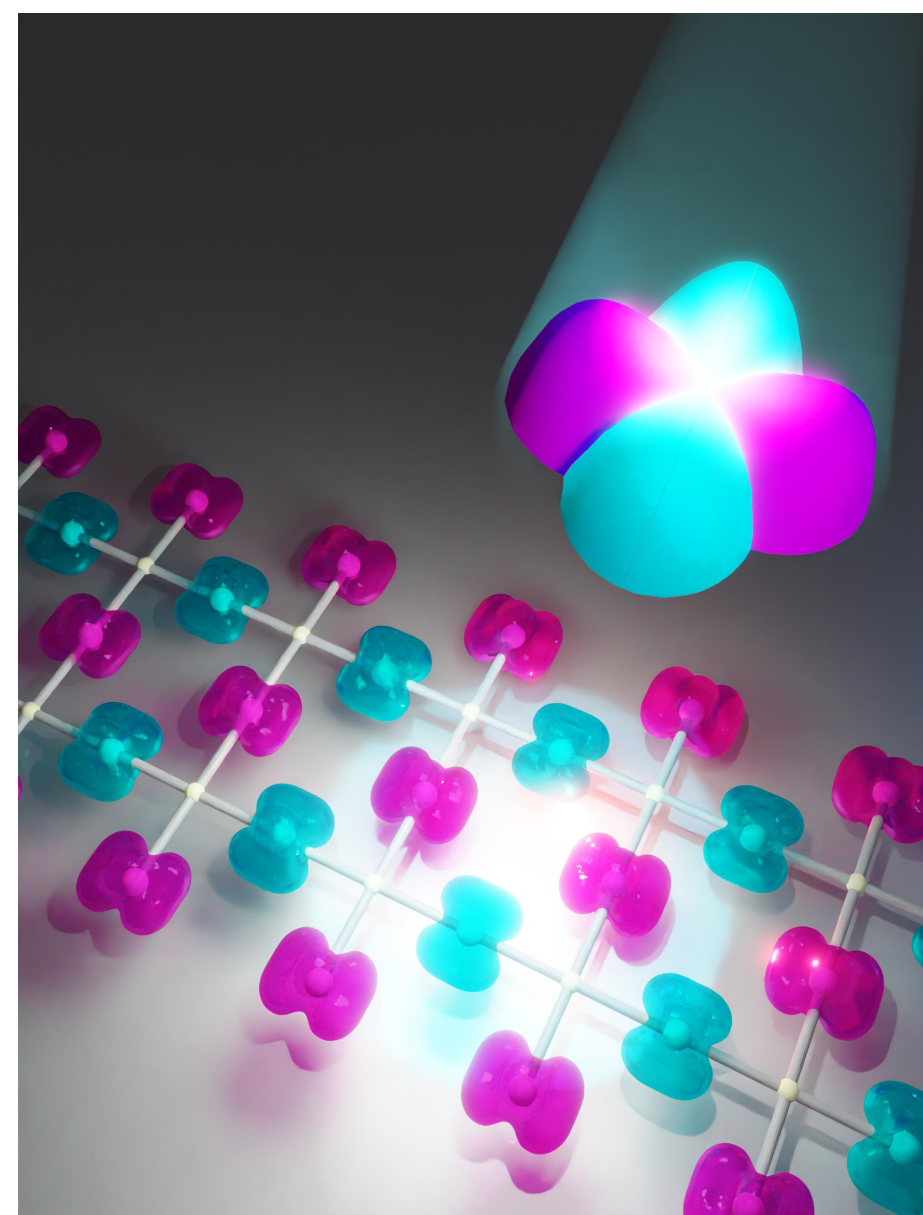


# Unconventional magnetism: the emergence of altermagnetism and its new variants in non-collinear systems

**Jairo Sinova**

Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz



**Libor Šmejkal**

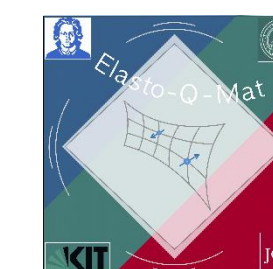
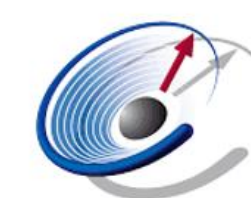


**Tomas Jungwirth**



22<sup>nd</sup> of April 2024

2024 European School on Superconductivity and  
Magnetism in Quantum Materials, Gandia, Valencia





	<b>1</b> Anomalies in spintronics (2018-)	<b>2</b> Altermagnetism and spin symmetries (2021-)	<b>3</b> Beyond altermagnets: unconventional p-wave magnetism (2023-)
<b>Prediction</b>	<i>LŠ et al., Science Adv. (2020) , arxiv:2019 Mazin, LŠ et al., PNAS 118 (2021) LŠ et al. Phys Rev X 12, 011028 (2022) ...</i>	<i>LŠ, Sinova, Jungwirth, Phys. Rev. X (2022)</i>	<i>Birk Hellenes, Jungwirth, Sinova &amp; LŠ arXiv:2309.01607v2</i>
<b>Observation</b>	<i>Feng*, LŠ* et al., Nature Electron. (2022) Fedchenko, LŠ, Science Adv. (2024)</i>	<i>Krempasky*, LŠ* et al., Nature ( 2024) Lee, LŠ et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. (2024) Reimers, LŠ et al., Nature Com (2024) ...</i>	

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**Crystal time-reversal symmetry breaking and spontaneous Hall effect in collinear antiferromagnets**

LIBOR ŠMEJKAL, RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ-HERNÁNDEZ, T. JUNGWIRTH, AND J. SINOVA [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

SCIENCE ADVANCES • 5 Jun 2020 • Vol 6, Issue 23 • DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aaz8809

**nature electronics**

**An anomalous Hall effect in altermagnetic ruthenium dioxide**

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Accepted: 4 October 2022  
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Zexin Feng<sup>1,8</sup>, Xiaorong Zhou<sup>1,8</sup>, Libor Šmejkal<sup>2,3,8</sup>, Lei Wu<sup>4,5</sup>, Zengwei Zhu<sup>4,5</sup>, Huixin Guo<sup>1</sup>, Rafael González-Hernández<sup>2,6</sup>, Xiaoning Wang<sup>1</sup>, Han Yan<sup>1</sup>, Peixin Qin<sup>1</sup>, Xin Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Haojiang Wu<sup>1</sup>, Hongyu Chen<sup>1</sup>, Ziang Meng<sup>1</sup>, Li Liu<sup>1</sup>, Zhengcai Xia<sup>4,5</sup>, Jairo Sinova<sup>2,3</sup>, Tomáš Jungwirth<sup>3,7</sup> & Zhiqi Liu<sup>1</sup>

**PHYSICAL REVIEW X**

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Beyond Conventional Ferromagnetism and Antiferromagnetism: A Phase with Nonrelativistic Spin and Crystal Rotation Symmetry

Libor Šmejkal, Jairo Sinova, and Tomas Jungwirth  
Phys. Rev. X **12**, 031042 – Published 23 September 2022

**nature**

Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 14 February 2024

**Altermagnetic lifting of Kramers spin degeneracy**

J. Krempaský, L. Šmejkal, S. W. D'Souza, M. Hajlaoui, G. Springholz, K. Uhlířová, F. Alarab, P. C. Constantinou, V. Strocov, D. Usanov, W. R. Pudelko, R. González-Hernández, A. Birk Hellenes, Z. Jansa, H. Reichlová, Z. Šobáň, R. D. Gonzalez Betancourt, P. Wadley, J. Sinova, D. Kriegner, J. Minár, J. H. Dil & T. Jungwirth

*Nature* **626**, 517–522 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)





# Our Theory Tools



To star thinking



To star computing



To compute seriously



To think seriously



To stay awake

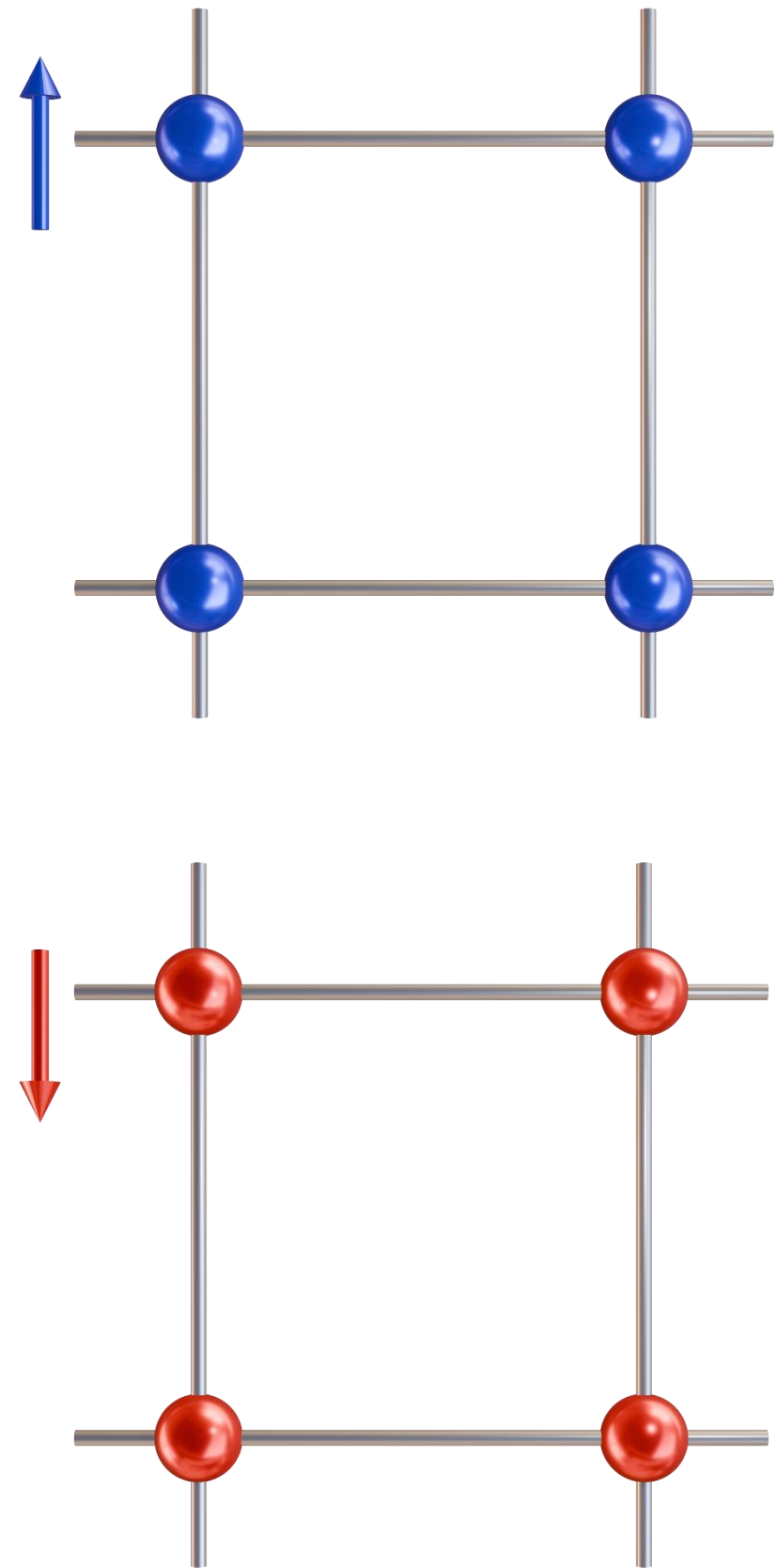


To celebrate successes ... or drink your sorrows away ...

