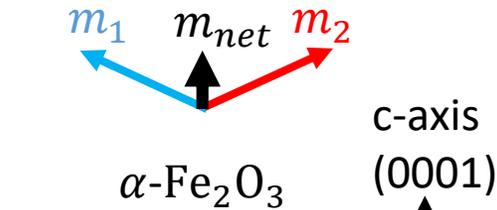
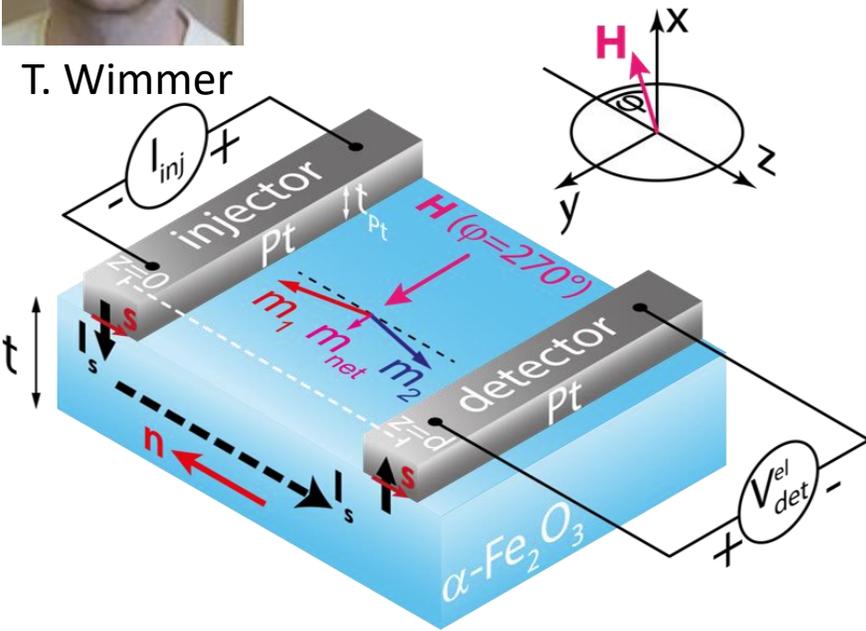
$$t_{\text{Pt}} = 5 \text{ nm}$$

$$t_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3} = 15 \text{ nm}$$

magnetic **easy-plane** (c-plane) with slight canting due to **DMI**

- hexagonal (0001) orientation
- grown via pulsed laser deposition (PLD) on sapphire  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
- 15nm thick
- **shows NO Morin transition**

→ Spins oriented in-plane for all temperatures  
→ magnetic easy-plane film

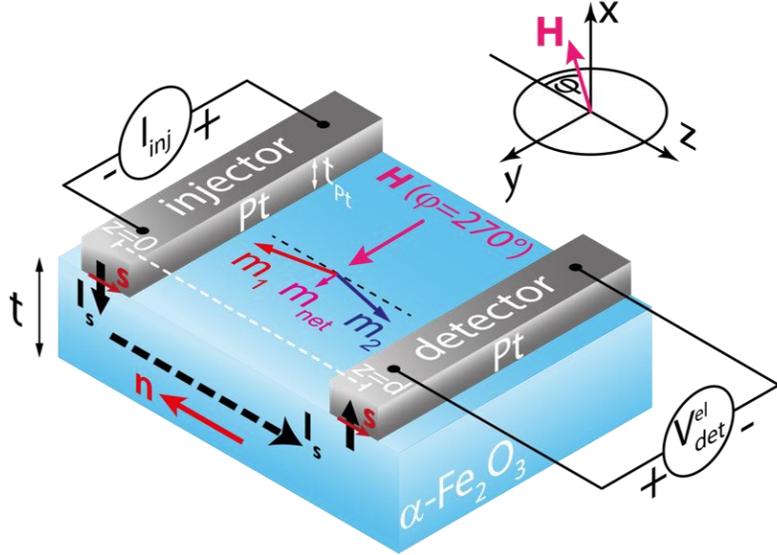


ferromagnetic behaviour due to canted moment and easy plane anisotropy

$$V_{\text{det}}^{\text{el}} = \frac{V_{\text{det}}(+I) - V_{\text{det}}(-I)}{2}$$

Normalization:  $R_{\text{det}}^{\text{el}} = \frac{V_{\text{det}}}{I_{\text{inj}}} \cdot \frac{A_{\text{inj}}}{A_{\text{det}}}$

# Pseudospin Precession Frequency in Hematite and 1D Solution of Pseudospin Diffusion Equation



In hematite: coupling  $\Omega$  determined by **easy-plane anisotropy** and **DMI induced canting**

Pseudospin precession frequency:

$$\hbar\Omega = \hbar\tilde{\omega}_{an} - \mu_0 m_{net0} H$$

$m_{net0}$ : canted magnetic moment at zero external field  
 → DMI-induced canting  
 $\omega_{an}$ : easy-plane anisotropy energy

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 \mathcal{S} - \frac{\mathcal{S}}{\tau_s} + \mathcal{S} \times \Omega \hat{y}$$

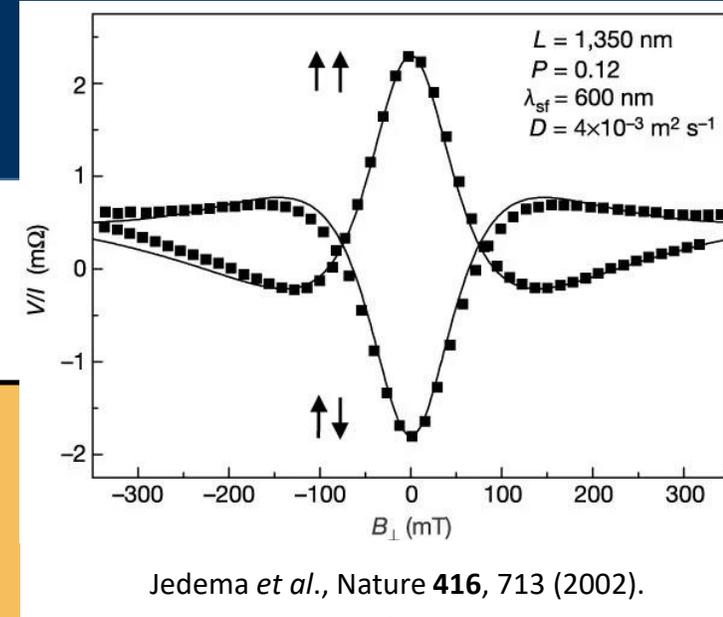
Boundary condition at injector ( $z = 0$ ):  $-D \frac{\partial \mathcal{S}_z}{\partial z} = j_{s0}$

Steady state solution in 1-D:

