



Electrical detection & magnetization dynamics of skyrmions in chiral magnetic insulators

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Acknowledgements & New Group

Emmy Noether Group (May 2024 – April 2030)

- **TU Munich**

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Maxim Mostovoy

Sina Mehboodi
TU Munich



Focus and facilities

- AC/DC transport
- GHz magnetic resonance
- Crystal growth



PhD students

Mathew James Ankita Nayak



1D

14T

1.5K

Cryo-free



SPP2137
Skymionics



Universität
Augsburg
University



Research directions: finding magnetic materials with ultralow damping

- **Single crystal growth**

mainly magnetic insulators, oxides – chiral magnets including Cu_2OSeO_3 etc.

Recently frustrated magnets CuSeO_3 , antiferromagnets Cu_3TeO_6 .

Aqeel, et al., *Phys. Status Solidi B* (2022)

Ma et al., *J. Mater. Chem. C* 2024

- **GHz microwave spectroscopy**

Single crystals & bilayers for coupled dynamics

Lee, ..Aqeel et al. *Nat. Mater.* 2024

Lüthi, Flacke, Aqeel, et al., *APL* 2023

- **Focus and facilities**

- AC/DC transport
- GHz magnetic resonance
- Crystal growth



1D

14T

1.5K

Cryo-free



- **Resonance x-ray elastic scattering**

Mehboodi, ...Aqeel ArXiv:2412.15882 2025

Simeth, et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 2023

- **Spin transport experiments**

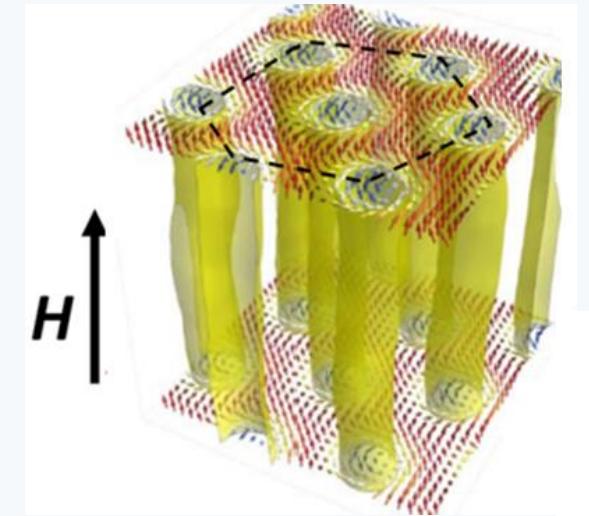
Spin Hall magnetoresistance,
Spin Seebeck effect

Aqeel, et al., *Sci. Technol. Adv. Mate.* 2025

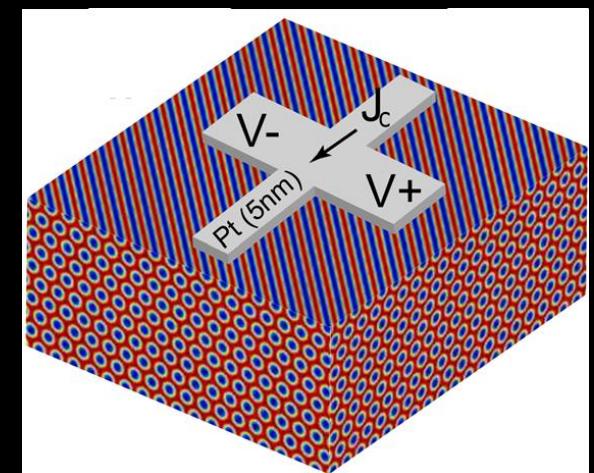
Outline

Part 1: Skyrmion dynamics

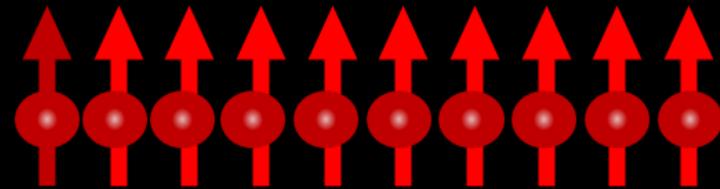
Cubic chiral magnets



Part 2: Electrical detection via Spin Hall magnetoresistance (SMR)

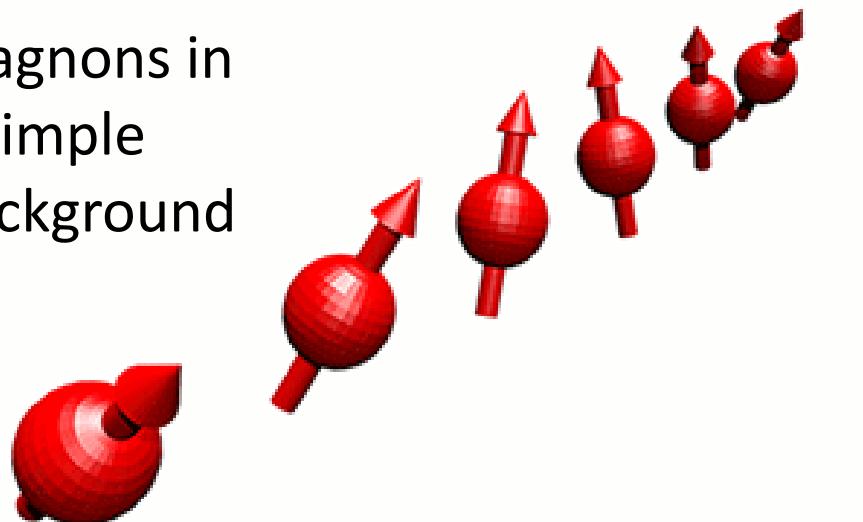


Magnons in Ferromagnetic vs. Skyrmion Backgrounds



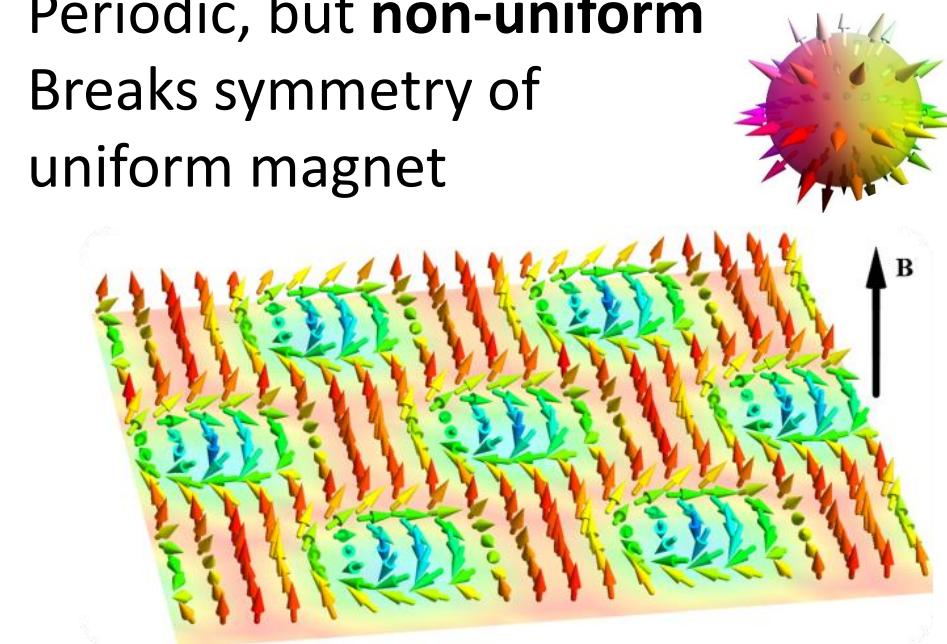
Collective oscillations of spins with a well-defined dispersion relation.

Magnons in a simple background



Skyrmion Lattice = Magnetic Superstructure

Periodic, but **non-uniform**
Breaks symmetry of uniform magnet

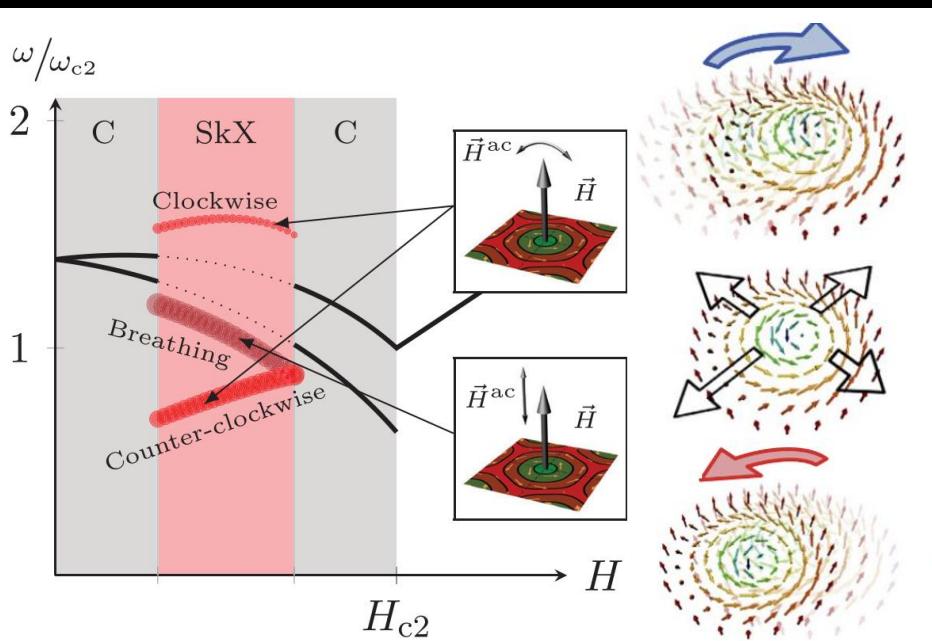


Chumak et al., Nat Phys (2015), Göbel et al., Physics Reports (2021)
Pradip, KIT 2016

Magnons in Ferromagnetic vs. Skyrmion Backgrounds

Magnons in spatially varying effective magnetic field background

- Effective magnetic field varies across space
- Results in band structure with natural gaps (*like electrons in solids!*)

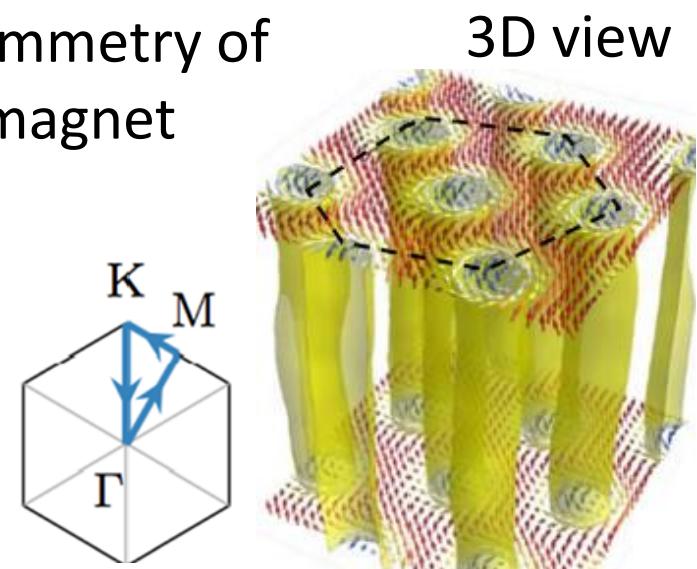


Chumak et al., Nat Phys (2015), Göbel et al., Physics Reports (2021)
Pradip, KIT 2016