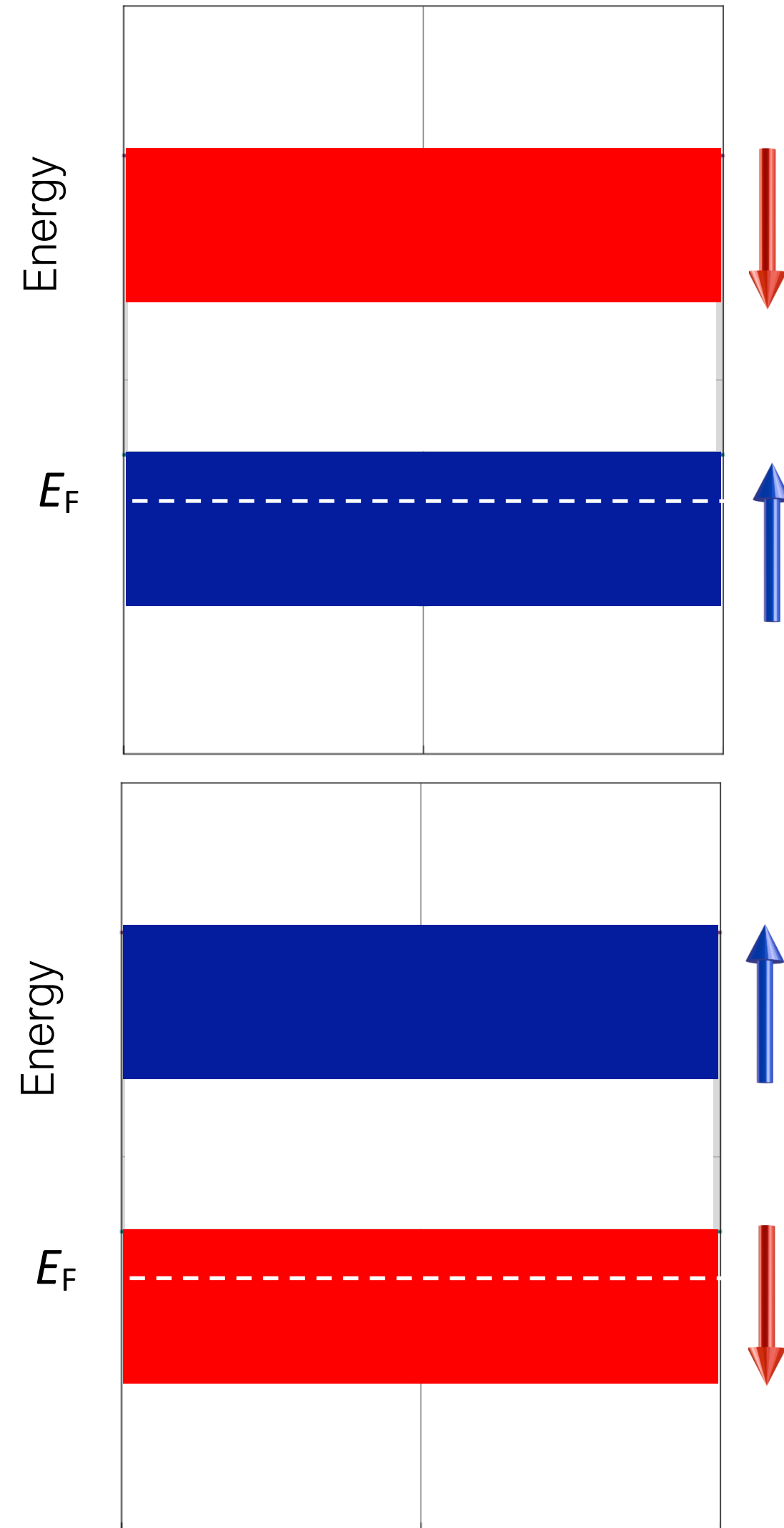


# Ferromagnetism and its core spin physics and electronics

Iron lattice

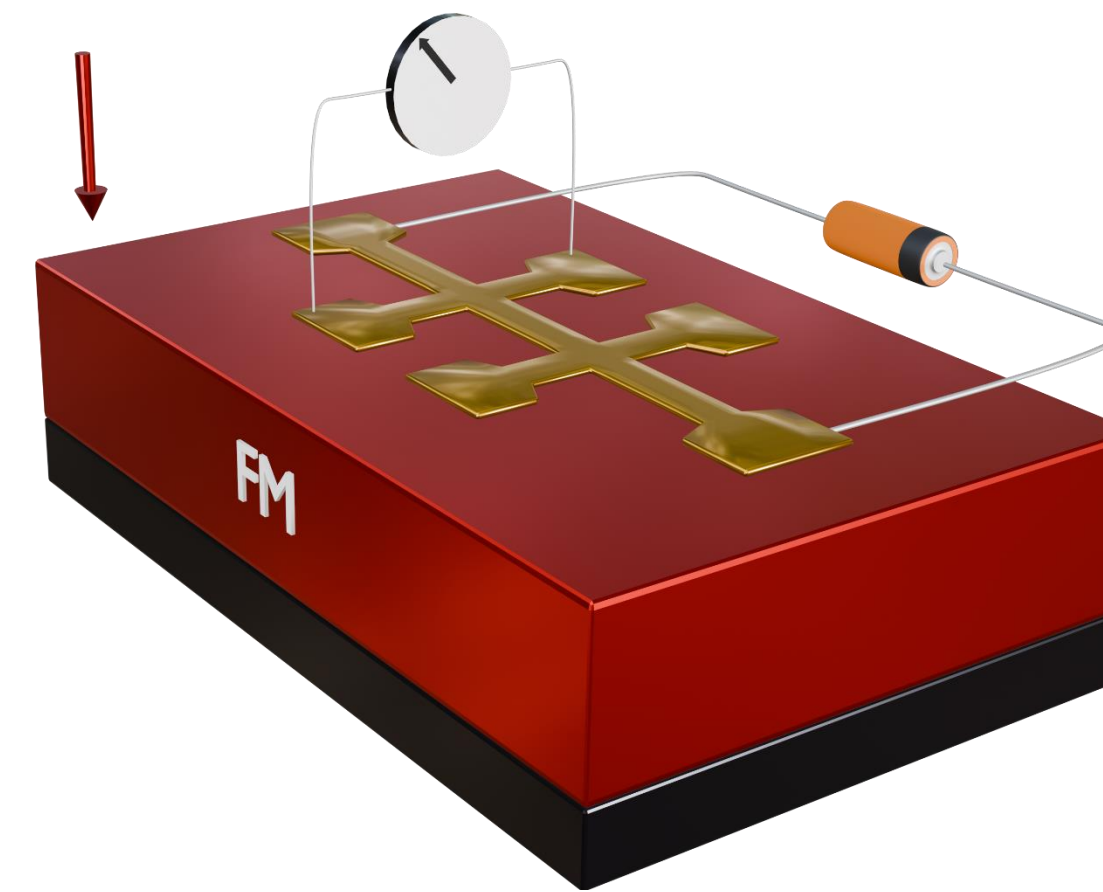
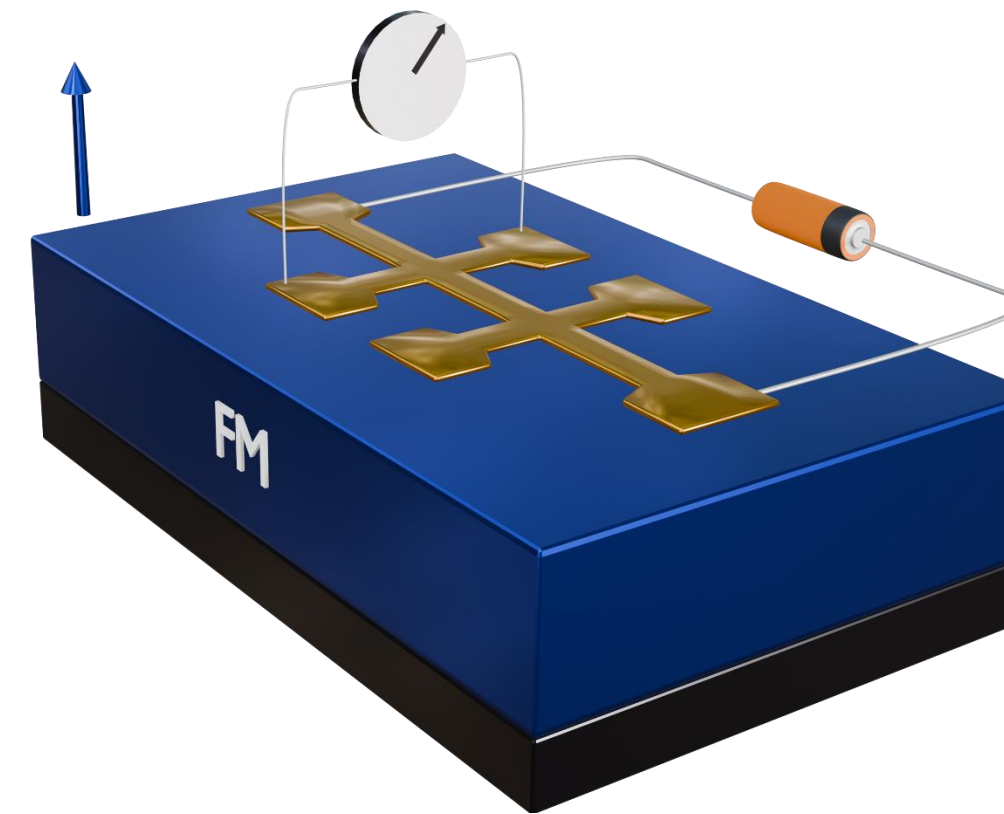