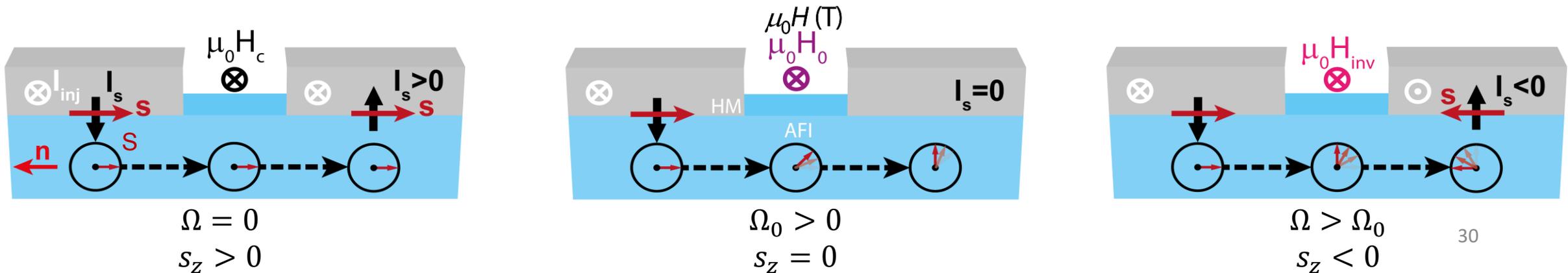
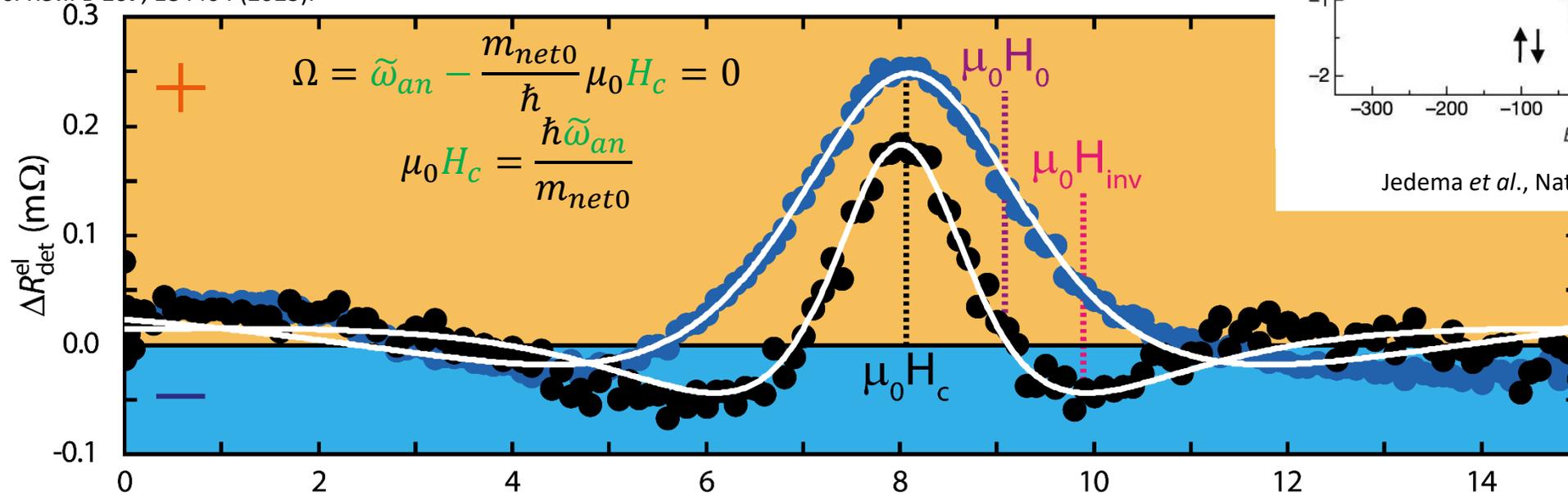
$$S_z(z) = \frac{j_{s0} \lambda_s}{D(a^2 + b^2)} e^{-\frac{az}{\lambda_s}} \left( b \cos\left(\frac{bz}{\lambda_s}\right) - a \sin\left(\frac{bz}{\lambda_s}\right) \right)$$

with  $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \Omega^2 \tau_s^2}}$  and  $b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{-1 + \sqrt{1 + \Omega^2 \tau_s^2}}$   
 and  $\lambda_s = \sqrt{D \tau_s}$  spin Diffusion Length