Skyrmion Lattice = Magnetic Superstructure

Clockwise (CW)
Breathing (Br)
Counterclockwise (CCW)

Periodic, but **non-uniform**
Breaks symmetry of
uniform magnet

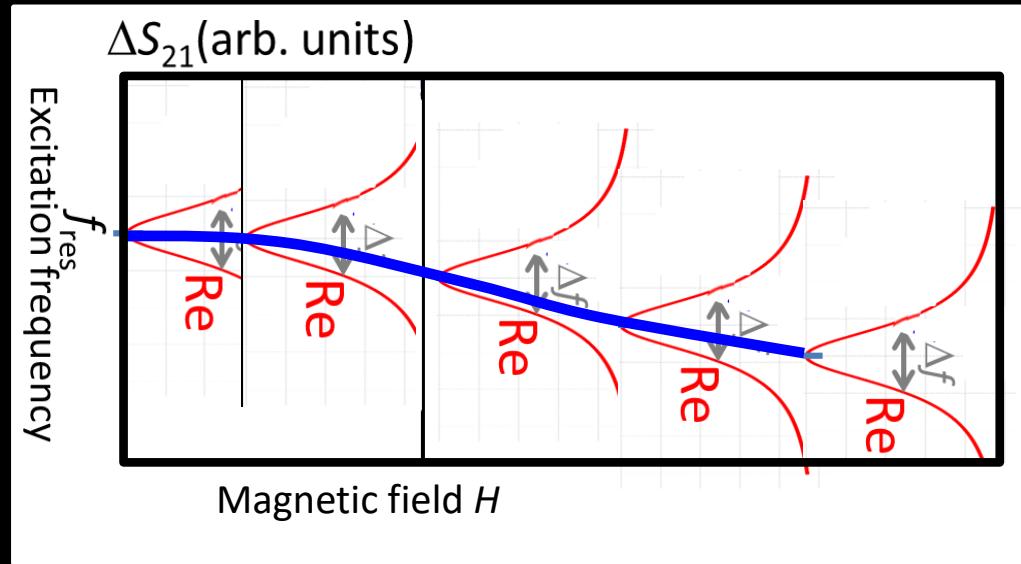


Experimental Detection – Our Approach

Microwave spectroscopy technique
GHz excitation & detection by
Vector Network Analyzer VNA

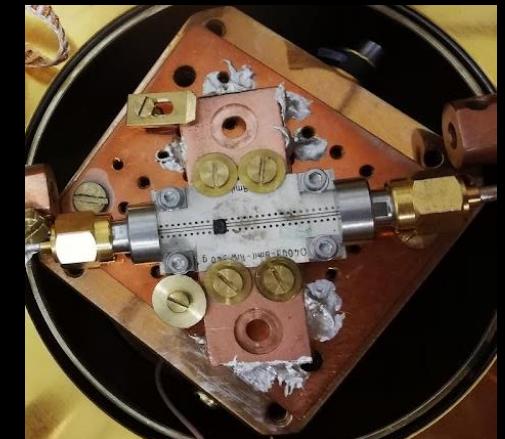
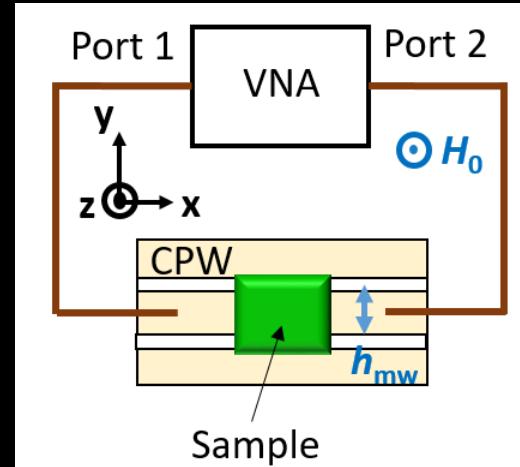
Resonance → Microwave power absorption

Tracking resonant frequency



Weiler, Aqeel, et al. *PRL* 2017

Okamura..., Nat. Com. **4**, 2391 (2013) Schwarze..., Nat. Mat. **14**, 478 (2015)

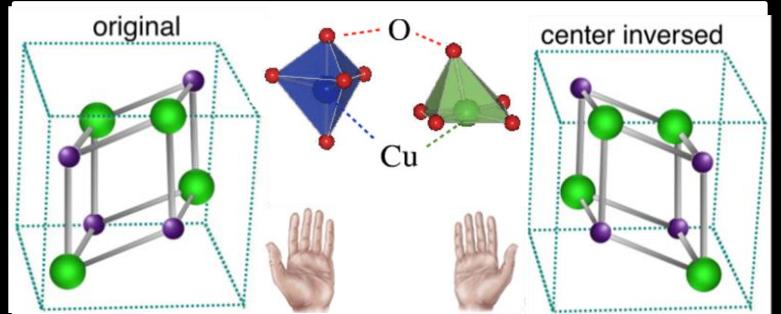


Experimental detection in Cu_2OSeO_3

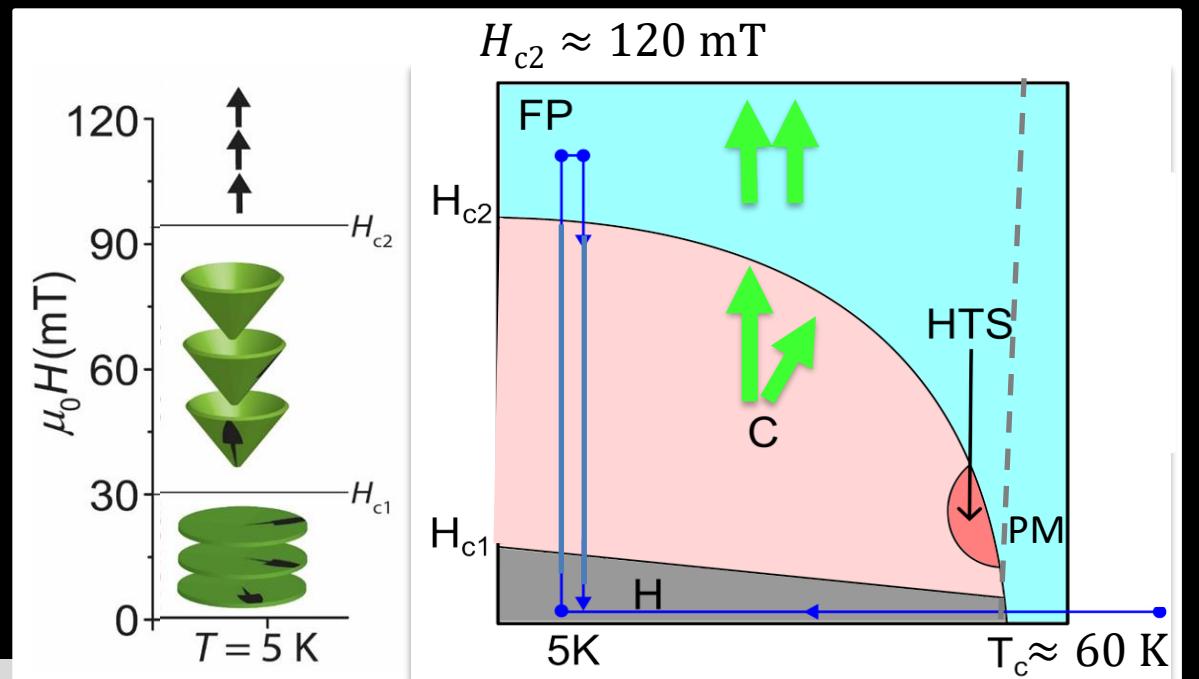
- Electrically Insulating
- Inversion symmetry breaking \rightarrow twisted spin textures through the Dzyaloshinskii–Moriya interaction (DMI)
- Magnetic texture pitch ~ 60 nm

Aqeel, et al., Phys. Status Solidi B (2022)

Bos ... , PRB 78 (2008)



Magnetic phase diagram



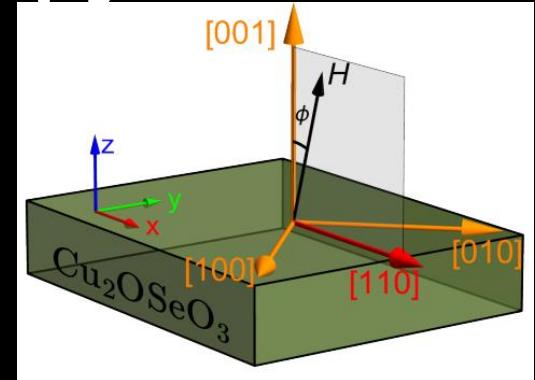
Stabilizing LTS Skyrmions & Role of Anisotropy

Two independent skyrmion pockets

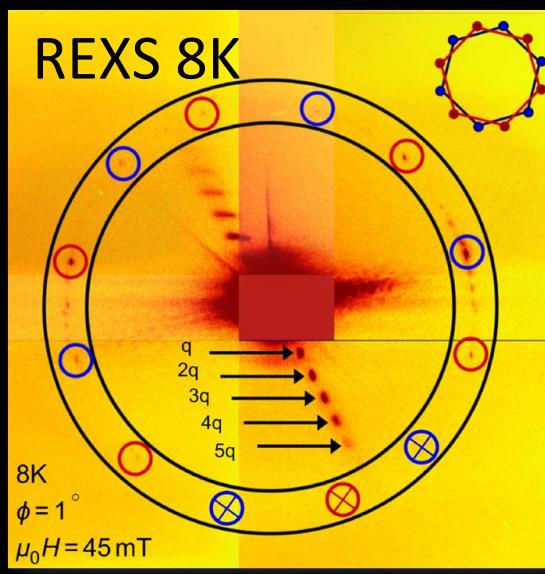
HTS: by DMI & thermal fluctuations

LTS: by DMI & cubic anisotropy, coexists with spirals

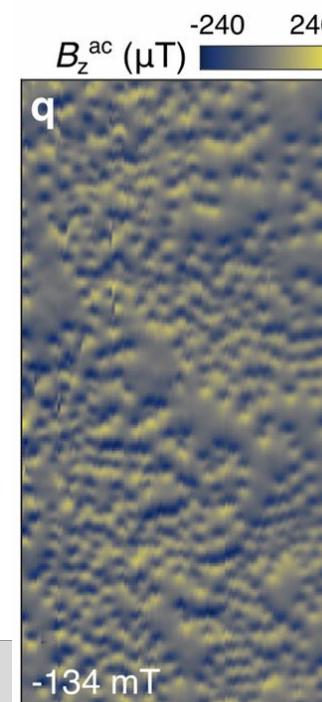
cycling removes metastable spirals, stabilizing skyrmions.