Metallic & spin-split bands



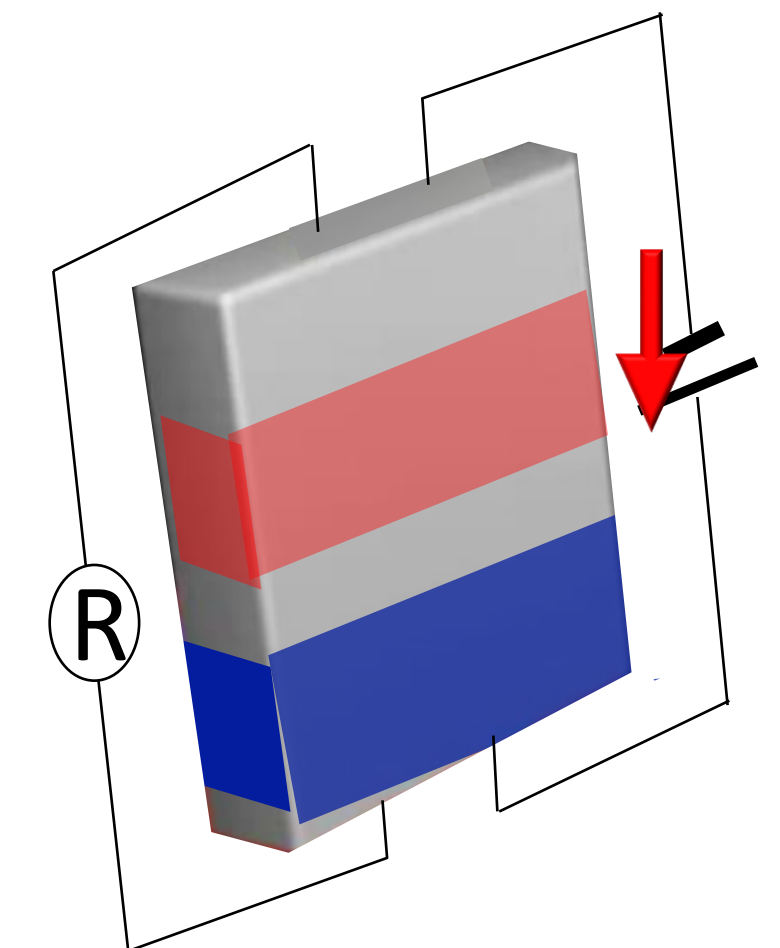
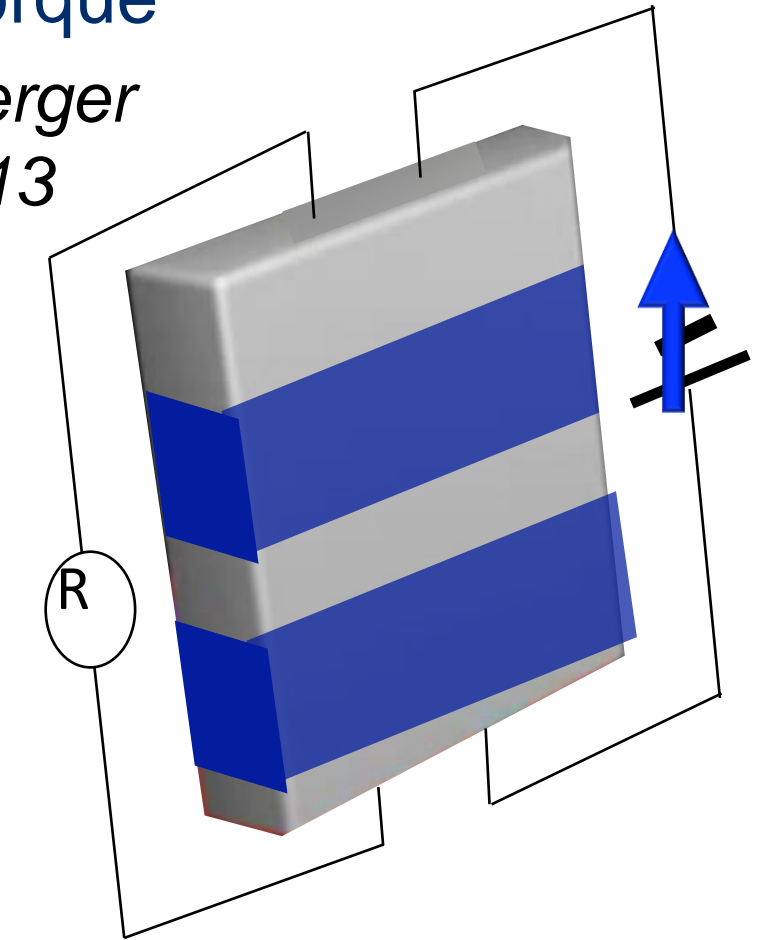
Electronically & magnetically active

Anomalous Hall effect  
Hall 1881



Transverse non-dissipative topological

Spin-transfer torque  
Slonczewski & Berger  
Buckley Prize 2013



Longitudinal large-signal commercial

Giant magnetoresistance  
Fert & Grünberg  
Nobel Prize 2007

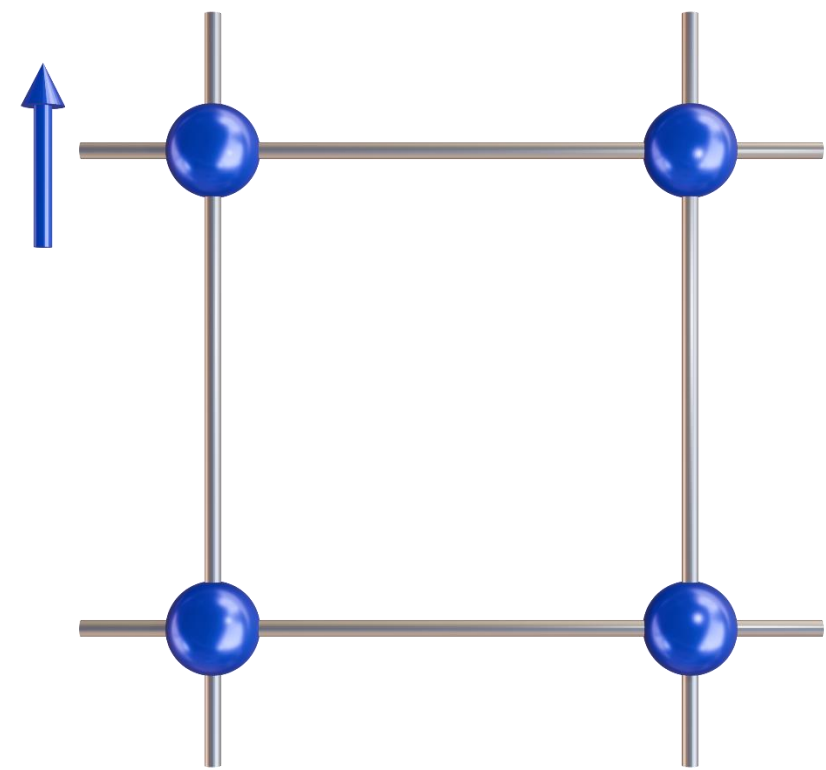


# Néel's *Anti*-Ferromagnetism

## Ferromagnetism

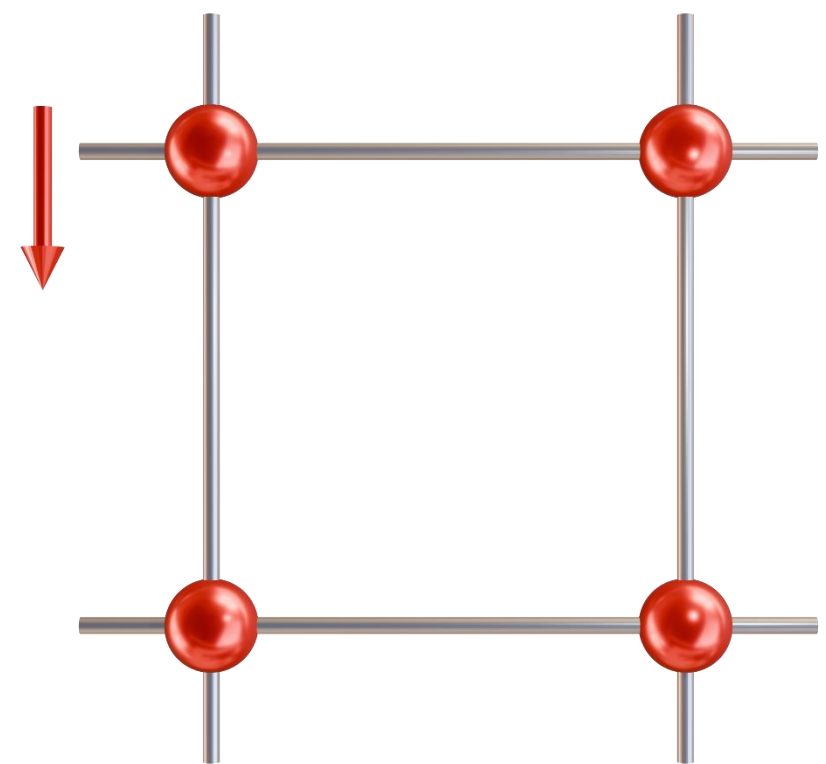
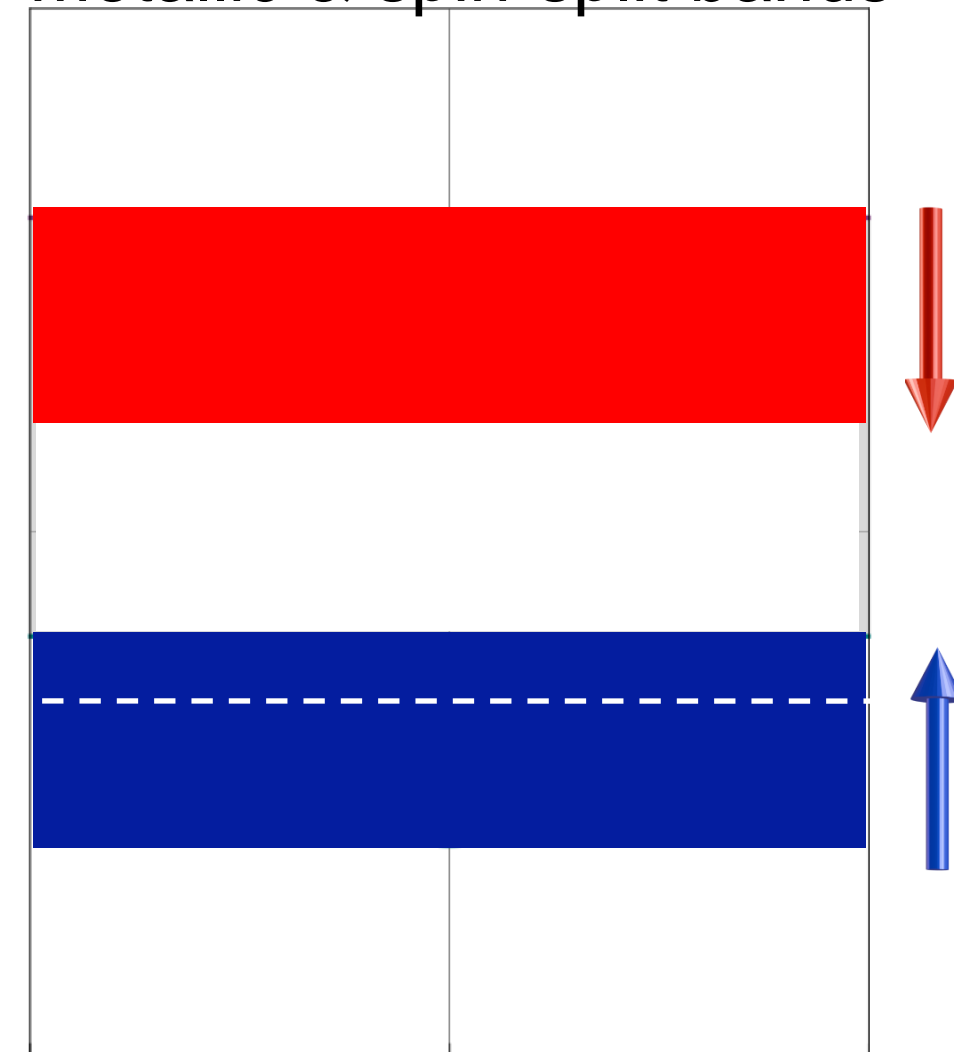
Metallic & spin-split bands