# Antiferromagnetic Magnon Hanle Effect

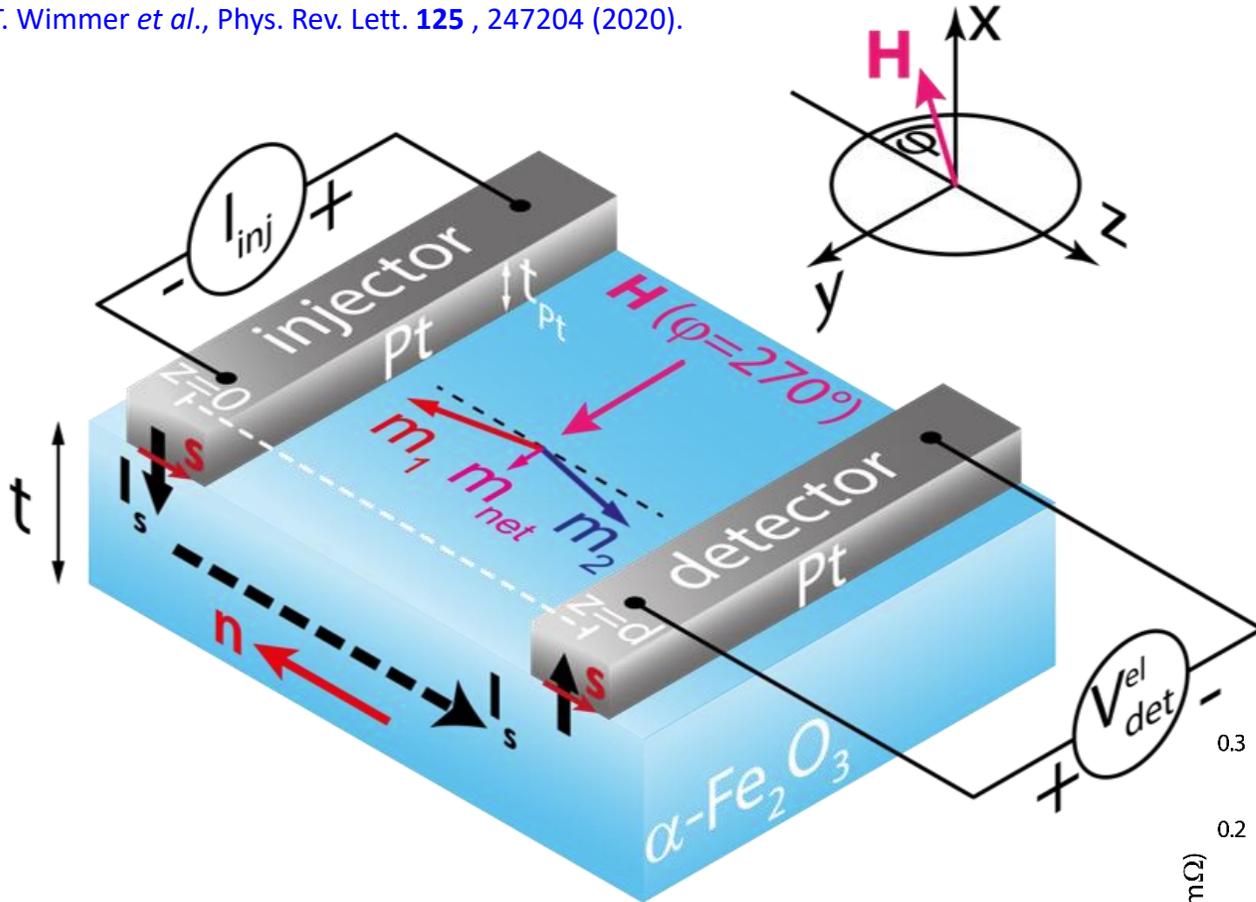


$$\Delta R_{\text{det}}^{\text{el}} \propto s_z(z)$$

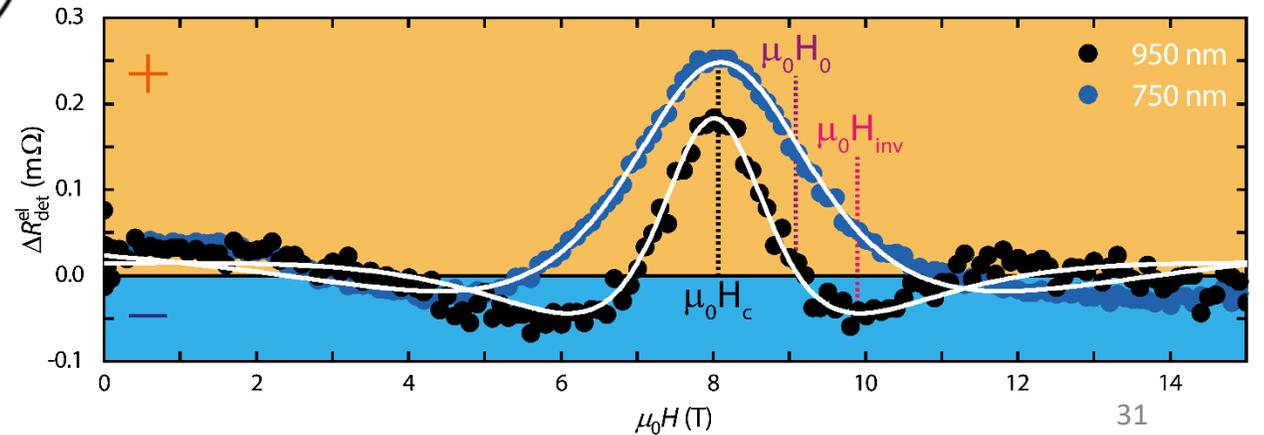
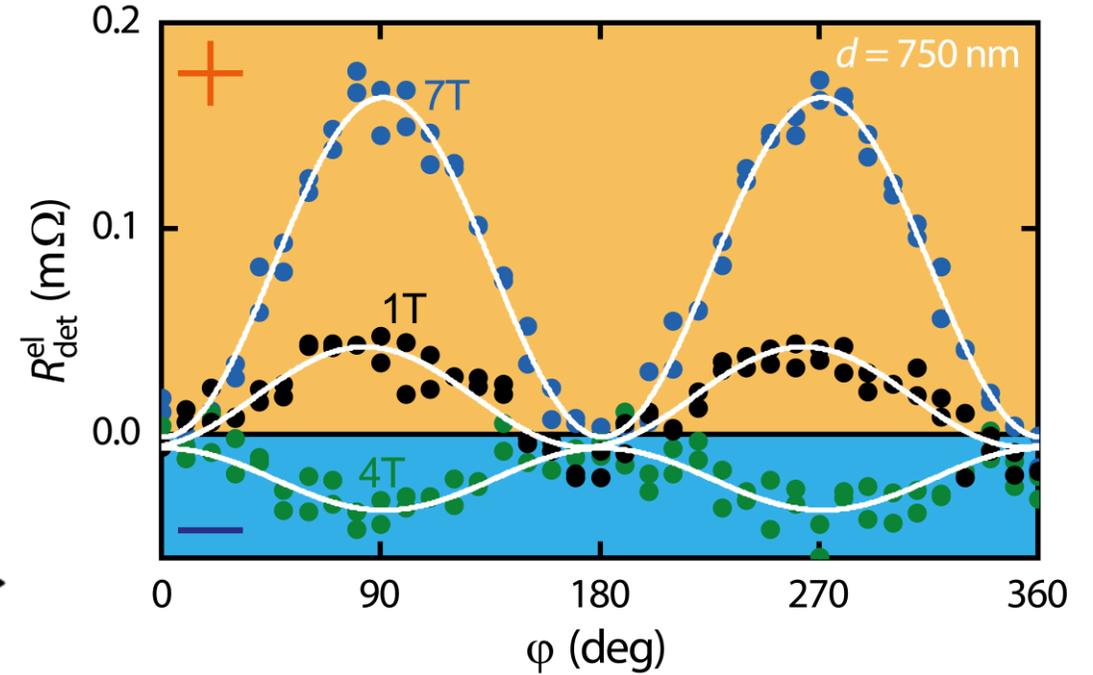


# Angle Dependent Magnon Transport Signals

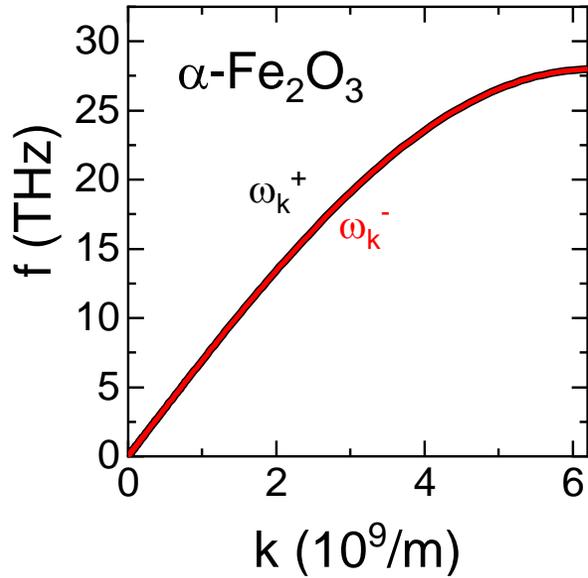
T. Wimmer *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 247204 (2020).



- Finite magnon transport for  $\mathbf{n} \parallel \mathbf{s}$
- Clear sign change also in angle dependent measurements



# Nonreciprocal Magnon Dispersion



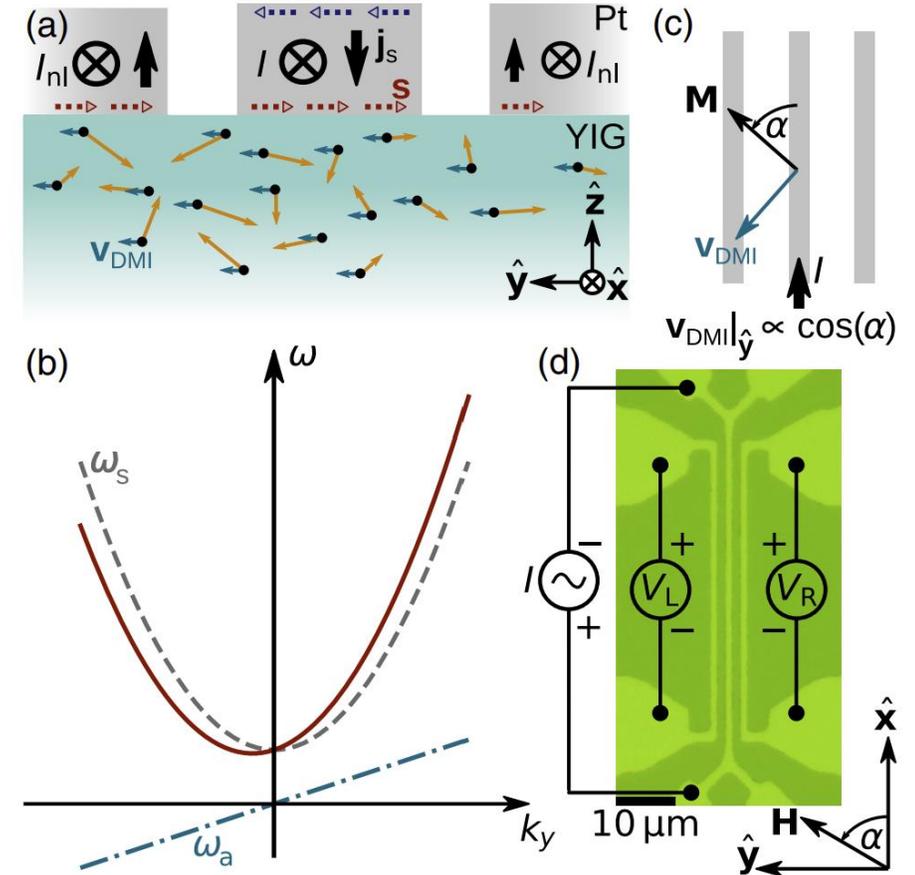
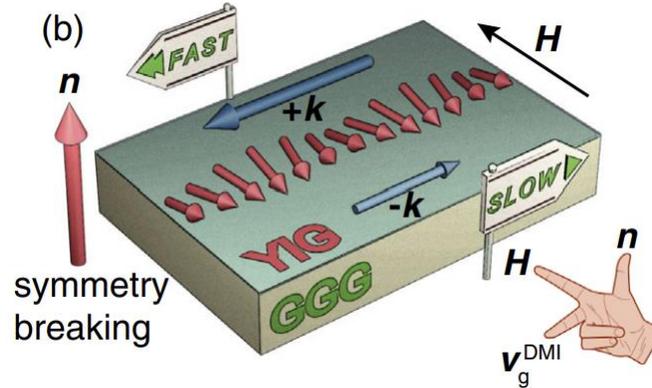
Previous assumption:

$$\omega(\mathbf{k}) = \omega(-\mathbf{k})$$

What happens with pseudospin dynamics when inversion symmetry is broken?

Inversion symmetry breaking due to substrate/film interface:

YIG/GGG interface:



H. Wang *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **124**, 027203 (2020).  
R. Schlitz *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **126**, 257201 (2021).