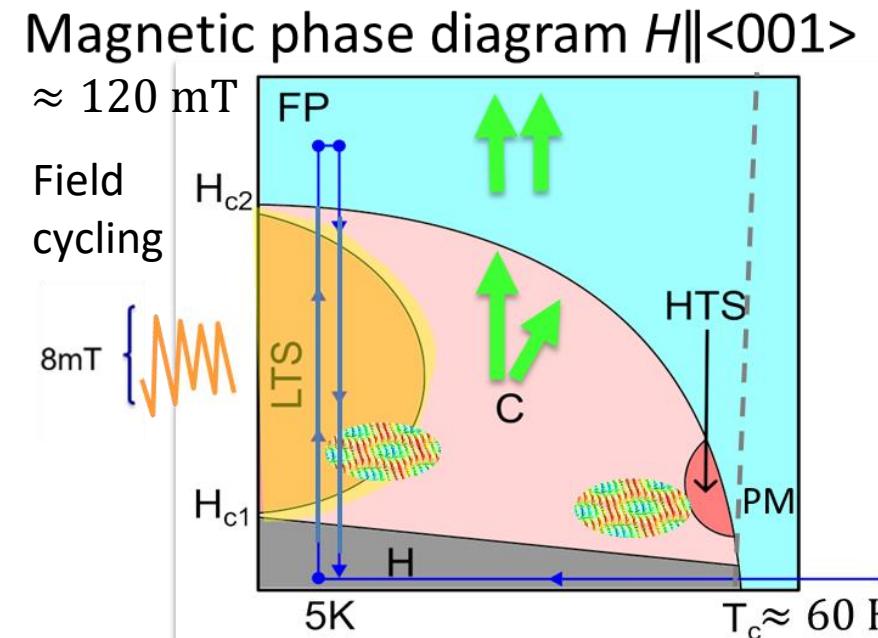
LTS by Resonant x-ray elastic scattering (REXS)



Mehboodi,...Aqeel ArXiv:2412.15882 2025

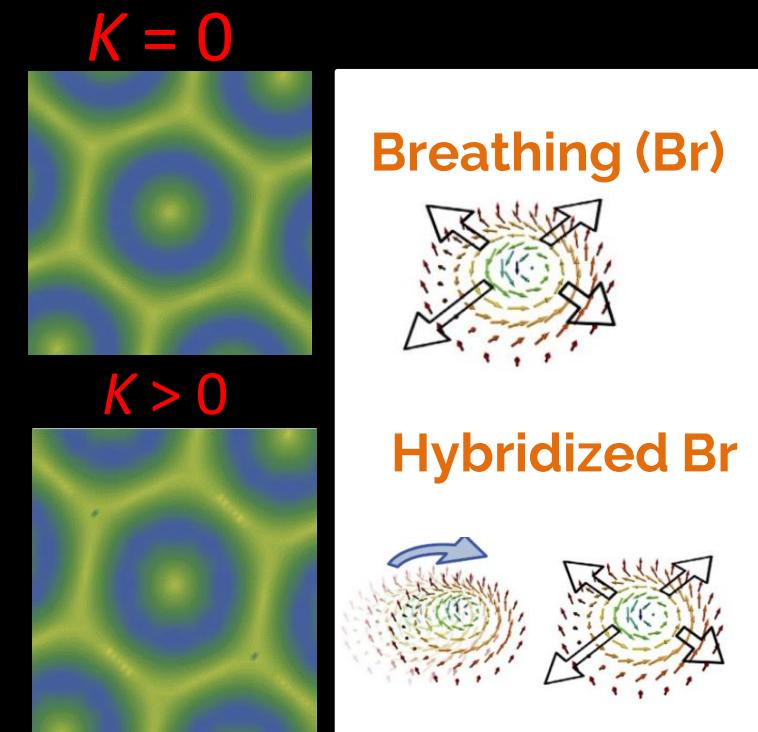
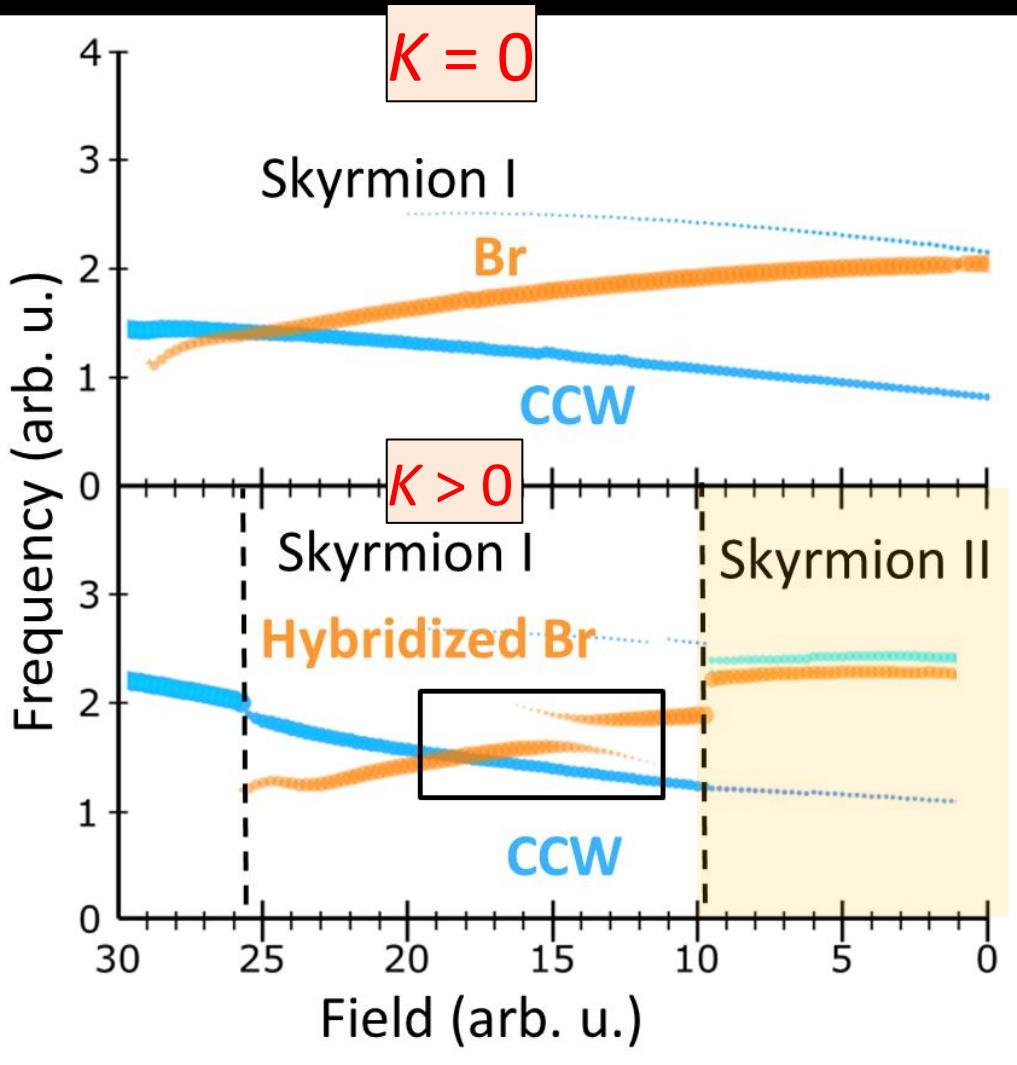


Chacon ..., Nat. Phys. (2018) Martino Poggio 2024



Effects of Cubic Anisotropy on Skyrmion Magnon Modes

Theoretically identified magnon modes with anisotropy K

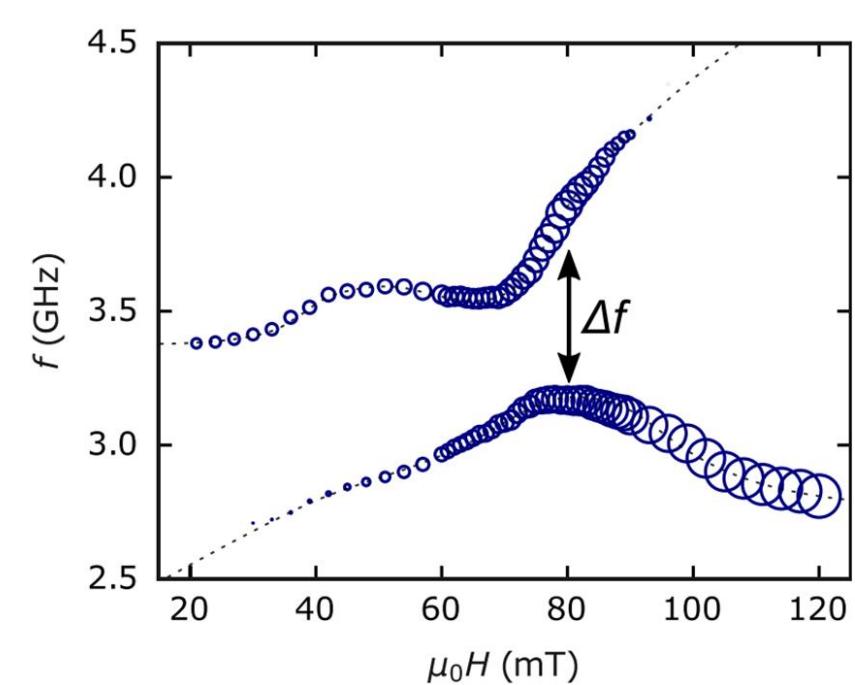
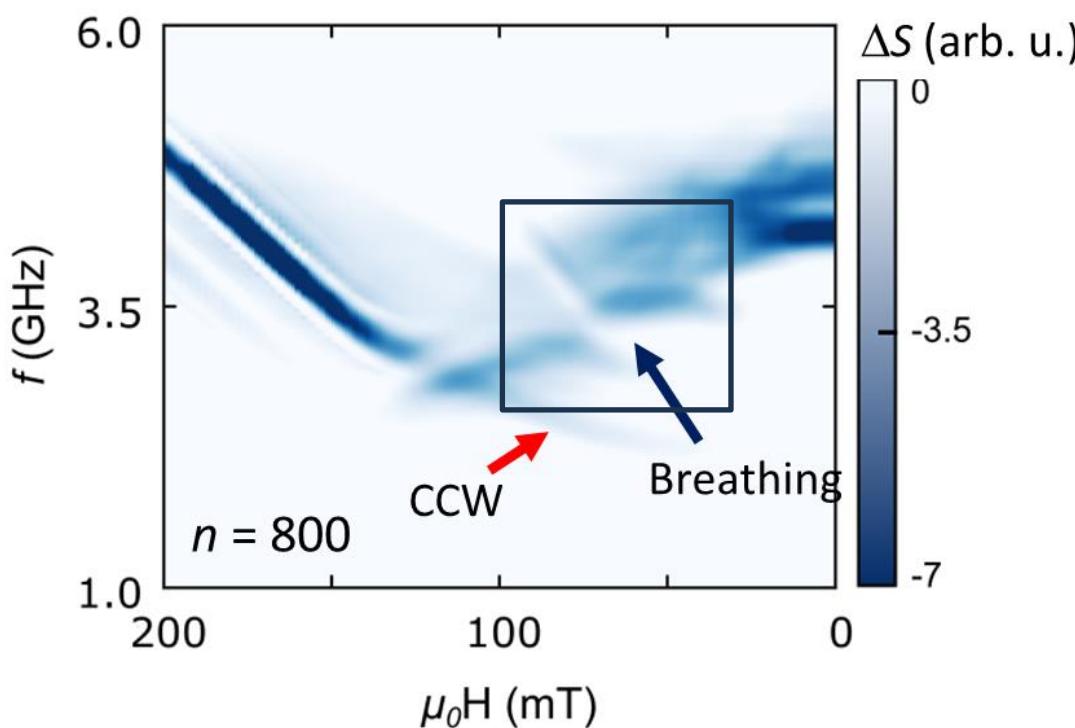