Iron lattice



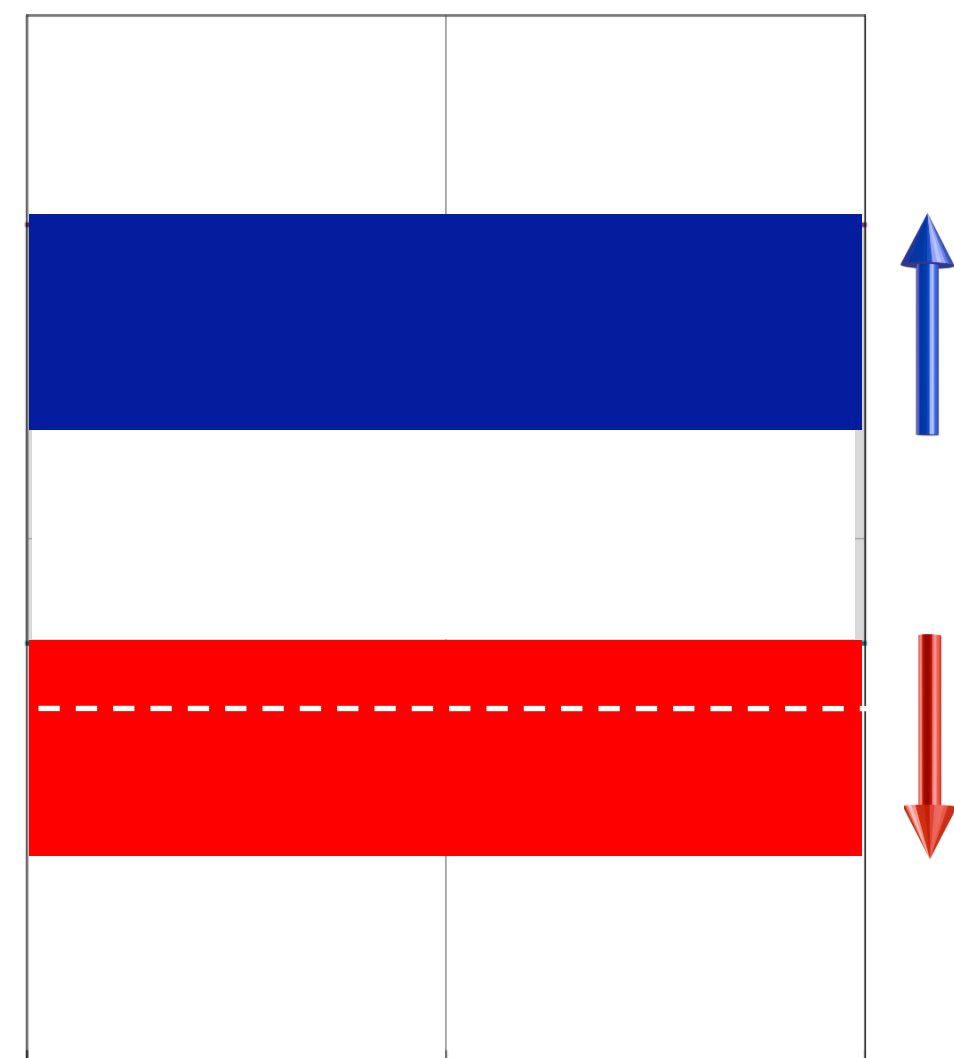
Energy

$E_F$



Energy

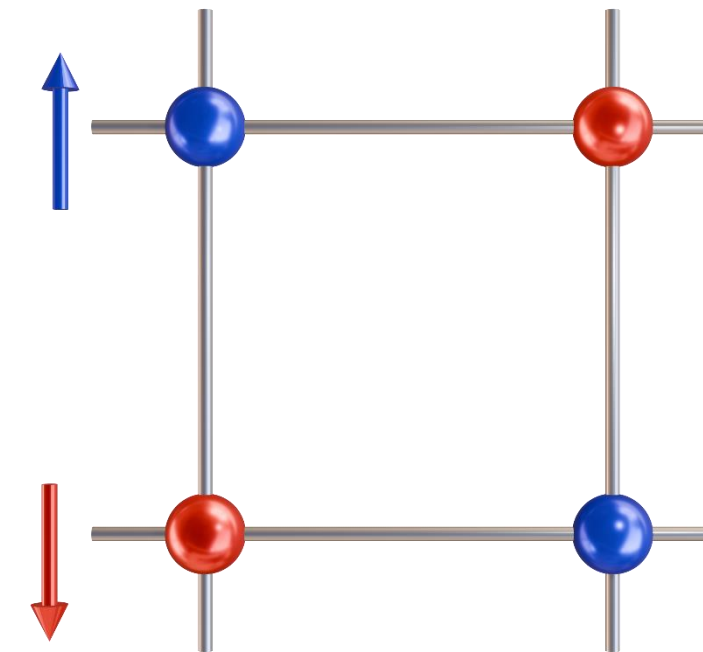
$E_F$



Electronically & magnetically active

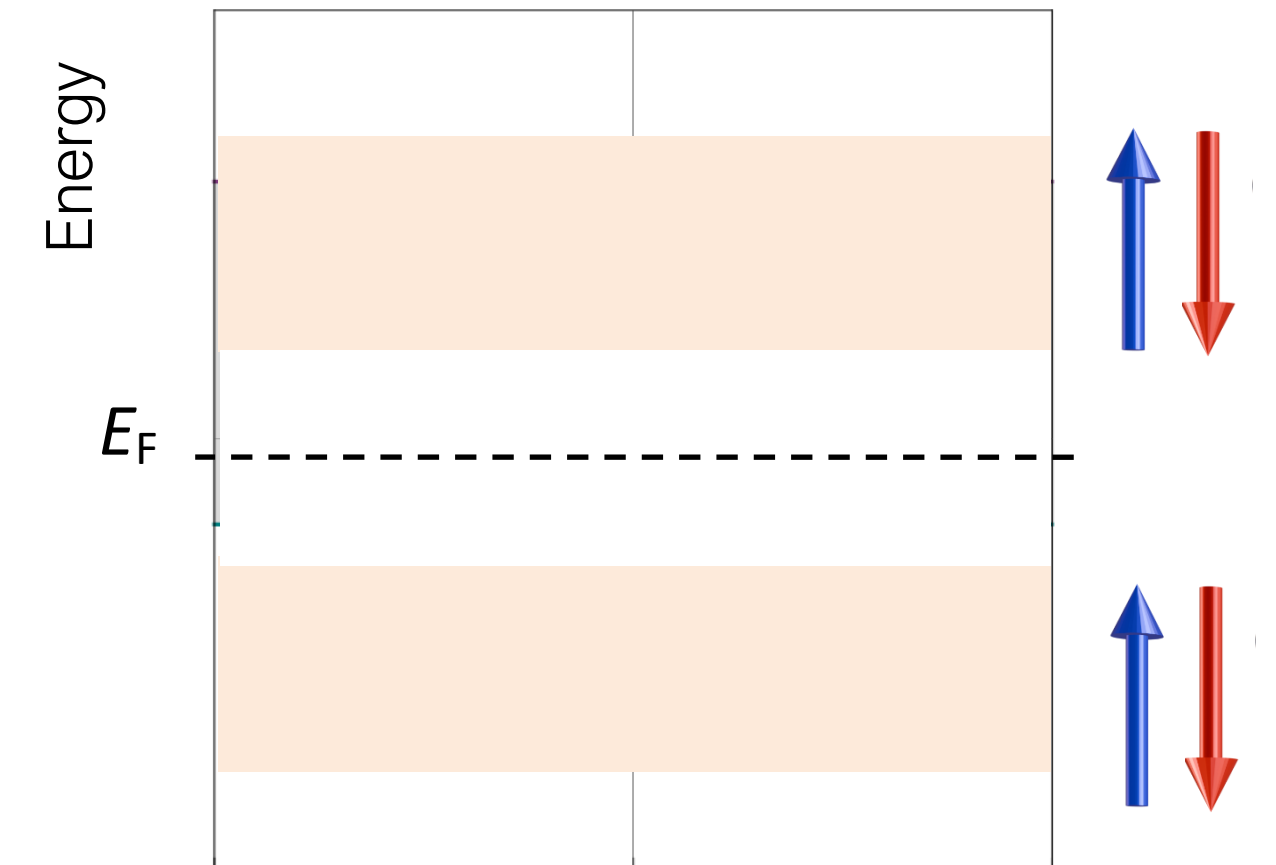
Electronically & magnetically inert

Iron lattice in fluoride rutile



Néel 1930's (Nobel Prize 1970)

Insulating & spin-degenerate bands



P parity/inversion

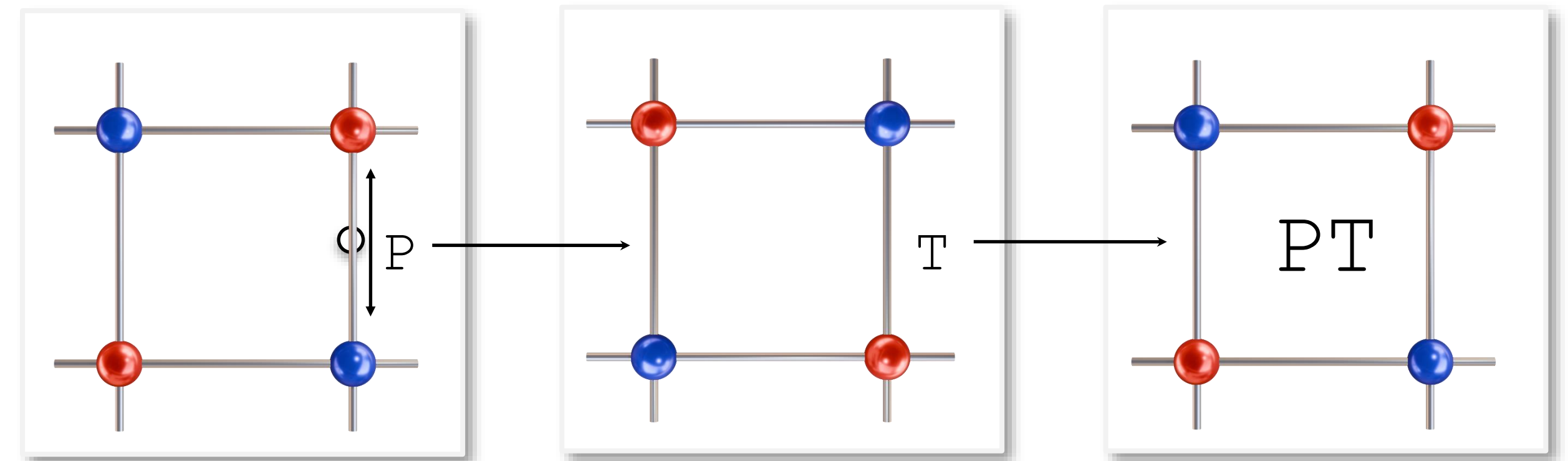
PT transform:  $PT \epsilon(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = \epsilon(\downarrow, \mathbf{k})$