# Nonreciprocal Pseudospin Diffusion Equation

Diffusive pseudospin transport equation:

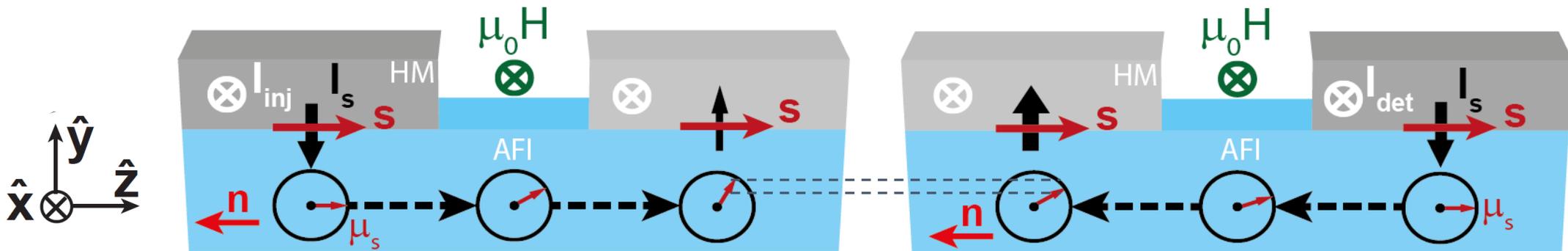
$$\frac{\partial \mu_s}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 \mu_s - \frac{\mu_s}{\tau_s} + \mu_s \times \omega \hat{x} - l \frac{\partial \mu_s}{\partial z} \times \delta \omega \hat{x}$$

Antisymmetric component of the k-resolved pseudofield  $\omega(\mathbf{k})$

$$\mu_s(z) = \mu_s^{\text{sym}}(z) + \mu_s^{\text{asym}}(z)$$

$$\mu_{sz}(+d) = \mu_{sz}^{\text{sym}}(d) + \mu_{sz}^{\text{asym}}(d)$$

$$\mu_{sz}(-d) = \mu_{sz}^{\text{sym}}(d) - \mu_{sz}^{\text{asym}}(d)$$

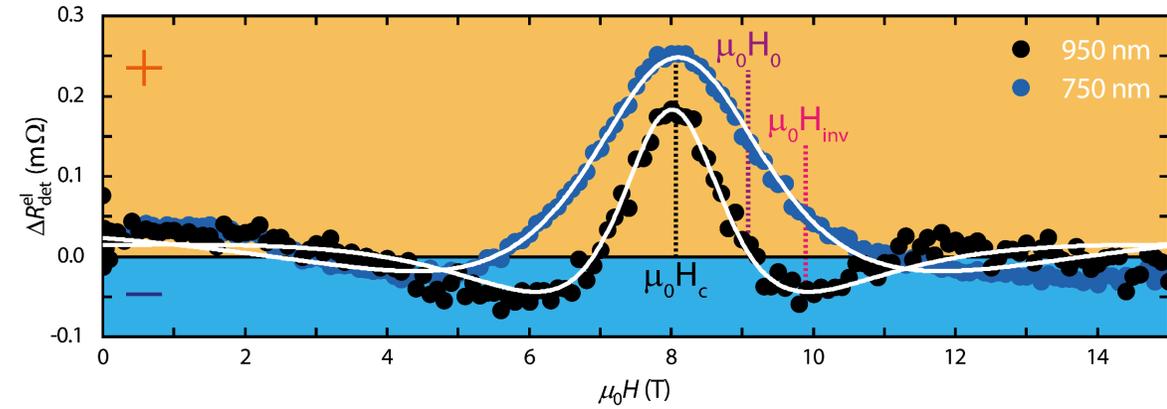
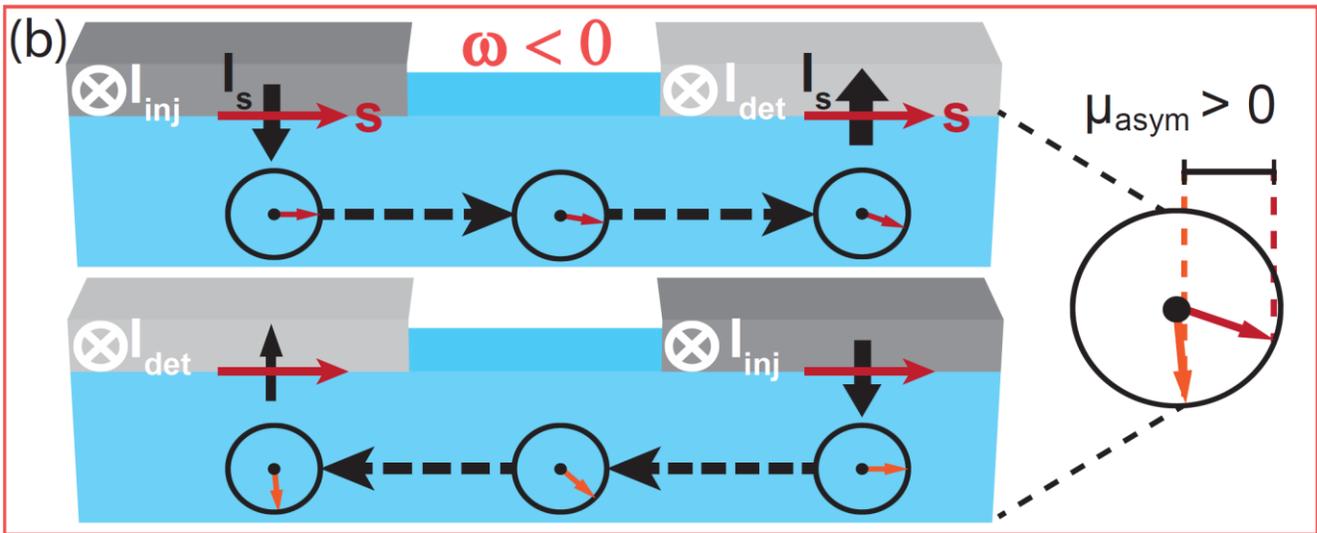
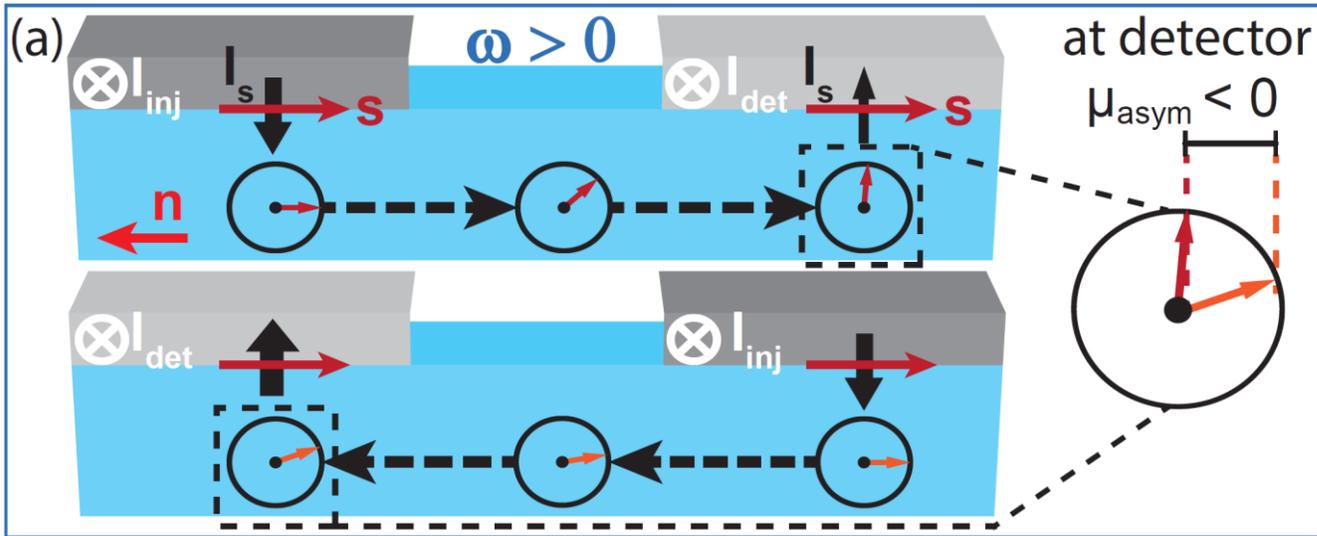