Hybridized mode \rightarrow Breathing + 1 dark gyration
Hexagonal \rightarrow elongated skyrmion lattice at low fields

Experimental Evidence for Mode Hybridization

Microwave spectroscopy reveals mode hybridization in skyrmion lattice

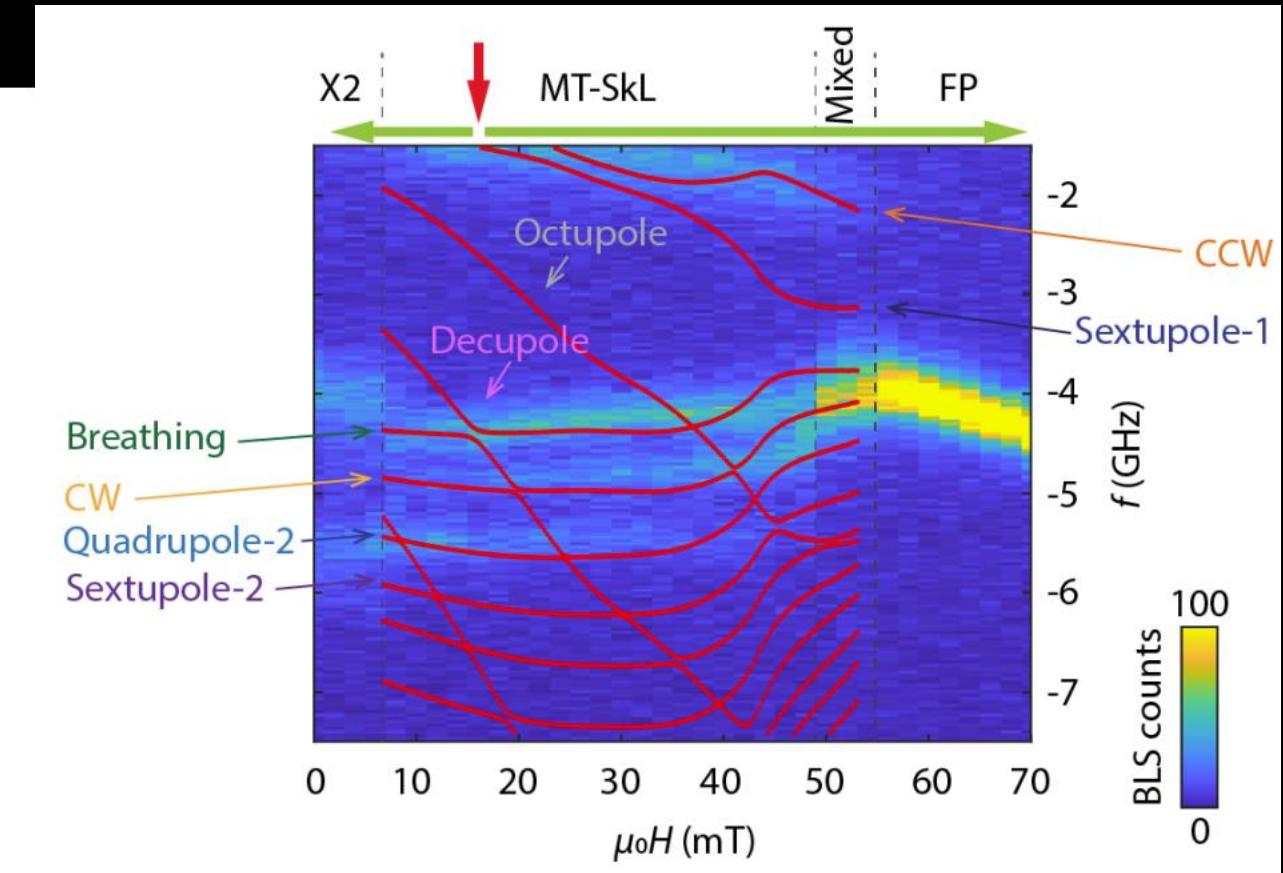
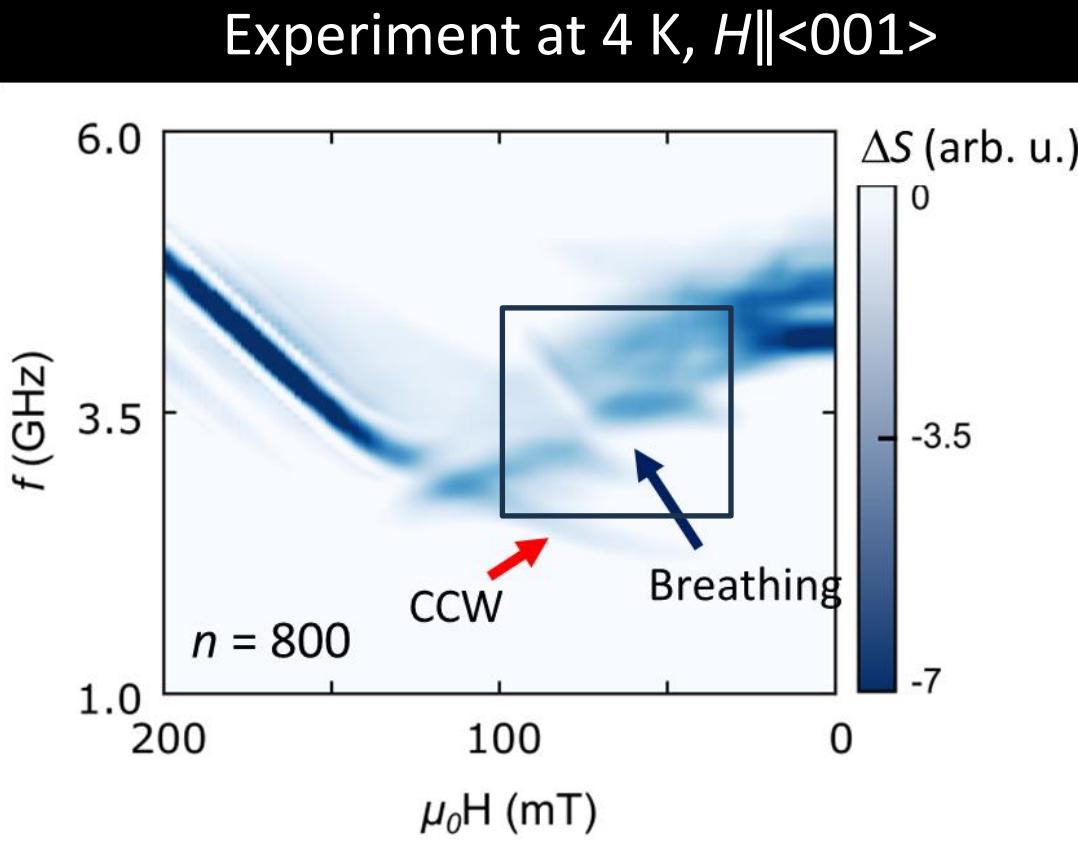
Experiment at 4 K, $H \parallel <001>$