T time symmetry

PT symmetry:  $PT \epsilon(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = \epsilon(\uparrow, \mathbf{k})$

$\rightarrow \epsilon(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = \epsilon(\downarrow, \mathbf{k})$

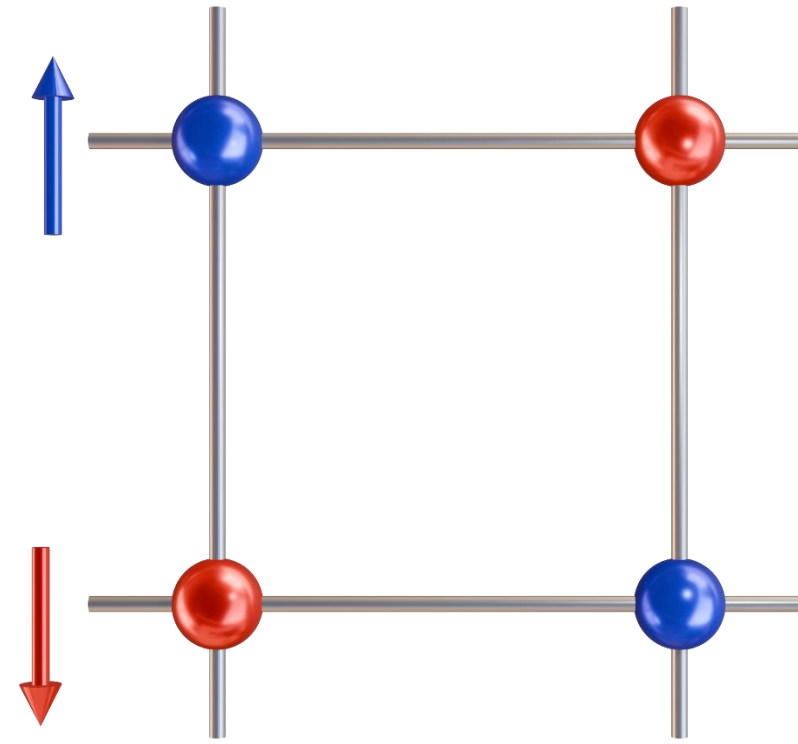
Kramer's Theorem 1930's





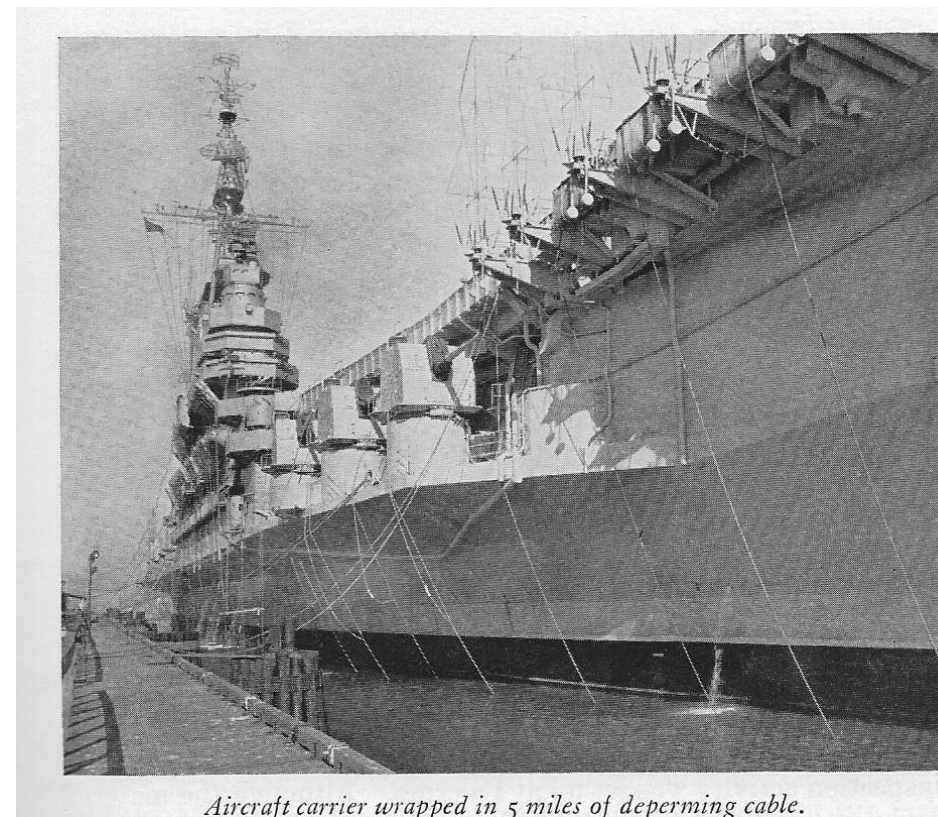
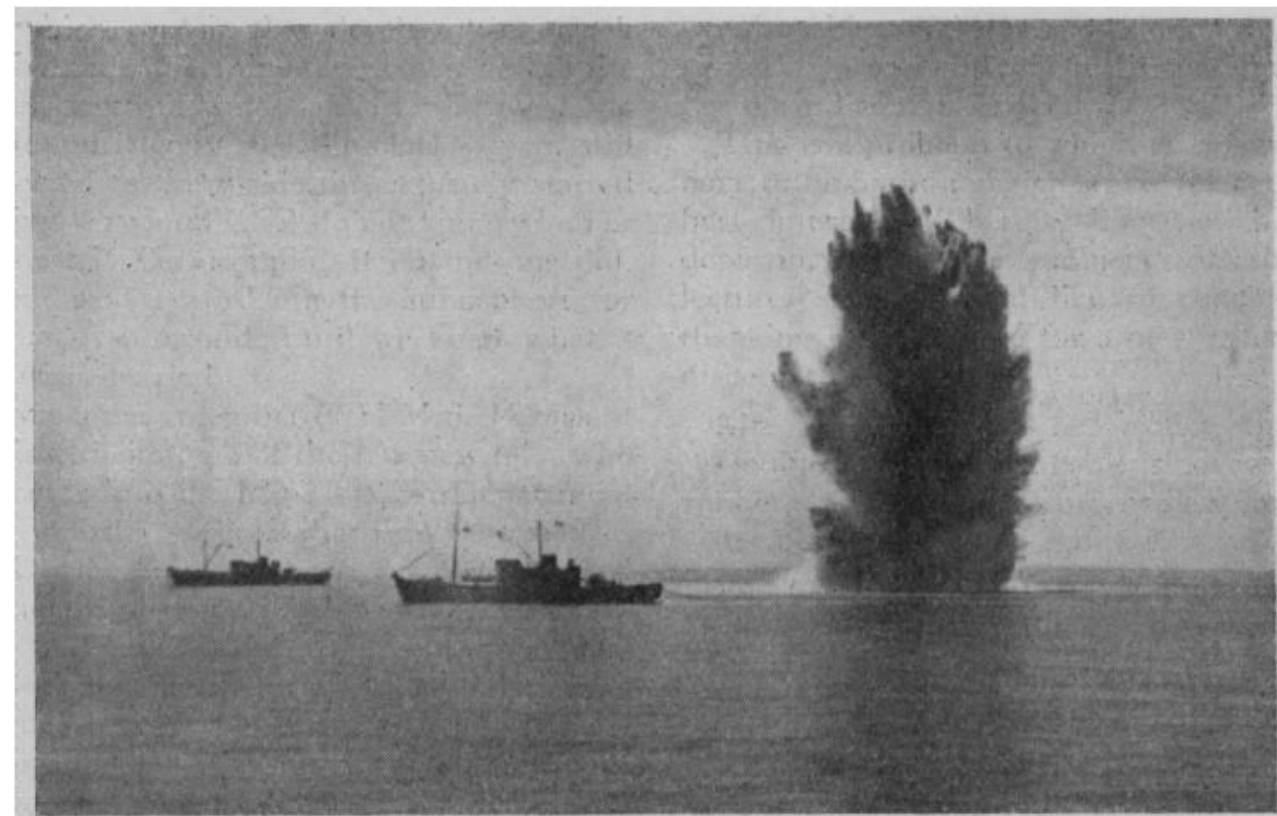
# “Néel’s paradox”

Nobel lecture on the discovery of **antiferromagnetism**



“... interesting but does not appear to have any practical applications...”

Néel come up with the defense against magnetic mines by **demagnetizing** entire ship hulls during 2<sup>nd</sup> World War

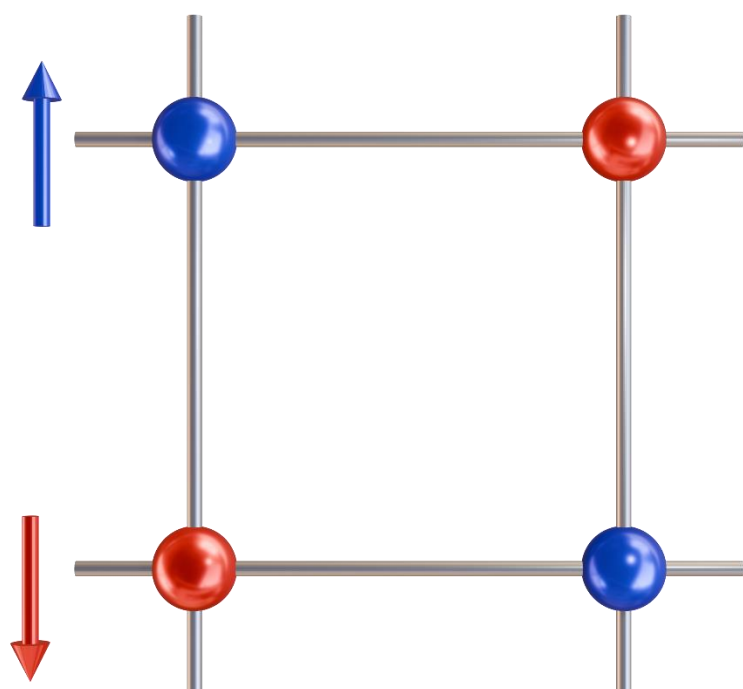


Why magnets that microscopically, precisely, and for free “demagnetize” themselves cannot be useful?