Inj → Det

Det → Inj

A. Kamra

# Magnetic Field Dependence



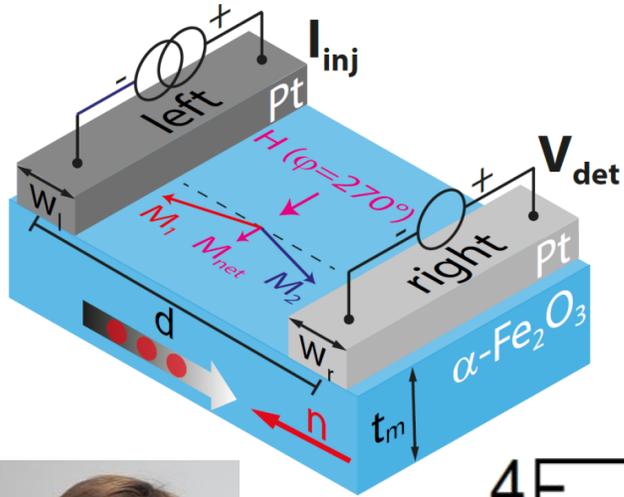
$$\mu_0 H < \mu_0 H_c$$

$$\mu_s(z) = \mu_s^{\text{sym}}(z) + \mu_s^{\text{asym}}(z)$$

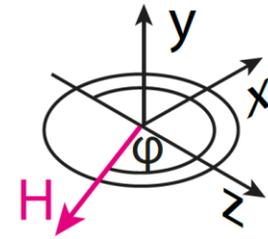
Symmetric signal has maximum at  $\mu_0 H_c$   
Antisymmetric signal changes sign at  $\mu_0 H_c$

$$\mu_0 H > \mu_0 H_c$$

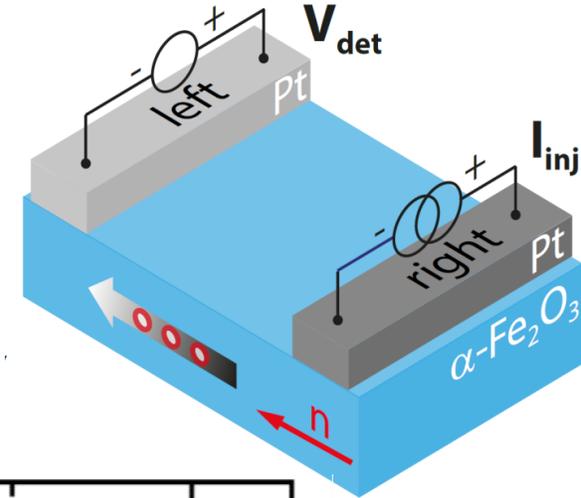
# Nonreciprocity in Magnon Transport Experiment



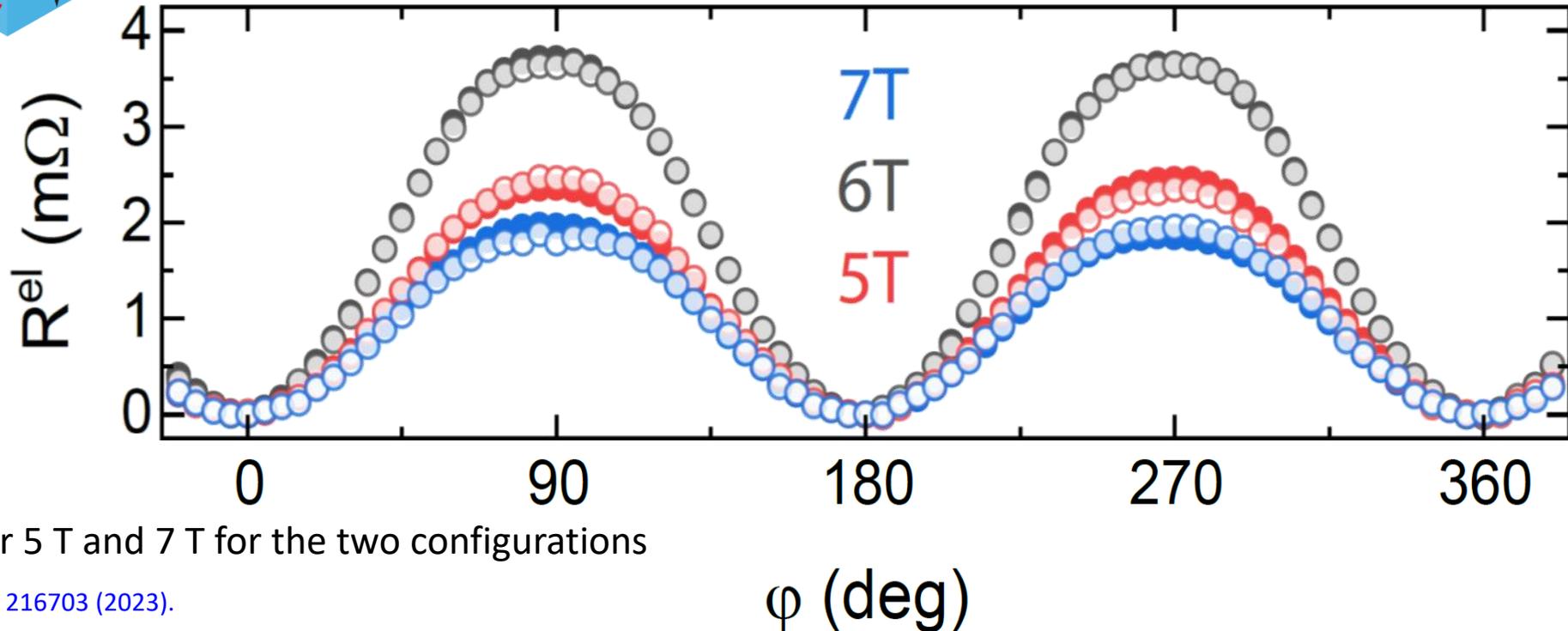
$t_m = 89 \text{ nm}$   
 $d = 1.2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$   
 $T = 250 \text{ K}$