Lee, Sahliger, Aqeel et al., *JPCM* 2022
Aqeel, Sahliger, et al., *PRL* 2021

Experimental Evidence for Mode Hybridization

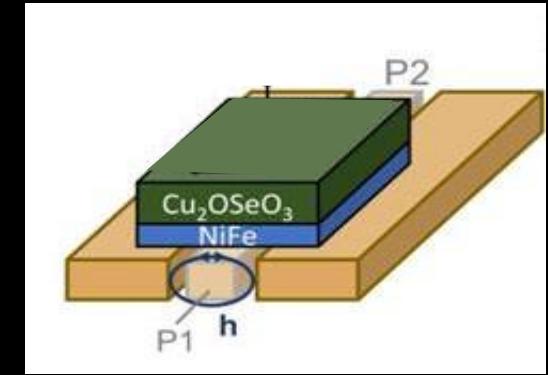
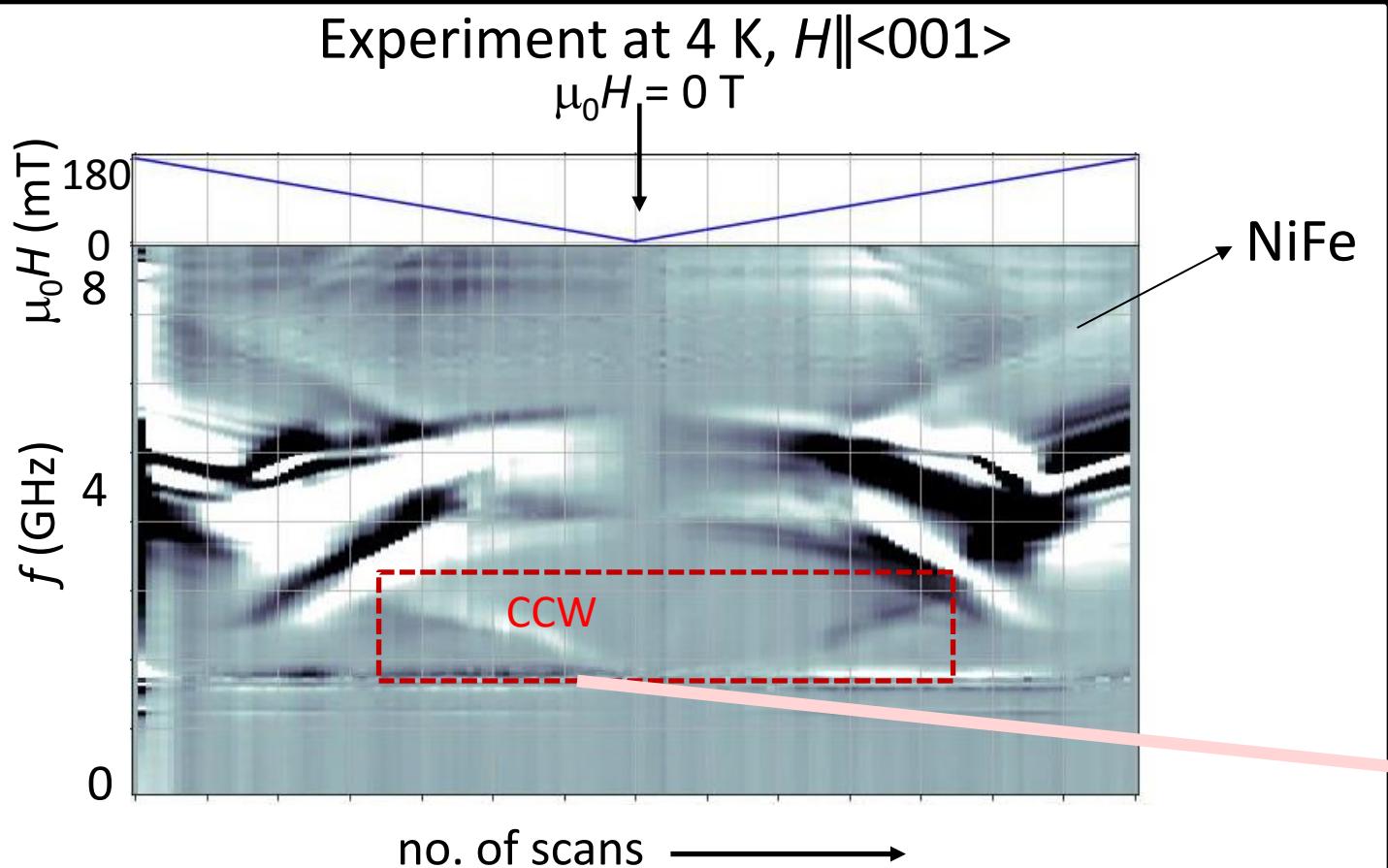
Microwave spectroscopy reveals mode hybridization in skyrmion lattice



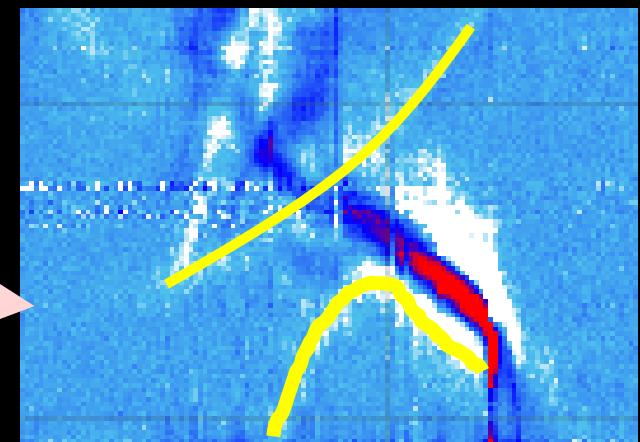
Skyrmions at NiFe/Cu₂OSeO₃ interface

Surface-selective stabilization via interface engineering

NiFe (40 nm) layer stabilizes skyrmion lattice - no field cycling



Zoom-in: Hybridized mode near interface



Skyrmions for Magnonics: Challenges and Opportunities

- Magnons decay due to damping α better as we cool 📈 😊
At 60 K, damping $\alpha \approx 10^{-2}$
At 4 K, damping $\alpha \approx 10^{-4}$
→ *longer-lived spin excitations at low T!*

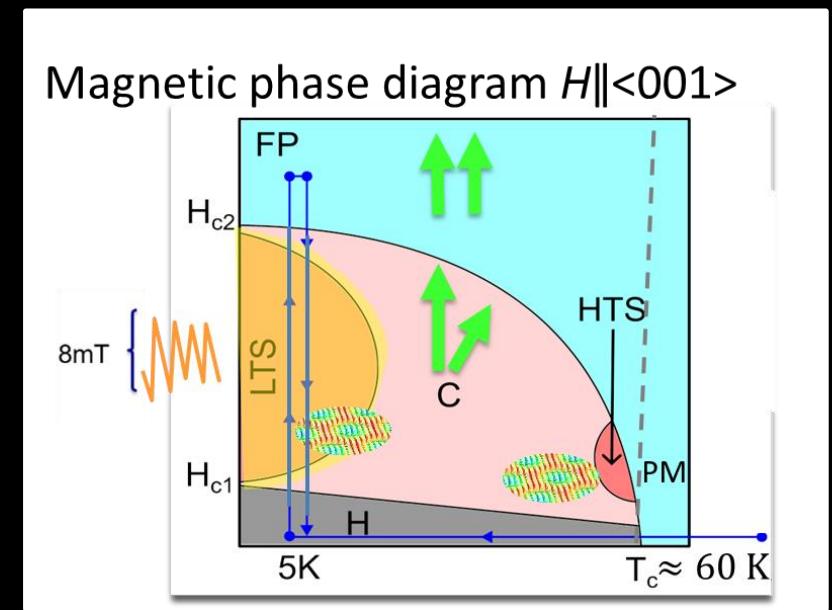
- Cubic anisotropy reveals hidden modes in experiment

- Magnons in Cu_2OSeO_3 → functional hardware:
Reservoir Computing 💡 🧠

Lee, ..Aqeel et al. *Nat. Mater.* 2024

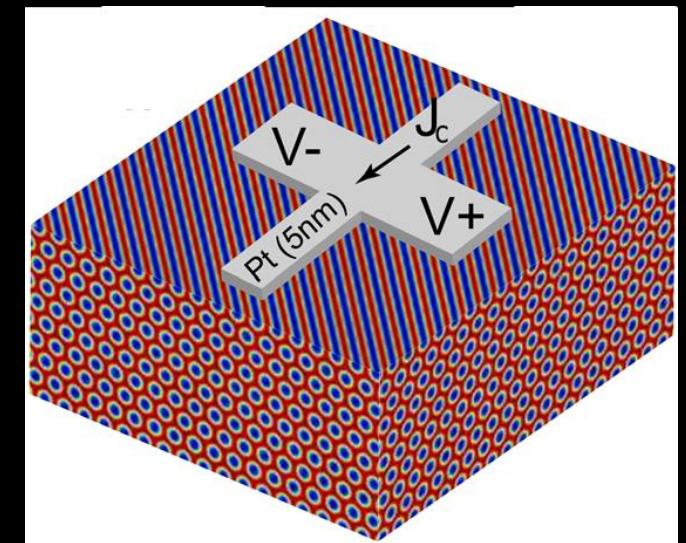
What we need: low damping + **smaller skyrmions**

Can we electrically detect skyrmions?



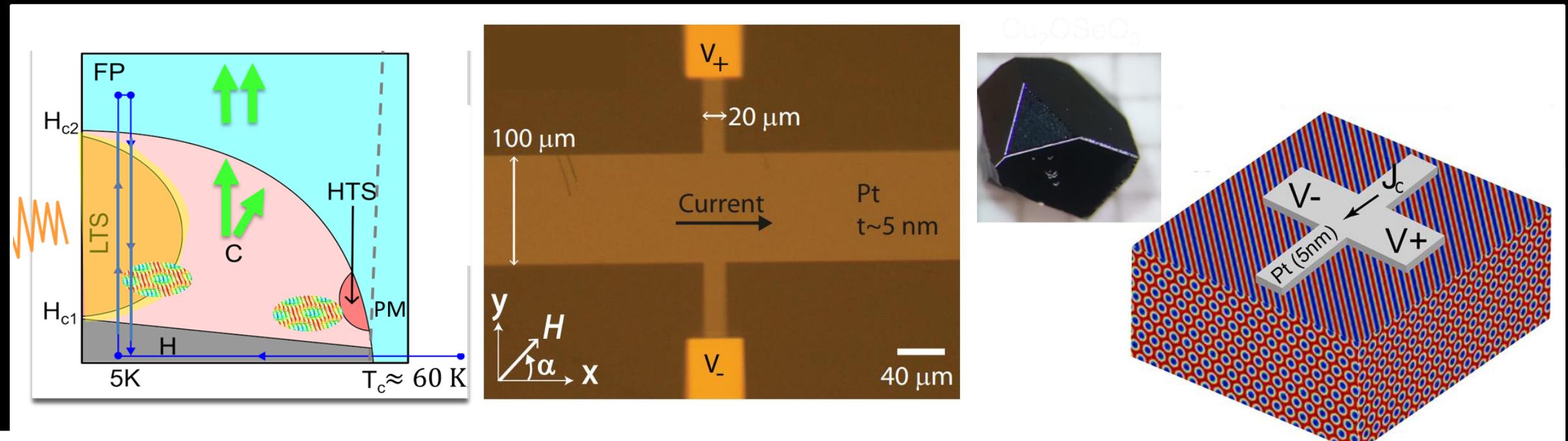
Part 2: Electrical detection via **Spin Hall magnetoresistance (SMR)**