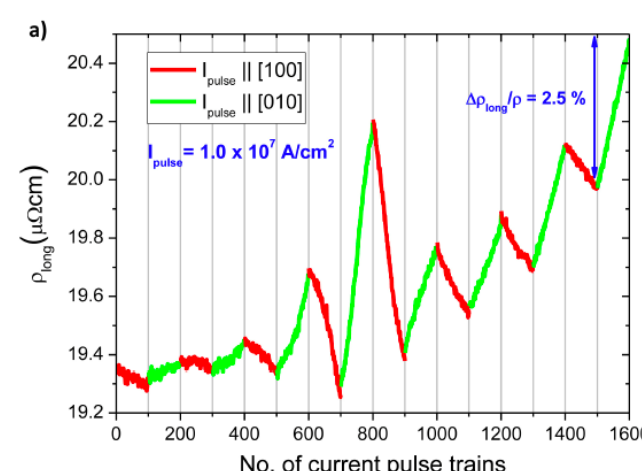
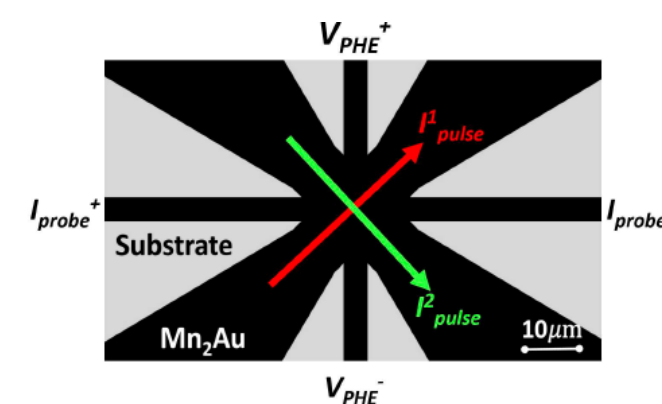
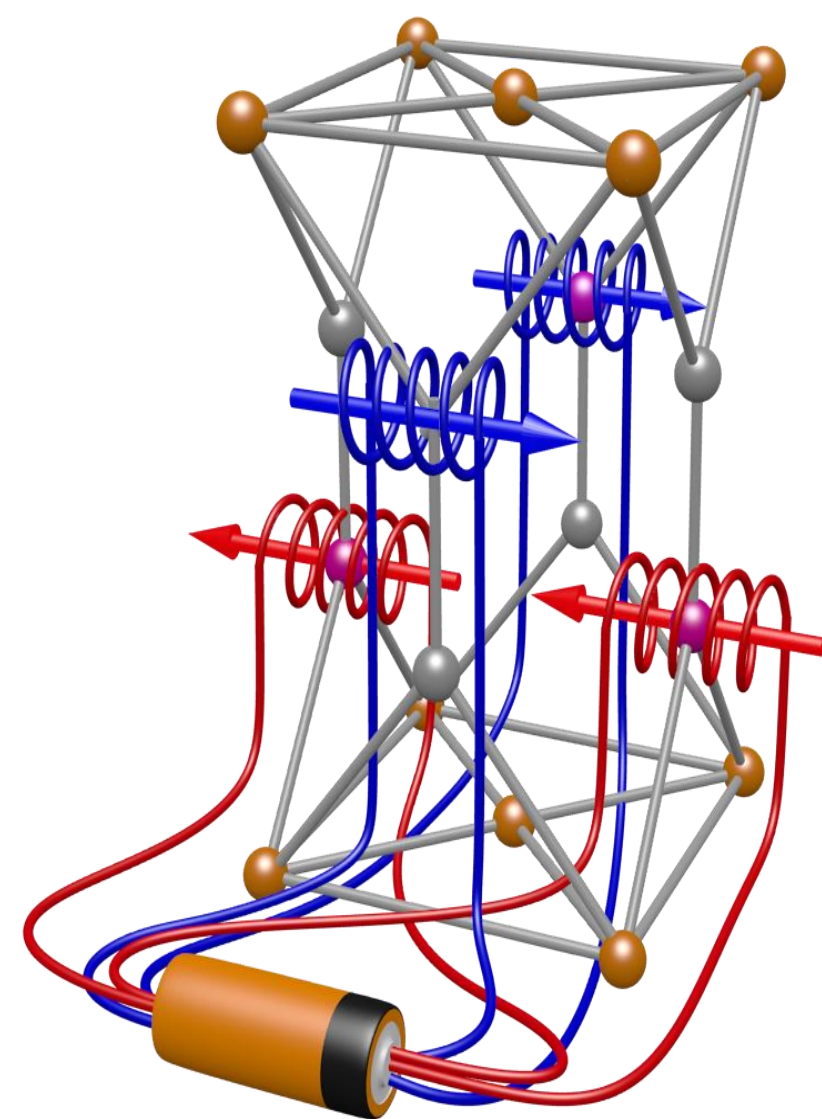
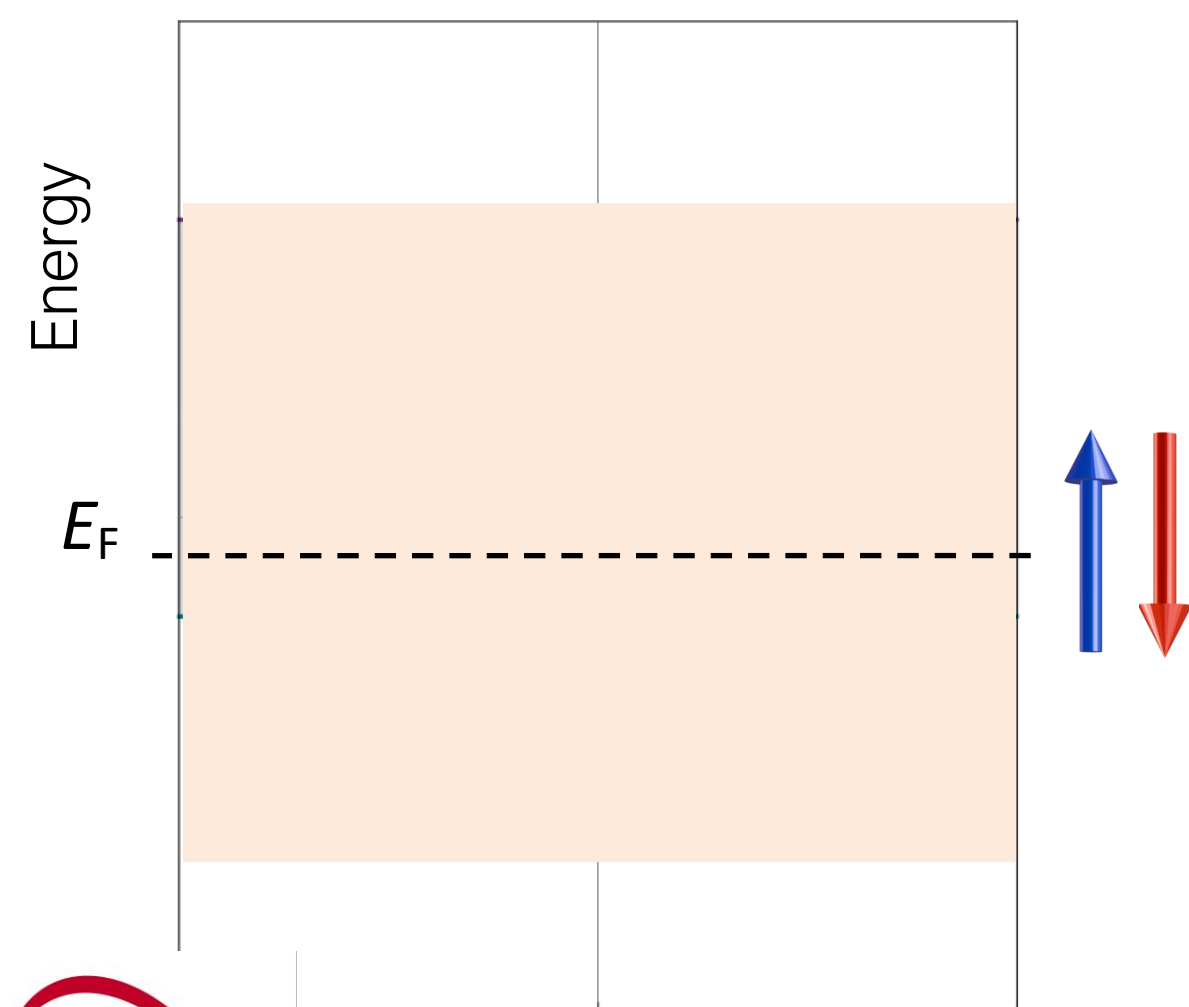


## Antiferromagnetism

CuMnAs, Mn<sub>2</sub>Au



**Metallic** & spin-degenerate bands

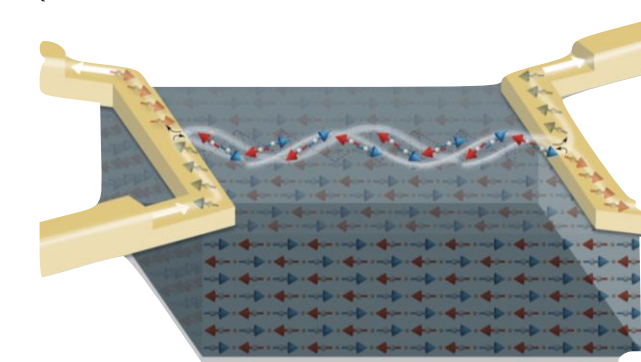


**2014** Prediction  
**2015+** Observations  
**Néel spin-orbit torque**

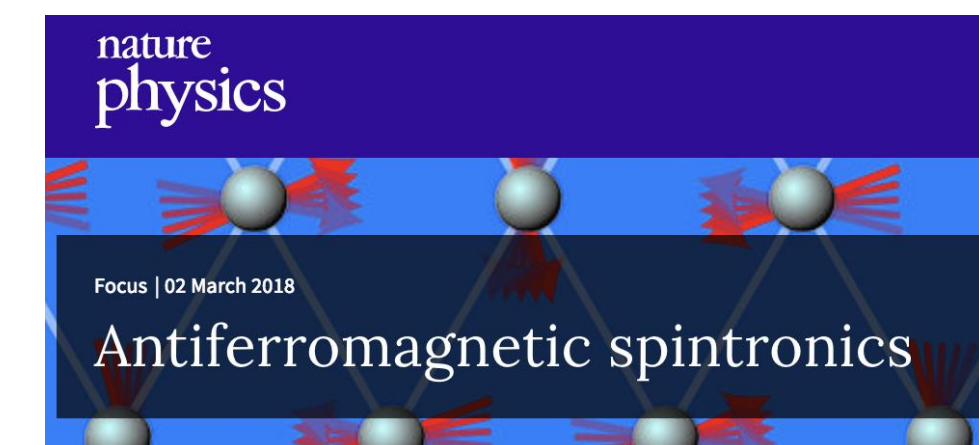
**2016** AFM Dirac fermions

**2017** Optical manipulation of AFMs via Néel SOT

**2017** Topological antiferromagnetic spintronics



**2018** Long distance spin transport in insulating AFM



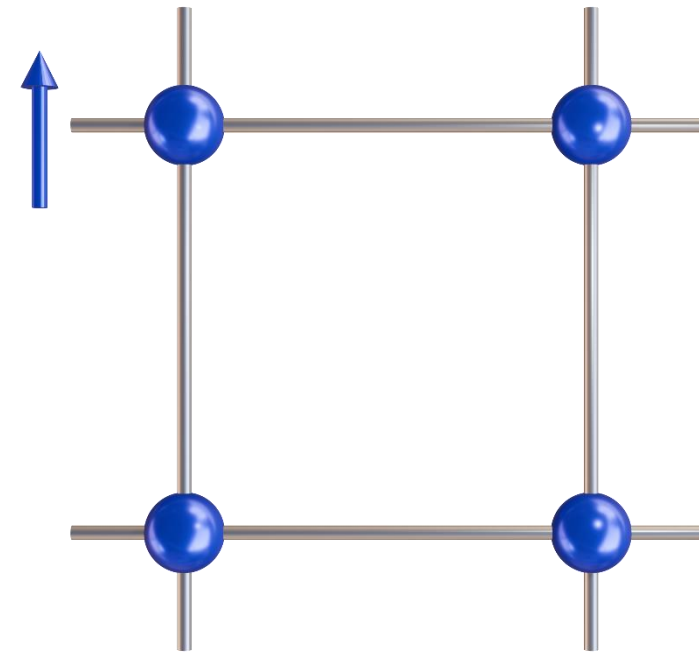
Reviews: *Nature Phys. Focus '18*, *Baltz et al. RMP '18*, *Song et al. Nanotech. '18*, *Siddiqui et al. J. Appl. Phys. '20*