$\mu_0 H_c \approx 6 \text{ T}$

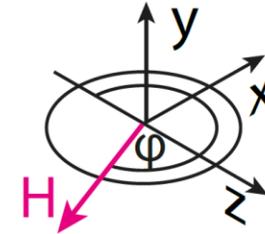
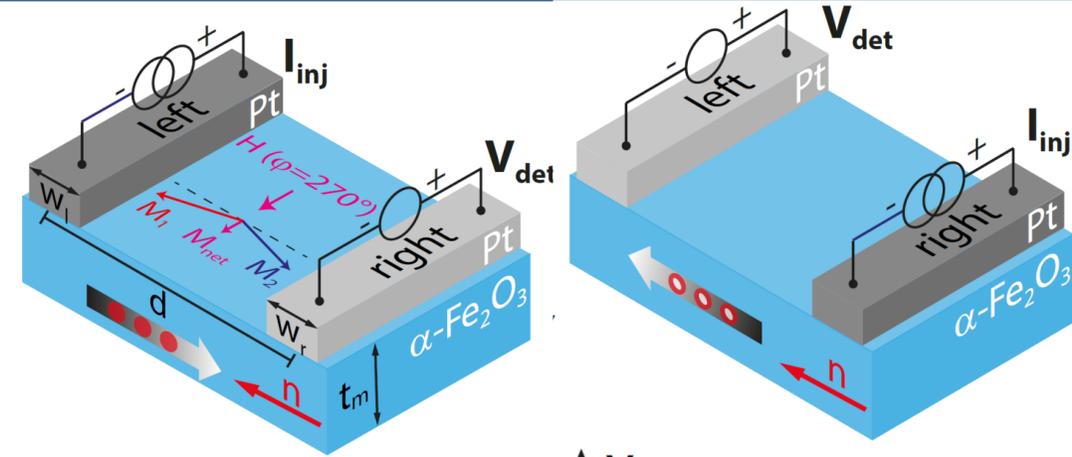
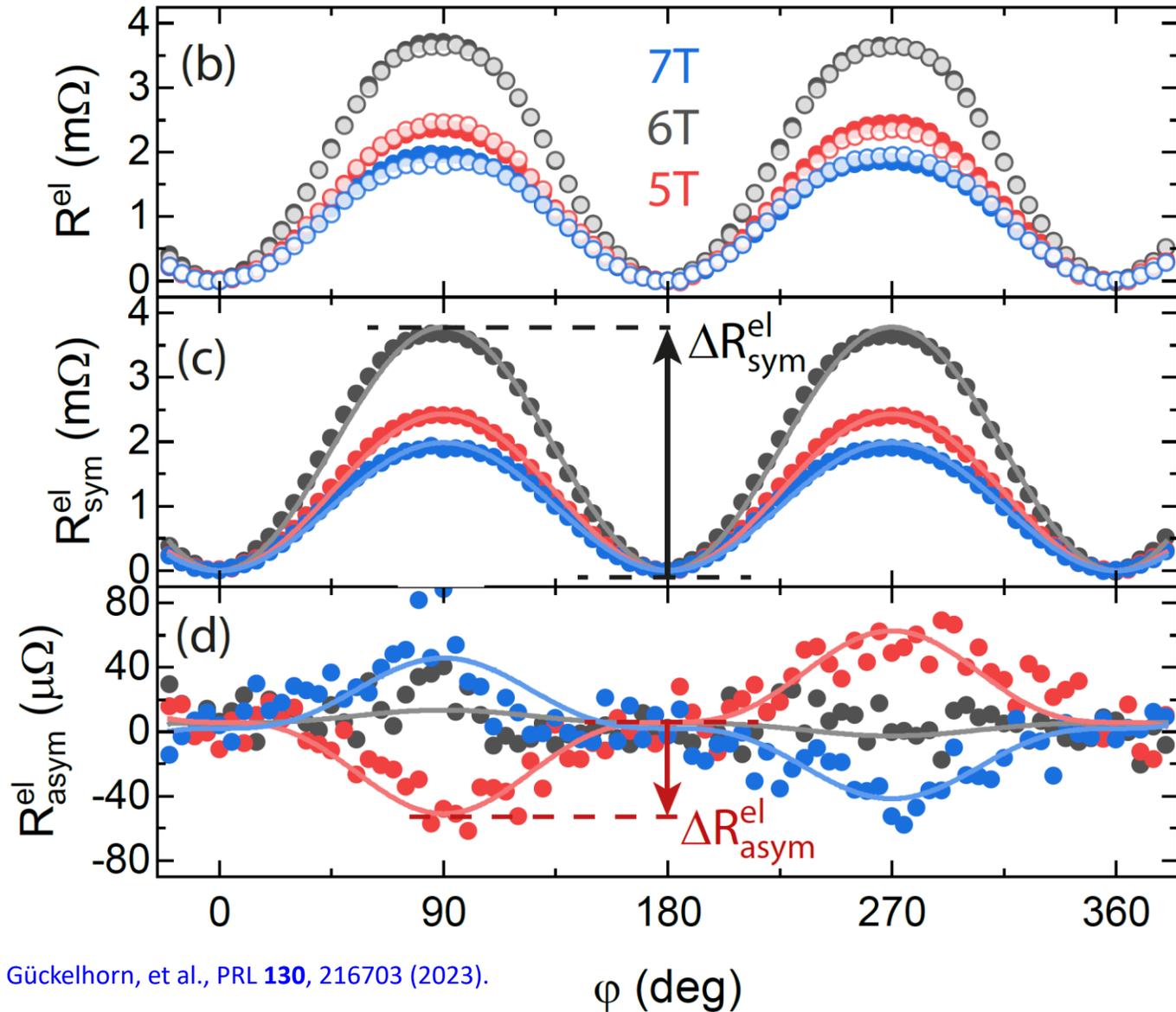


J. Gückelhorn



Finite differences for 5 T and 7 T for the two configurations

# Symmetric/Antisymmetric Spin Signal



$$R^{\text{el}}_{\text{sym}} = [R^{\text{el}}(+d) + R^{\text{el}}(-d)]/2$$

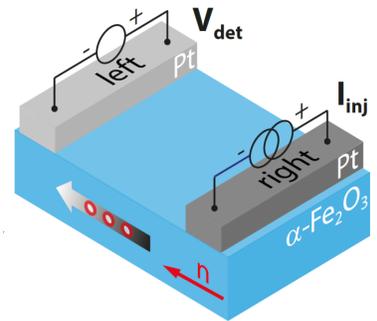
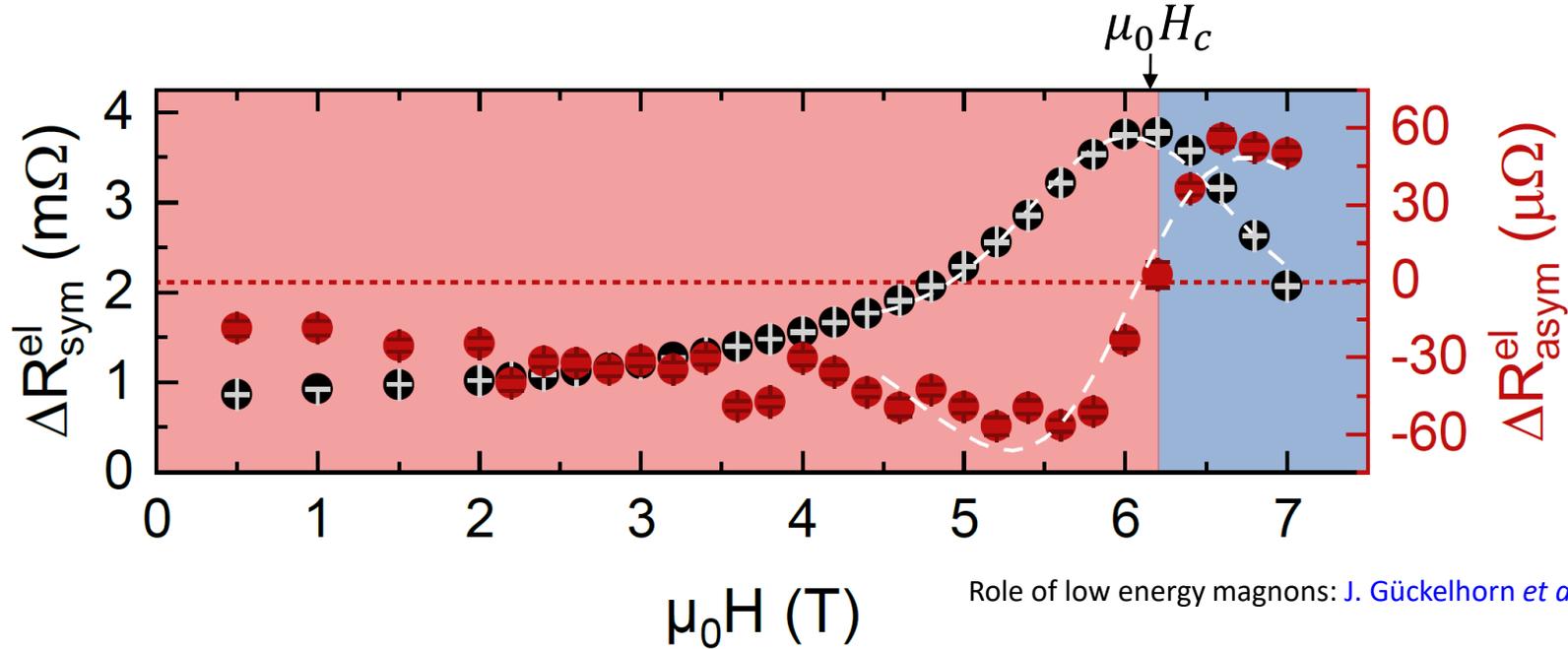
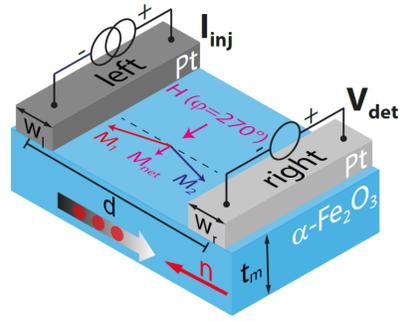
$$R^{\text{el}}_{\text{asym}} = [R^{\text{el}}(+d) - R^{\text{el}}(-d)]/2$$