From GHz excitations to low-frequency resistance readout via SMR



Detecting skyrmions with SMR: Our Experimental Setup

Low-frequency AC current → spin Hall effect → SMR readout

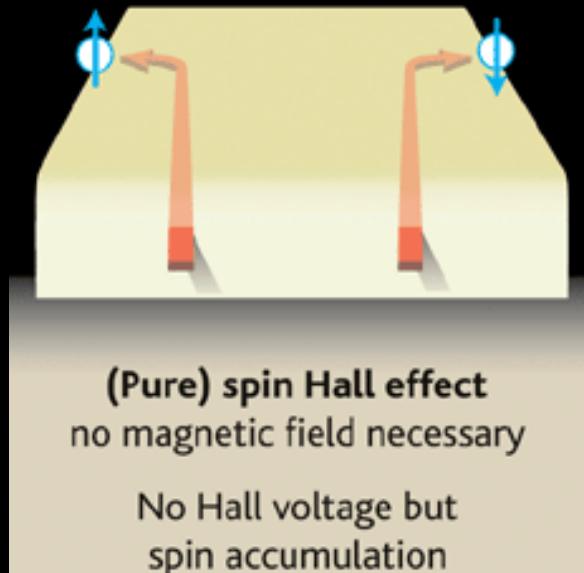


Aqeel, et al., Sci. Technol. Adv. Mate. 2025

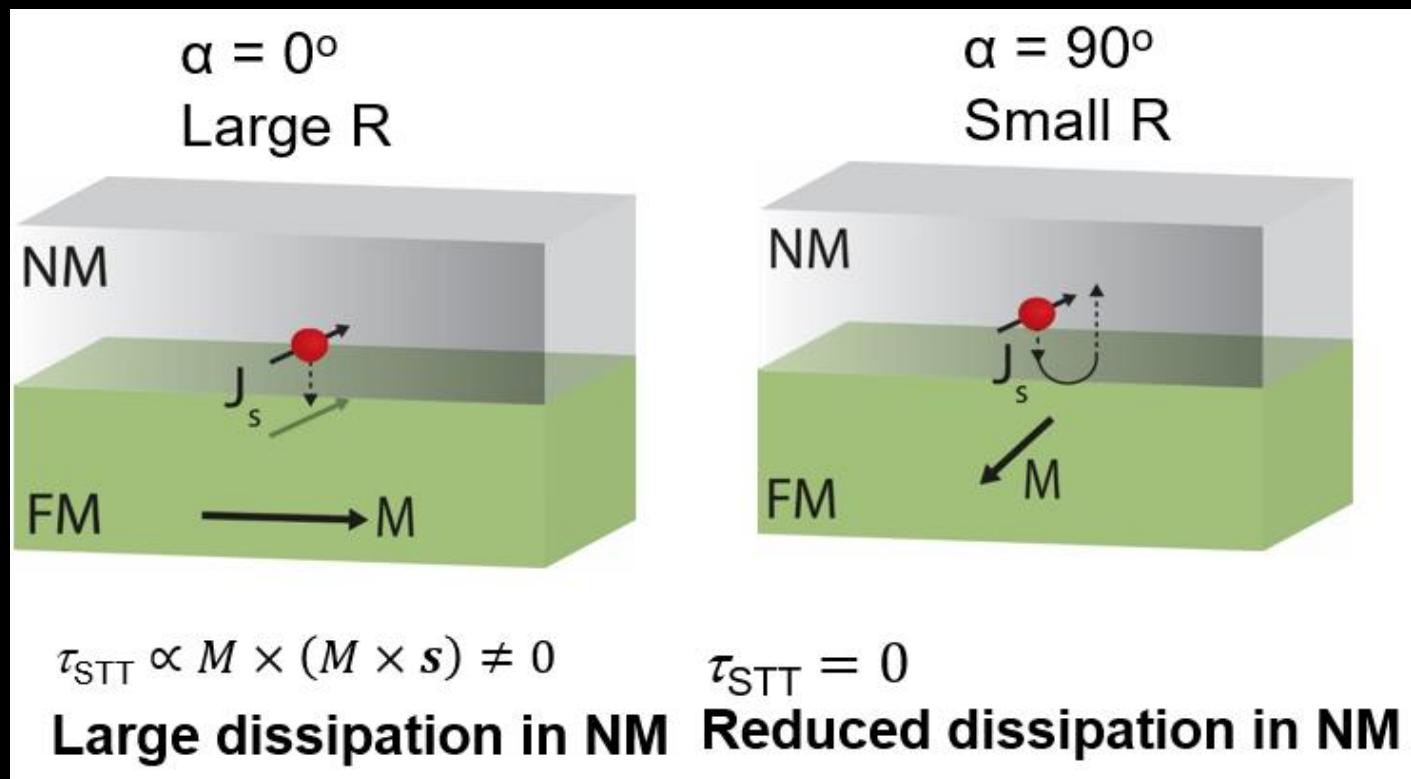
Aqeel, et al., Phys. Rev. B 2016, 2021

SMR: Sensing magnetic order electrically

Spin currents generated/detected
in heavy metals e.g. Pt, Ta..



*Spin Hall effect (SHE):
charge → spin current*



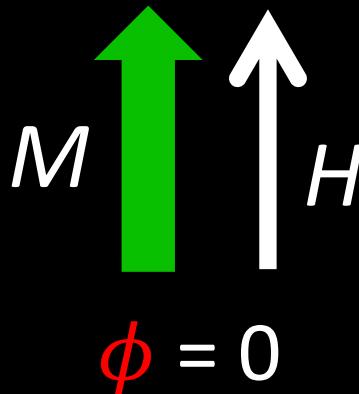
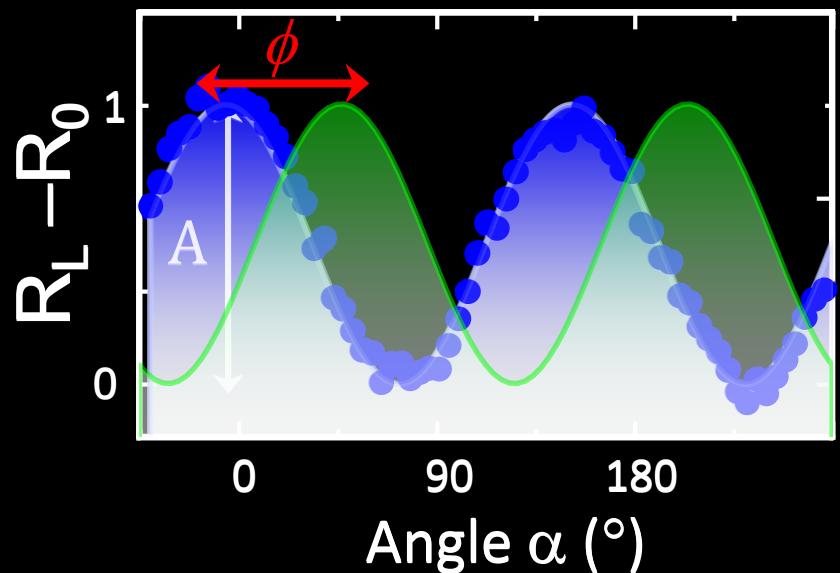
SMR = resistance modulation due to spin current reflection governed by **magnetization direction**

Sinova *et al.*, RMP 87, 1213 (2015)

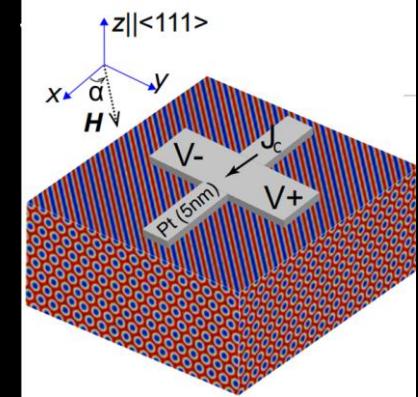
Theory (2013): Chen, *et al.*, PRB

Detection (2013) PRLs: Nakayama *et al.*, & Vlietstra *et al.*,

SMR: Sensing magnetic order electrically

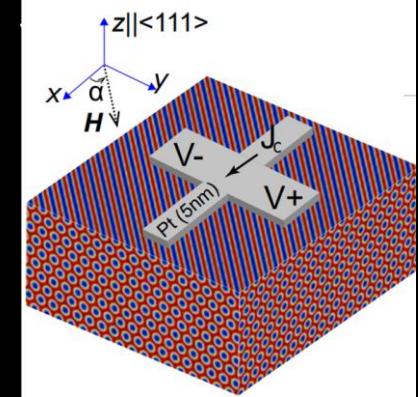
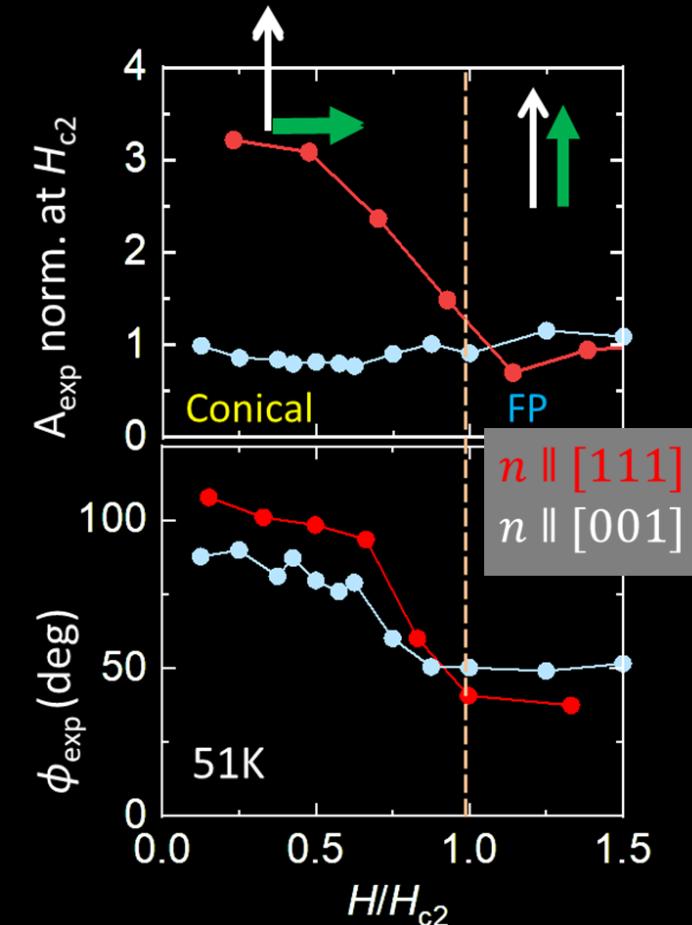
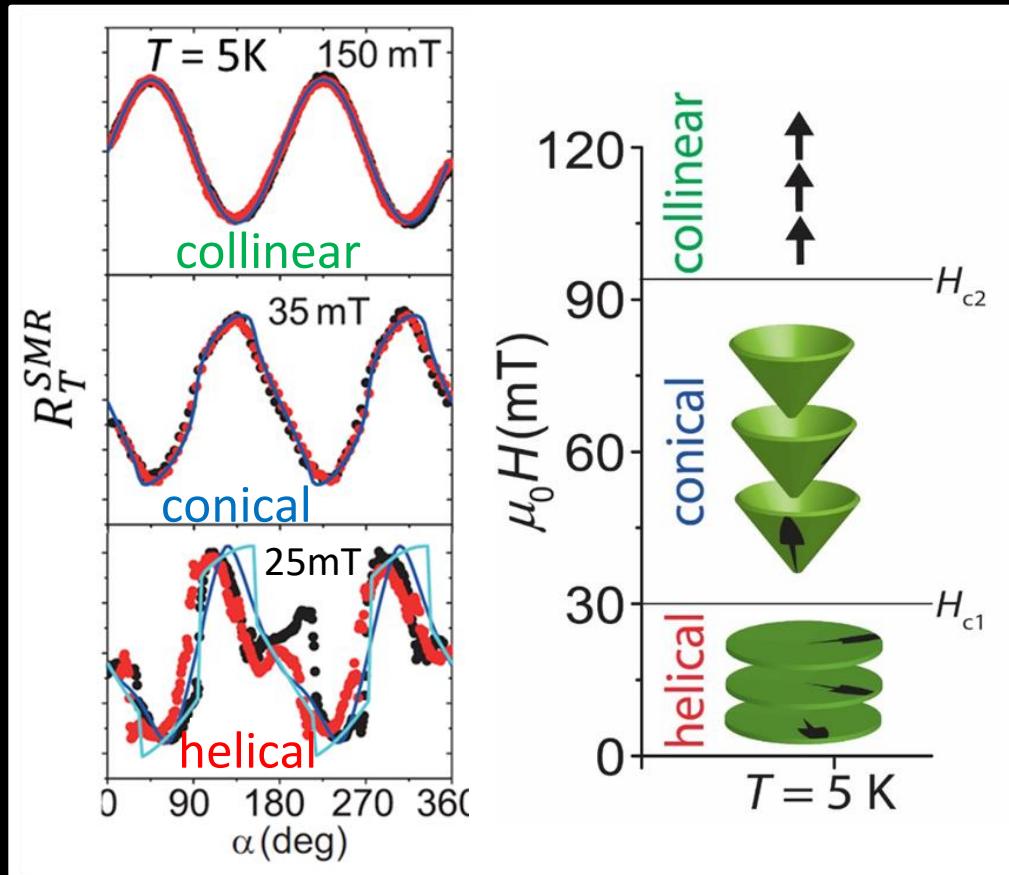