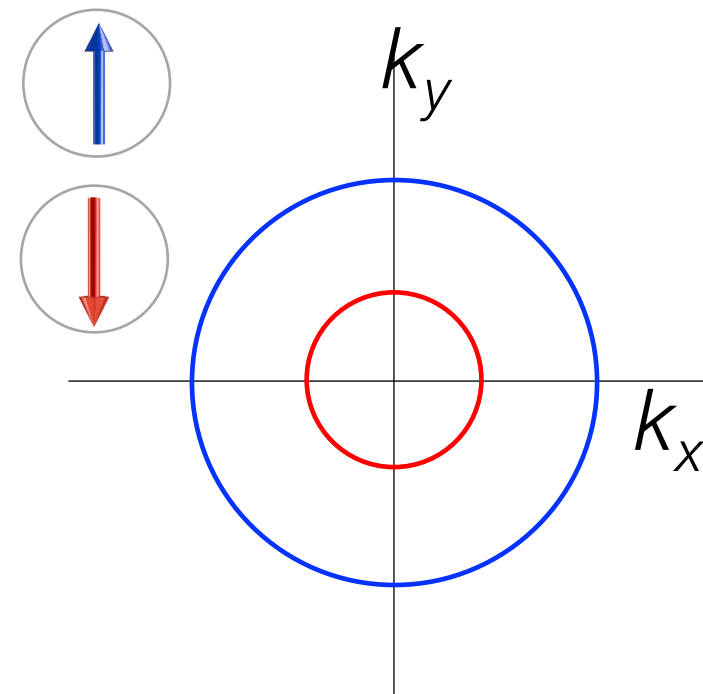
## MRAM



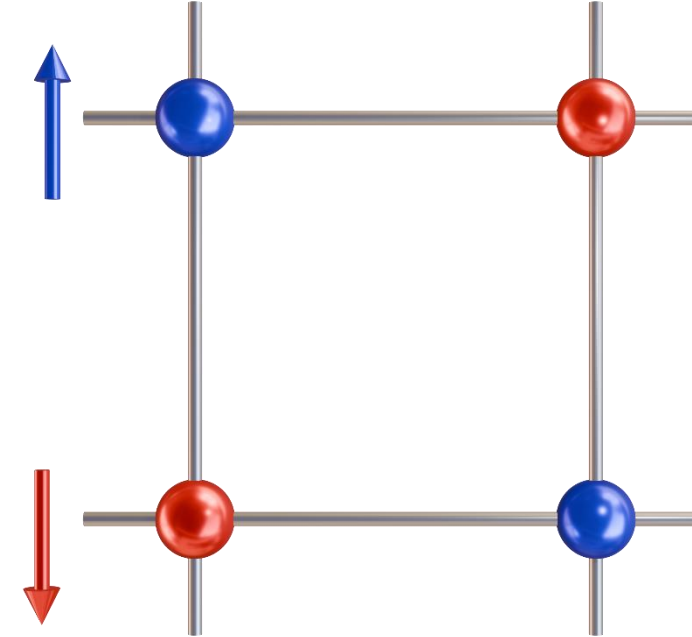
### Ferromagnetic



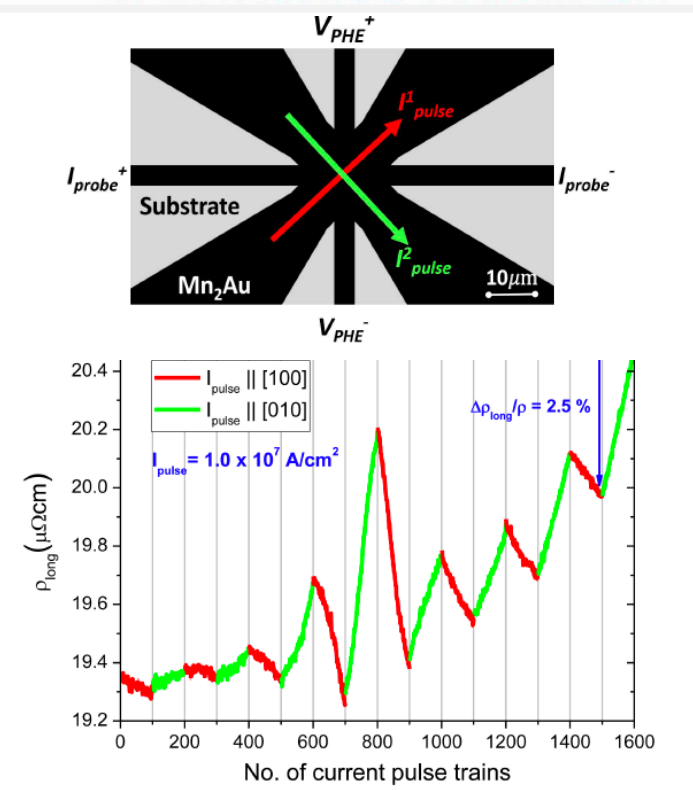
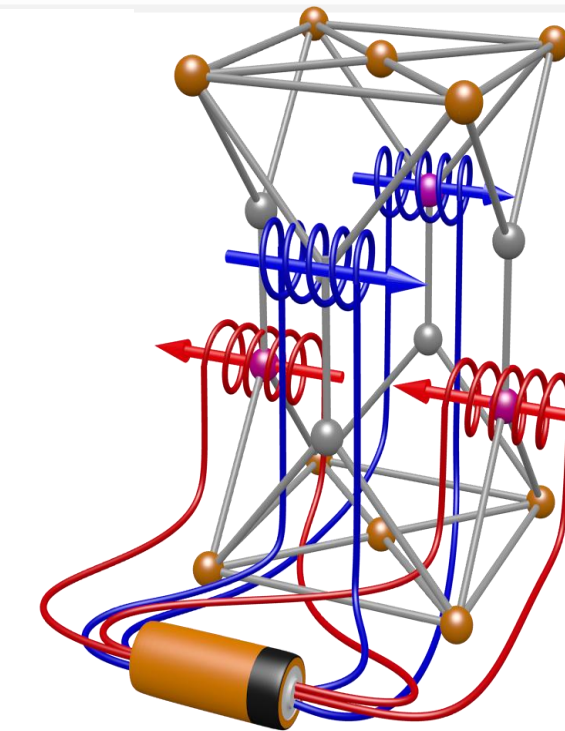
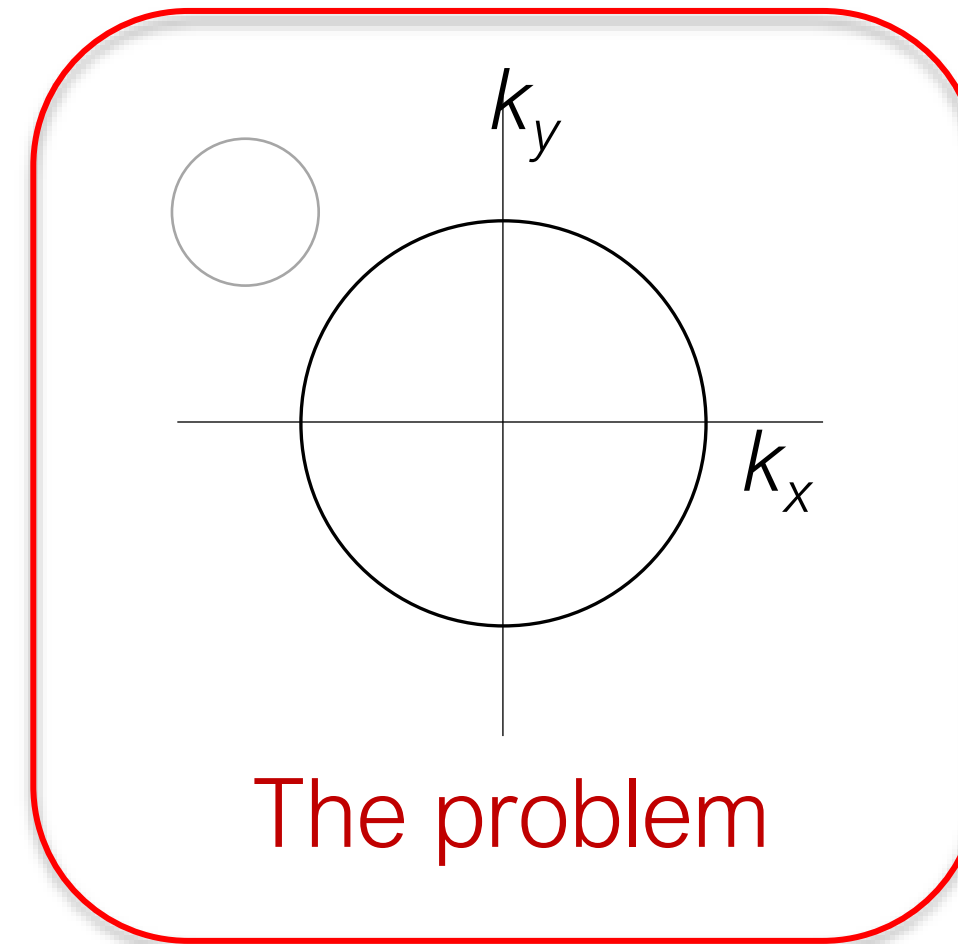
- spin order in direct-space
- net magnetization
- spin order in recip.-space



### Antiferromagnetic



- spin order in direct-space
- no net magnetization
- no spin order in recip.-space



X stray field capacity limit

X GHz speed

✓ Strong non-relativistic signals

- Reading: Giant (tunneling) magnetoresistance
- Writing: Spin transfer torque

✓ no stray field capacity limit

✓ THz speed

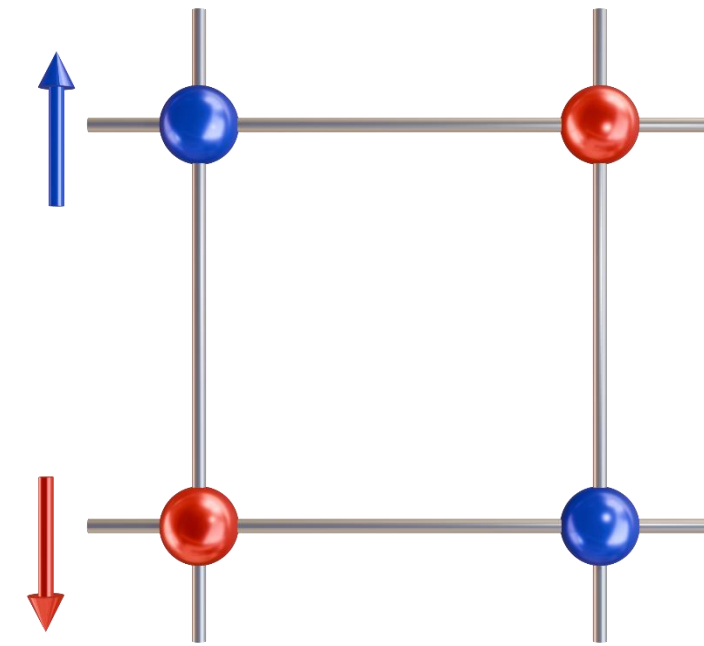
X Weak relativistic signals

Antiferromagnetic spintronics circumvents the problem exploiting spin-orbit coupling