Extract amplitudes via fit:

$$R^{\text{el}}_{\text{sym}} = \Delta R^{\text{el}}_{\text{sym}} \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$R^{\text{el}}_{\text{asym}} = \Delta R^{\text{el}}_{\text{asym}} \sin^3 \varphi$$

# Magnetic Field Dependence

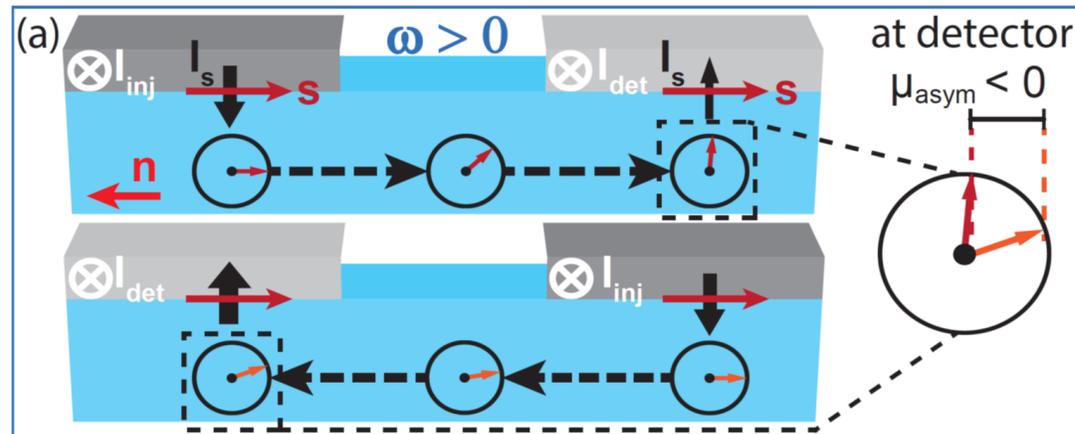


Role of low energy magnons: J. Gückelhorn *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. B* **105**, 094440 (2022).

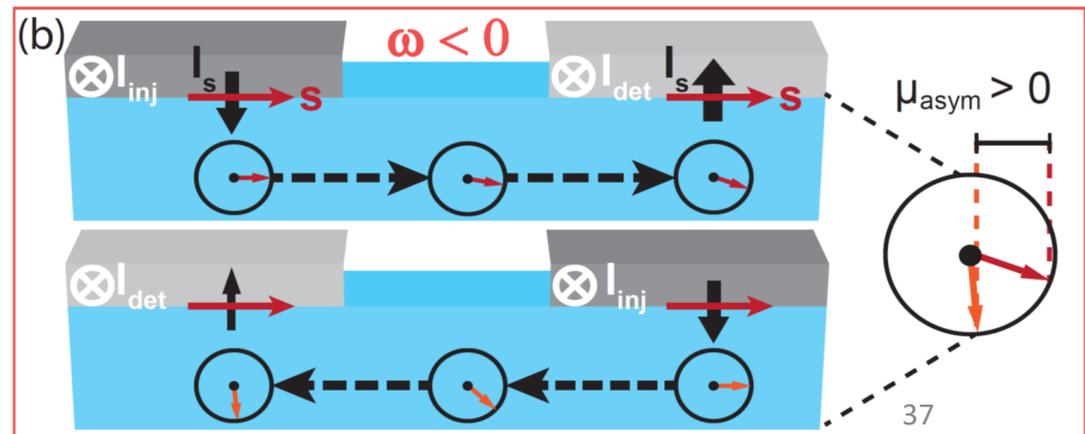
$\mu_0 H < \mu_0 H_c$

Good agreement between theory and experiment

$\mu_0 H > \mu_0 H_c$

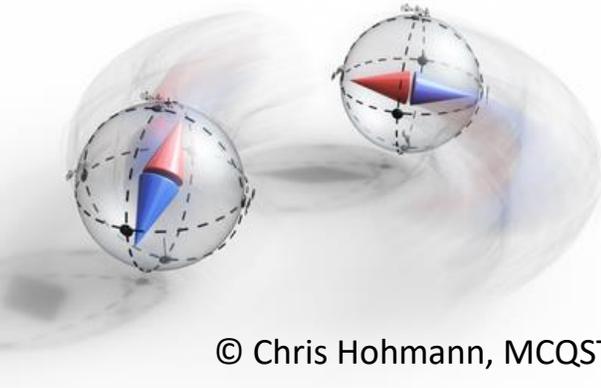
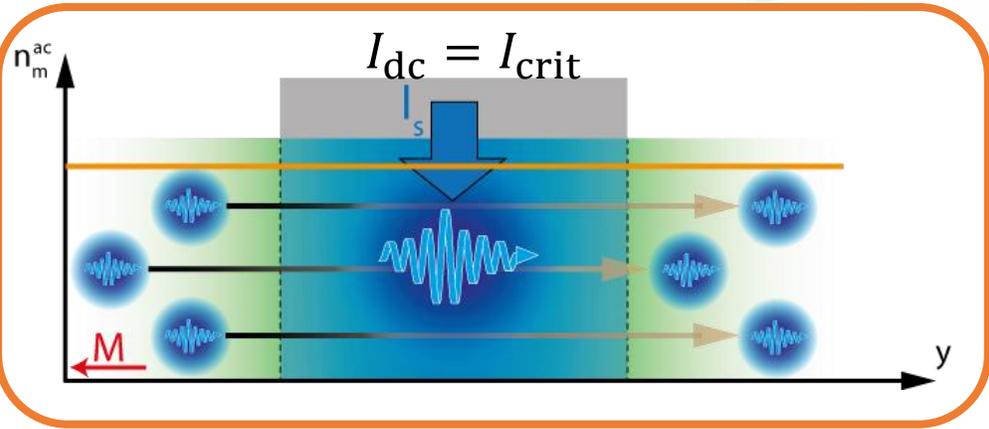


Microscopic Origin?



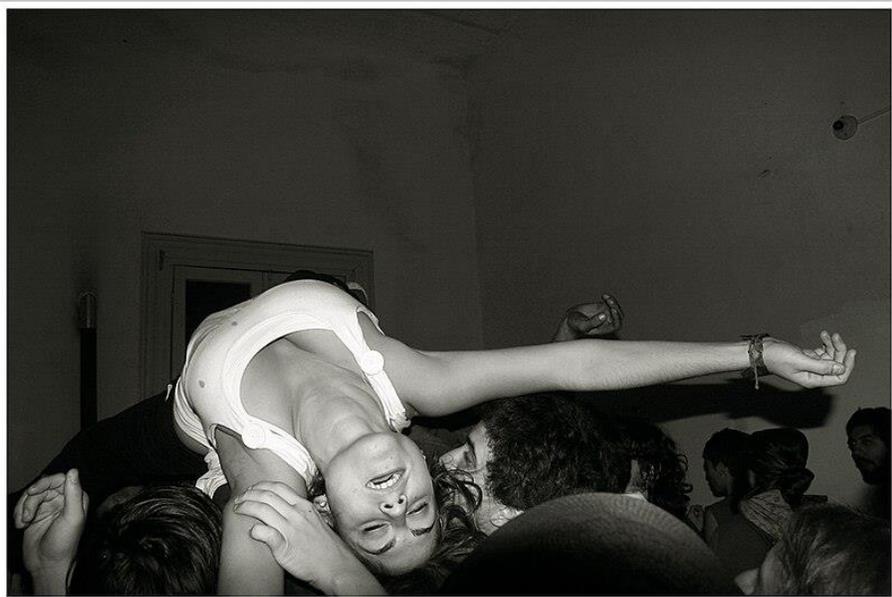
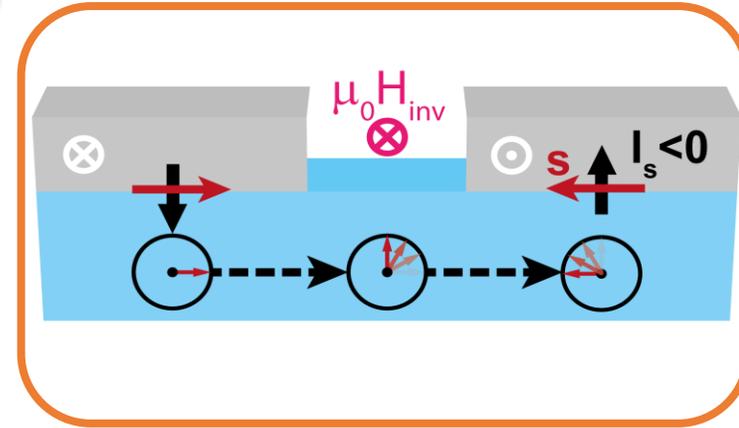
# Dances with magnons