Magnetization (M) is slightly tilted
due to anisotropy/DMI



$$R_T^{SMR} = A \sin 2(\alpha - \phi)$$

SMR in Pt/Cu₂OSeO₃ within {111} plane



$$R_T^{SMR} = A \sin 2(\alpha - \phi)$$

SMR sensitivity to **twisting of M & spatial textures**

Comparison to theory of SMR

$$R_T^{SMR} = A \sin 2(\alpha - \phi)$$

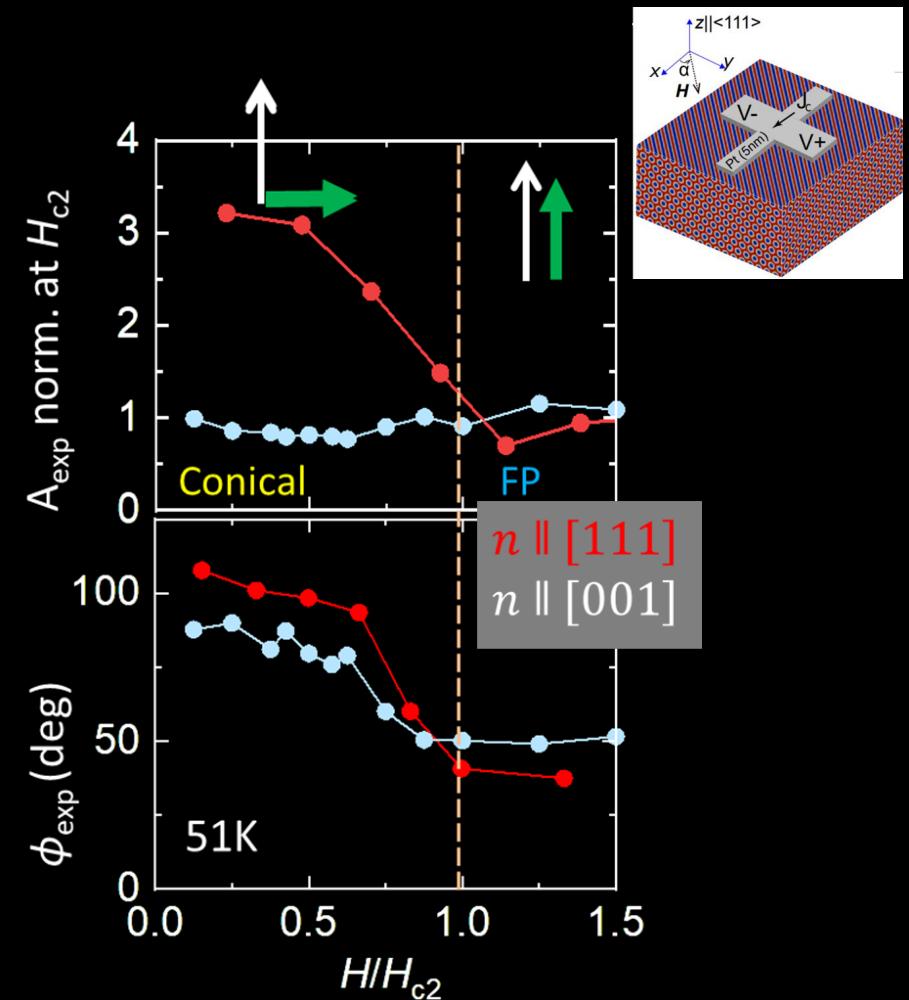
$$R_T^{SMR} = a m_x m_y + b (m_z \partial_y m_x - (\partial_y m_z) m_x)$$

1

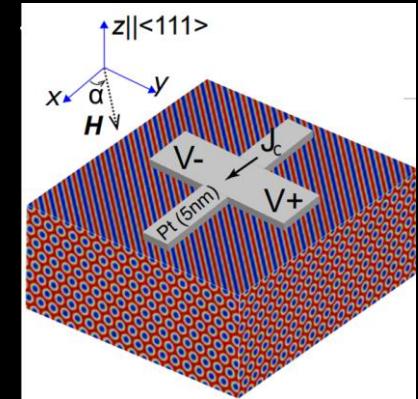
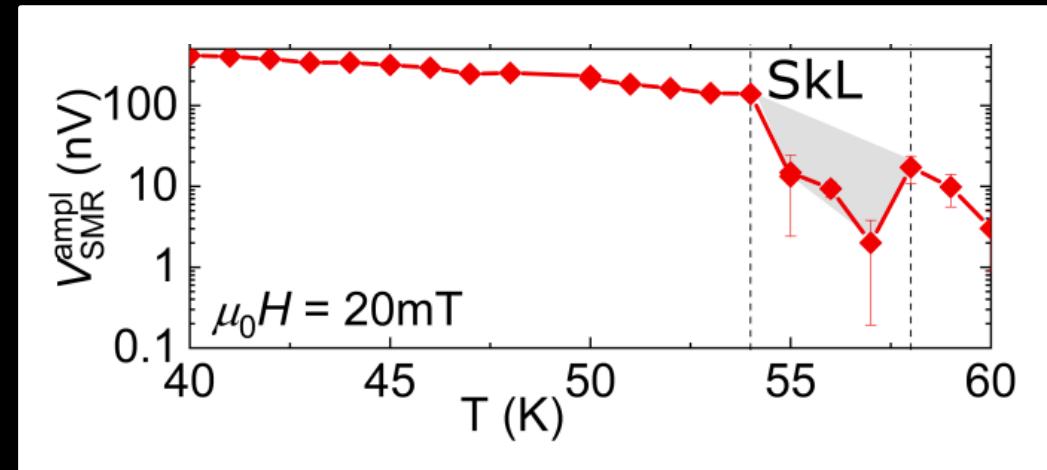
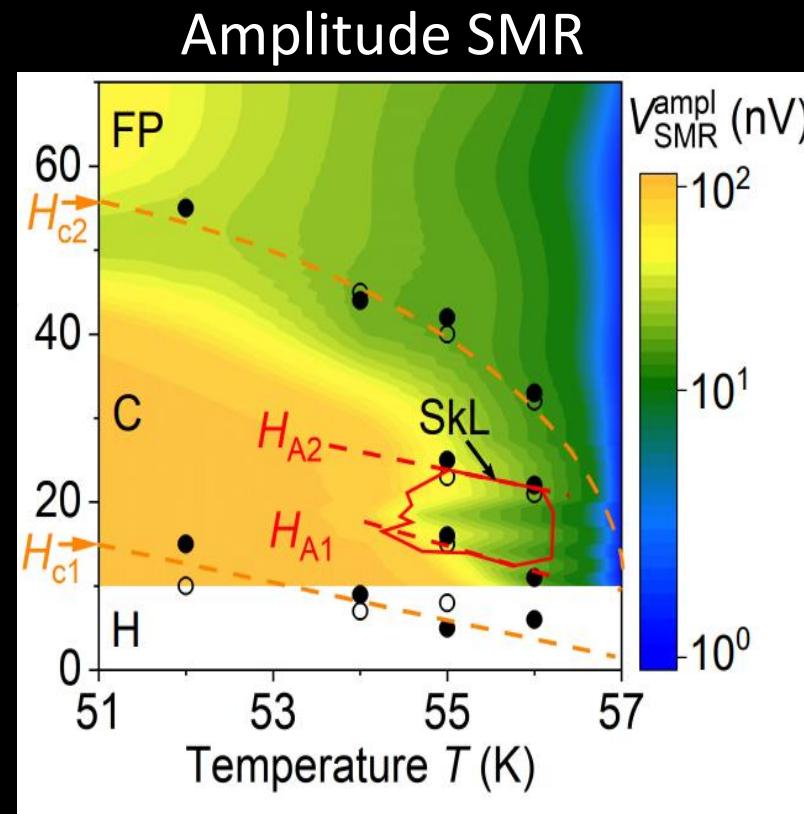
2

1. Sensitive to **uniform tilting**, largest SMR for $\phi = 0$
2. detects **spatial variation** (e.g., tight spiral, skyrmions)

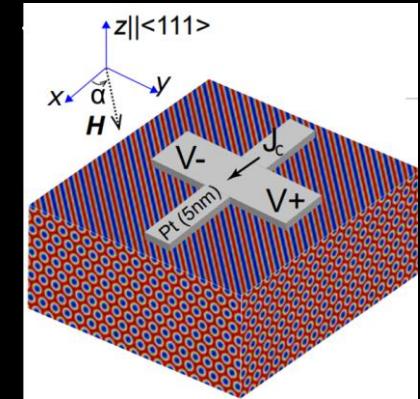
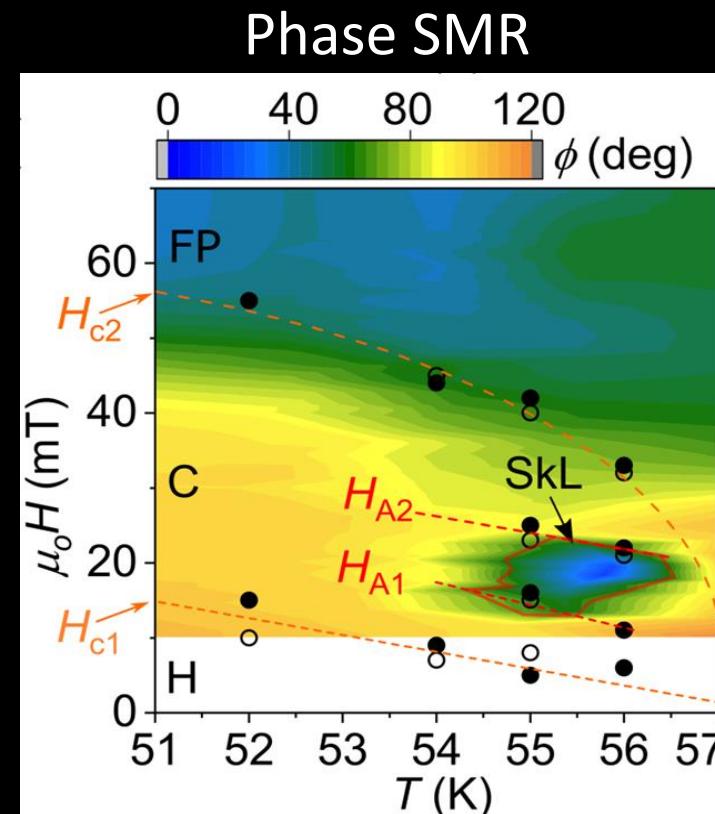
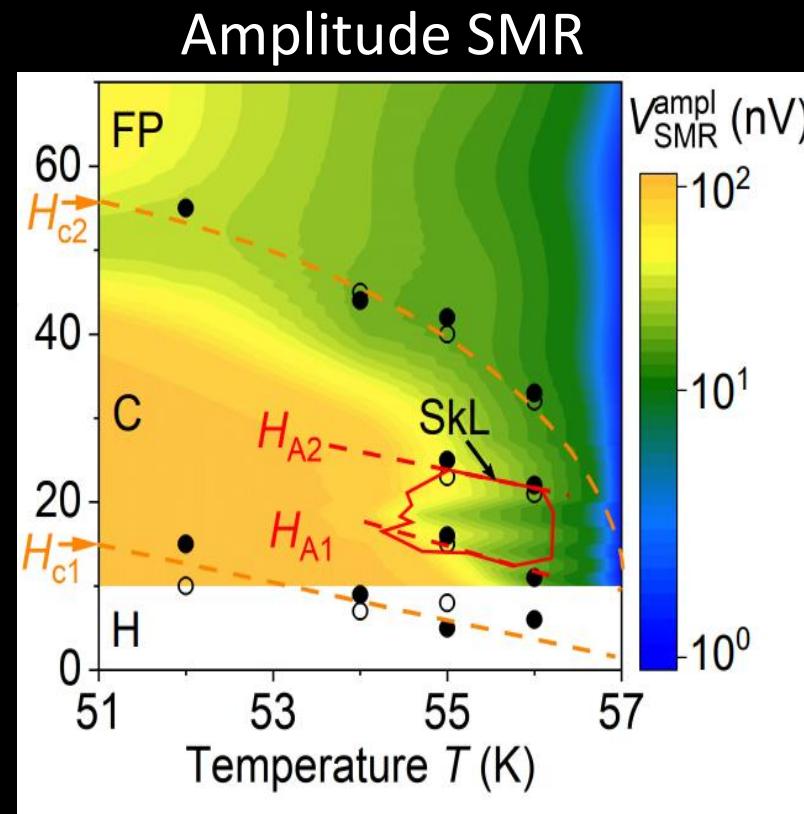
SMR sensitivity to **twisting of M & spatial textures**



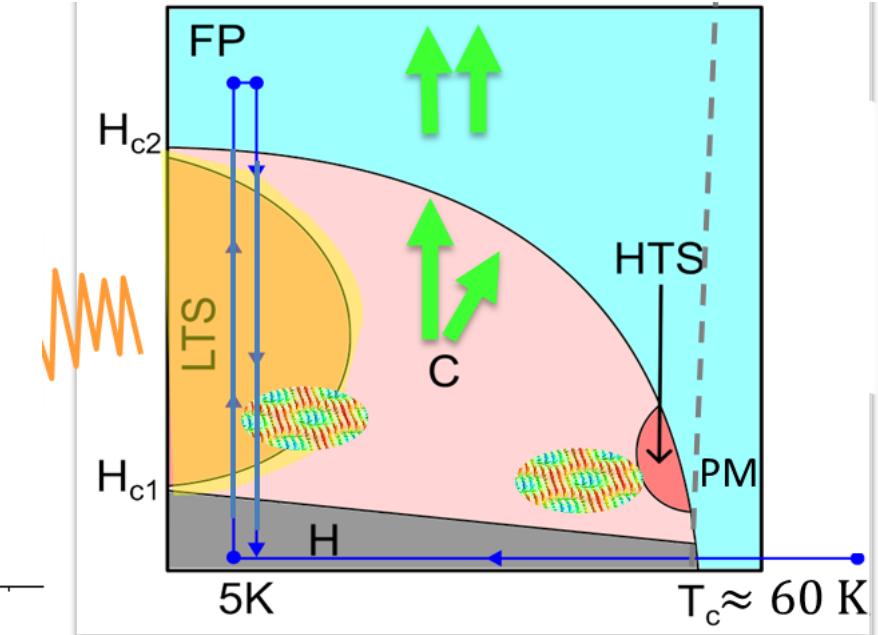
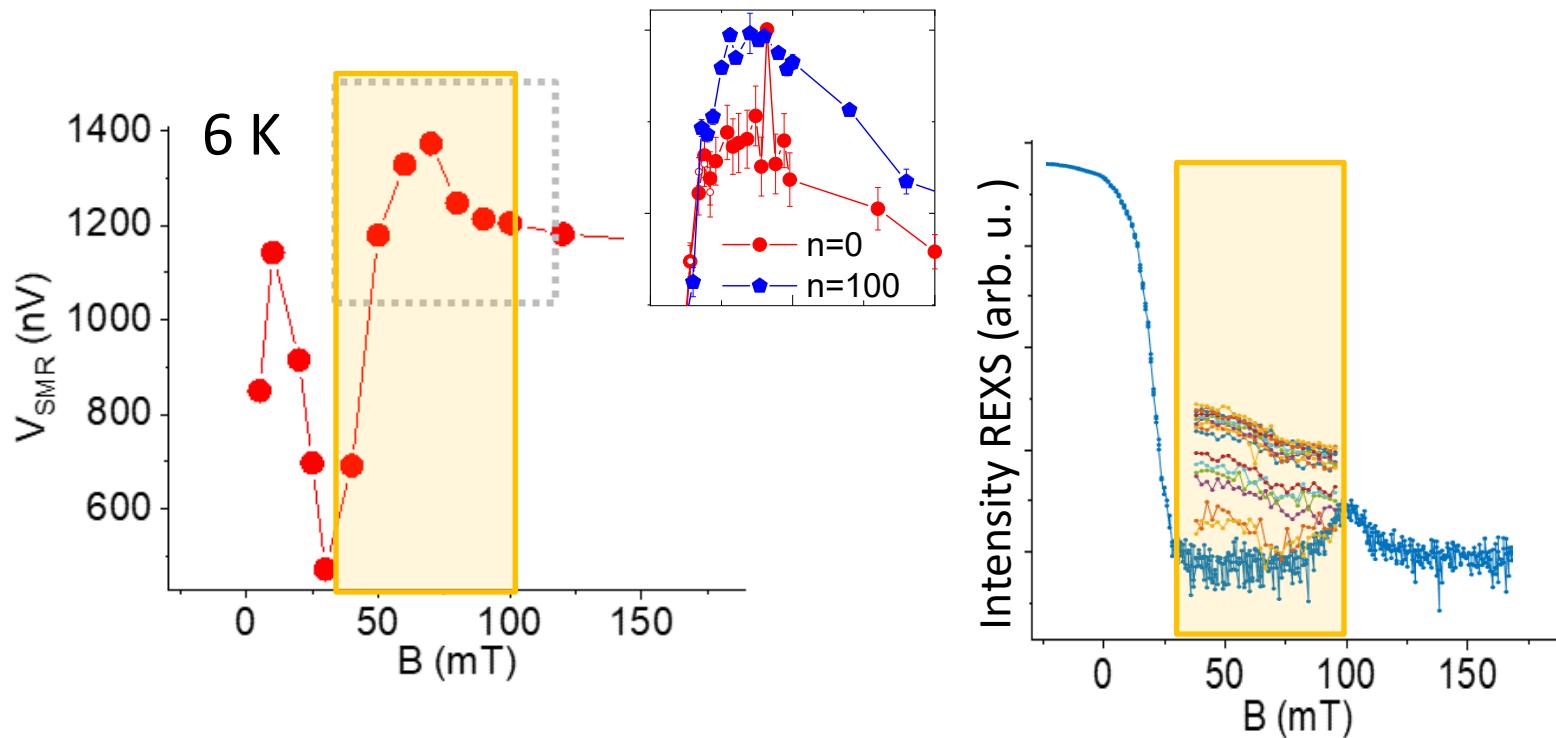
SMR in Pt/Cu₂OSeO₃ within {111} plane



SMR in Pt/Cu₂OSeO₃ within {111} plane



SMR in Pt/Cu₂OSeO₃ within {001} plane



SMR Sensitivity and Compact Magnetic Structures

Perspective materials with strong SMR signals due to small spin structures

$$R_T^{SMR} = a m_x m_y + b (m_z \partial_y m_x - (\partial_y m_z) m_x)$$

Smaller spiral pitch → large SMR

Smaller damping → small spin scattering → large SMR

Lacunar Spinels – GaV_4S_8 / GaV_4Se_8

→ Néel-type skyrmions ($\sim 10\text{--}20$ nm)

Delafossites – e.g., $CuFeO_2$

→ Short-period spiral magnetic order due to frustration

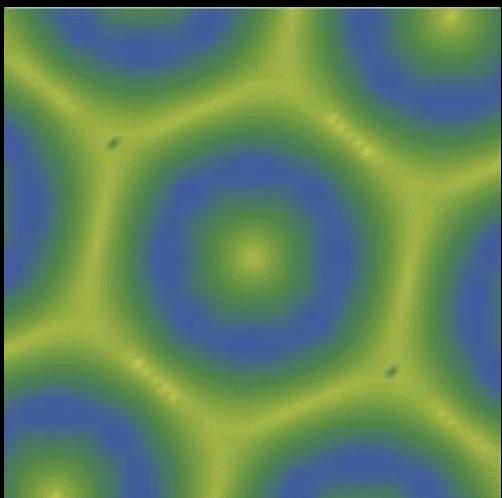
Kézsmárki *et al.*, Nat. Mater. **14**, 1116 (2015)

Seki *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **103**, 237601 (2009)

Summary

Skyrmiон dynamics in LTS

Cu_2OSeO_3 $\alpha \approx 10^{-4}$, 4K



$K > 0$

Skyrmiон detection by SMR