## Magnons in Ferromagnets



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## Magnons in Antiferromagnets

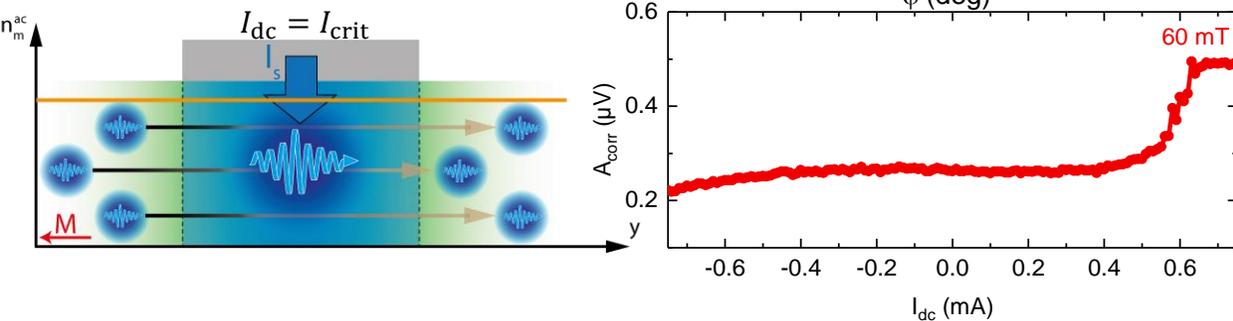
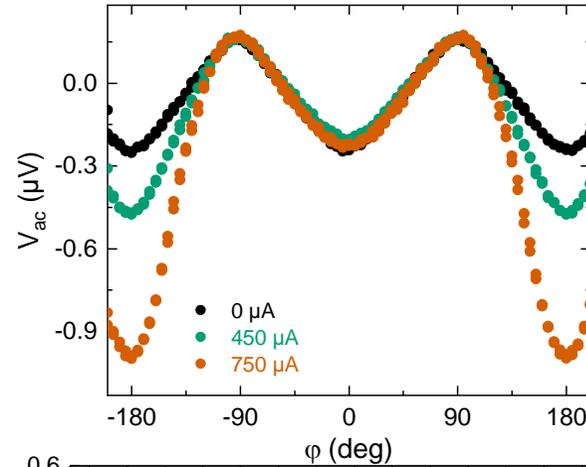
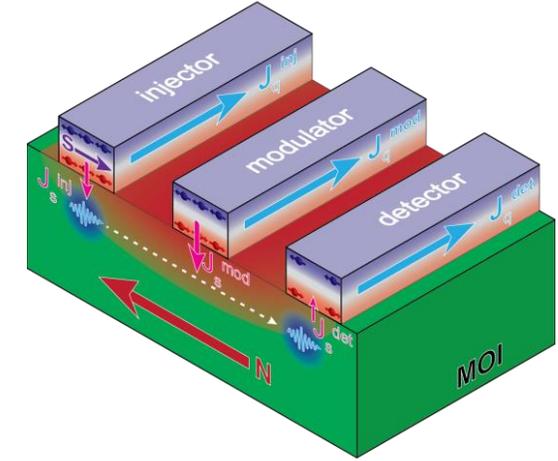


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## Ferrimagnet YIG ("prototype ferromagnet")



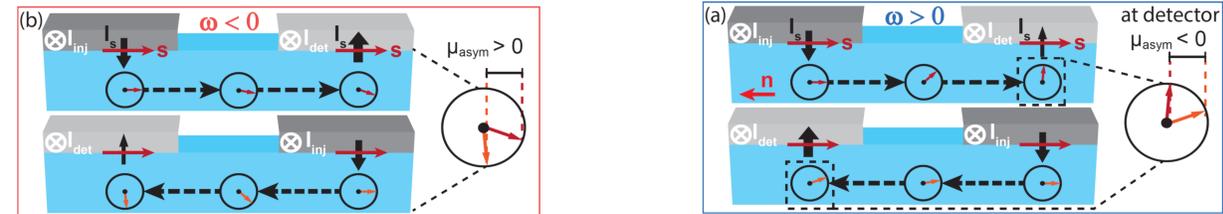
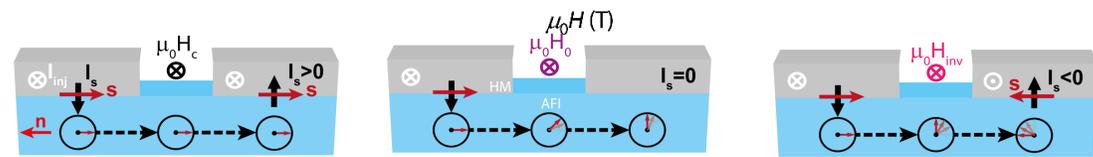
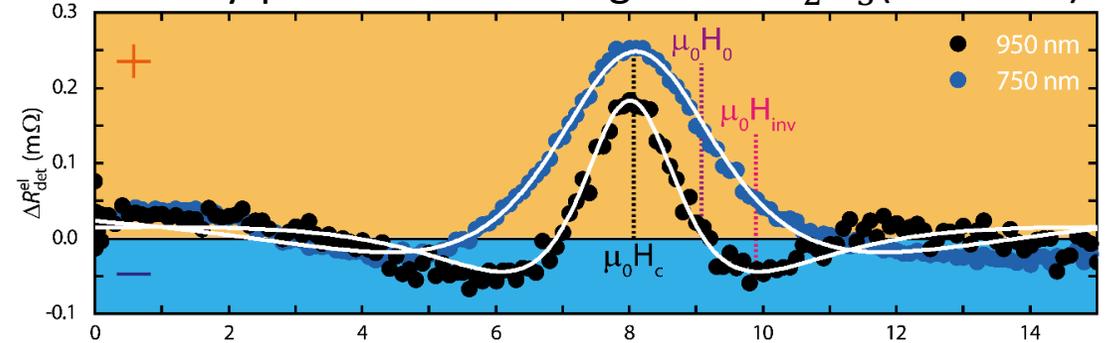
- Nonlinear modulation regime with pure spin currents
- Damping compensation state compatible with zero magnon spin resistance

T. Wimmer *et al.*, PRL **123**, 257201 (2019).

J. Gückelhorn *et al.*, APL **117**, 182401 (2020).

J. Gückelhorn *et al.*, PRB **104**, L180410 (2021).

## Easy-plane antiferromagnet $\alpha$ -Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (hematite)



- Pseudospin dynamics and antiferromagnetic magnon Hanle effect
- First observation of nonreciprocal spin transport in an antiferromagnet
- Influence of nonreciprocity on magnon Hanle and Pseudospin dynamics

T. Wimmer *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **125**, 247204 (2020).

A. Kamra *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **102**, 174445 (2020).

J. Gückelhorn *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **105**, 094440 (2022).

J. Gückelhorn *et al.*, PRL **130**, 216703 (2023).



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## Upcoming Seminar 2024



### Hybrid Angular Momentum Transport and Dynamics

WE-Heraeus-Seminar

27 Oct - 31 Oct 2024, Physikzentrum Bad Honnef

Scientific organizers:

PD Dr. Timo Kuschel, U Bielefeld • Dr. Matthias Althammer, WMI Garching