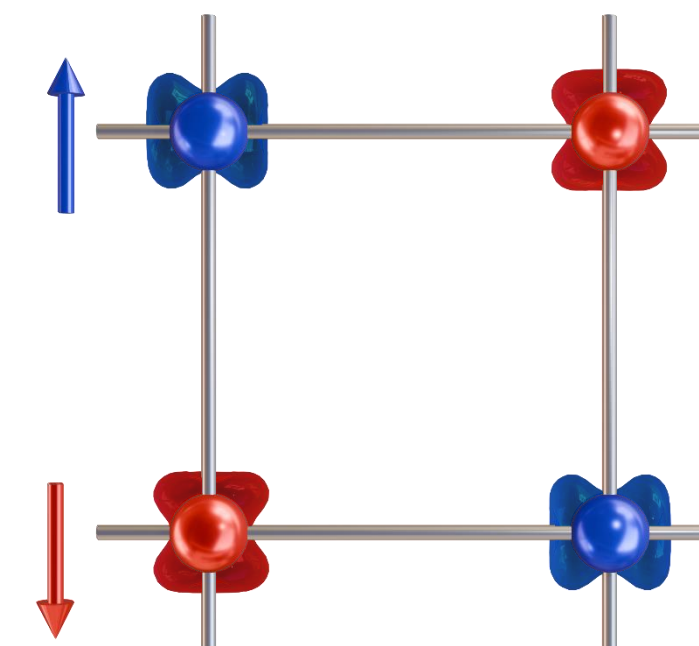
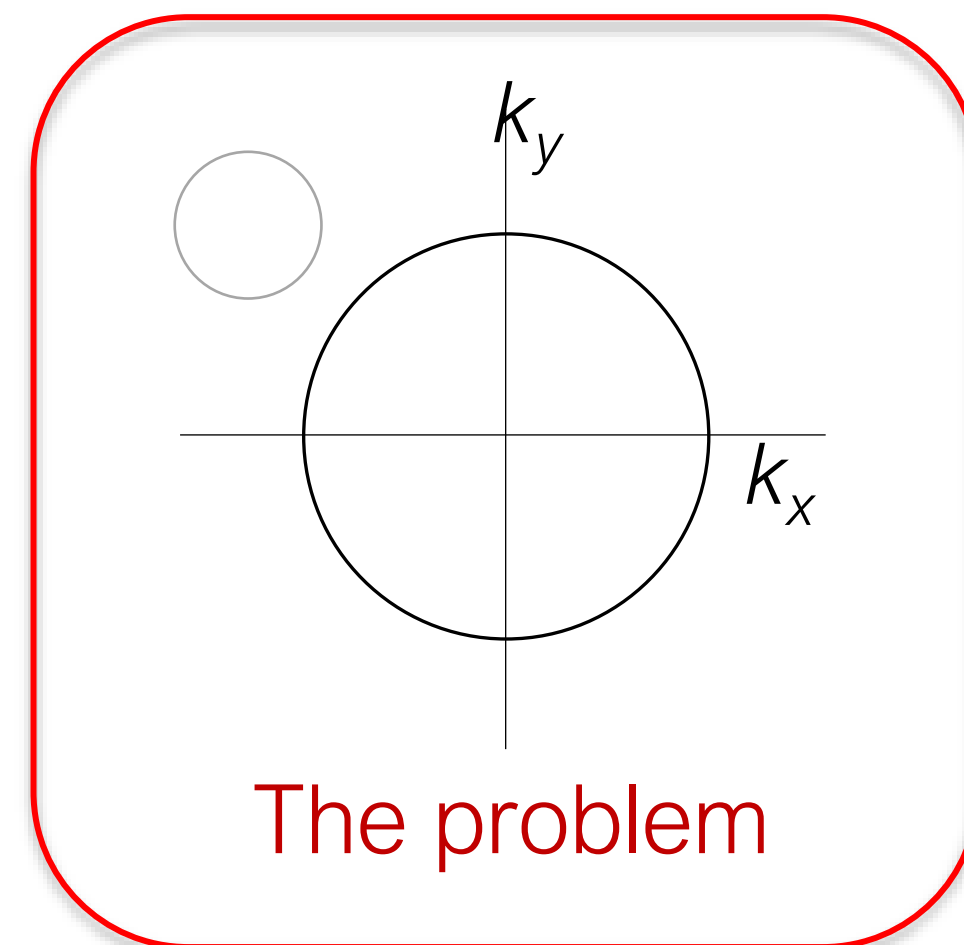


# What is the possible solution?

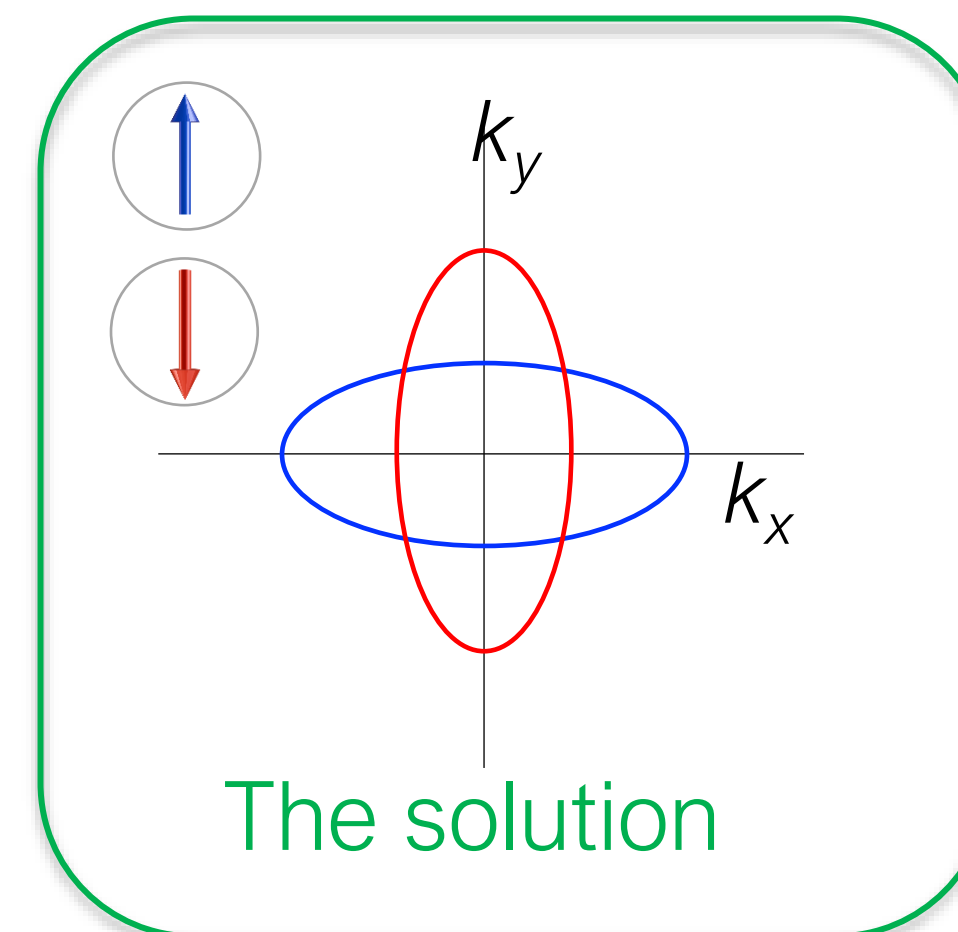
## Antiferromagnetic



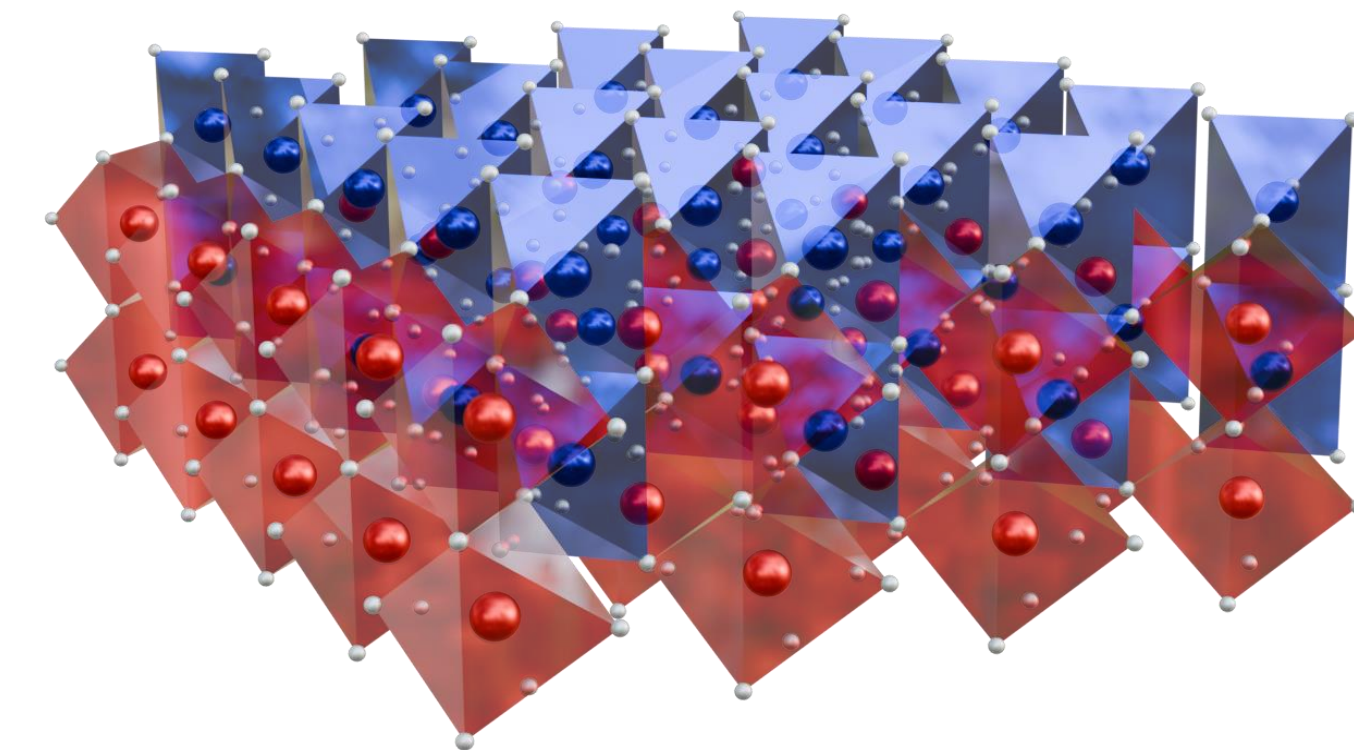
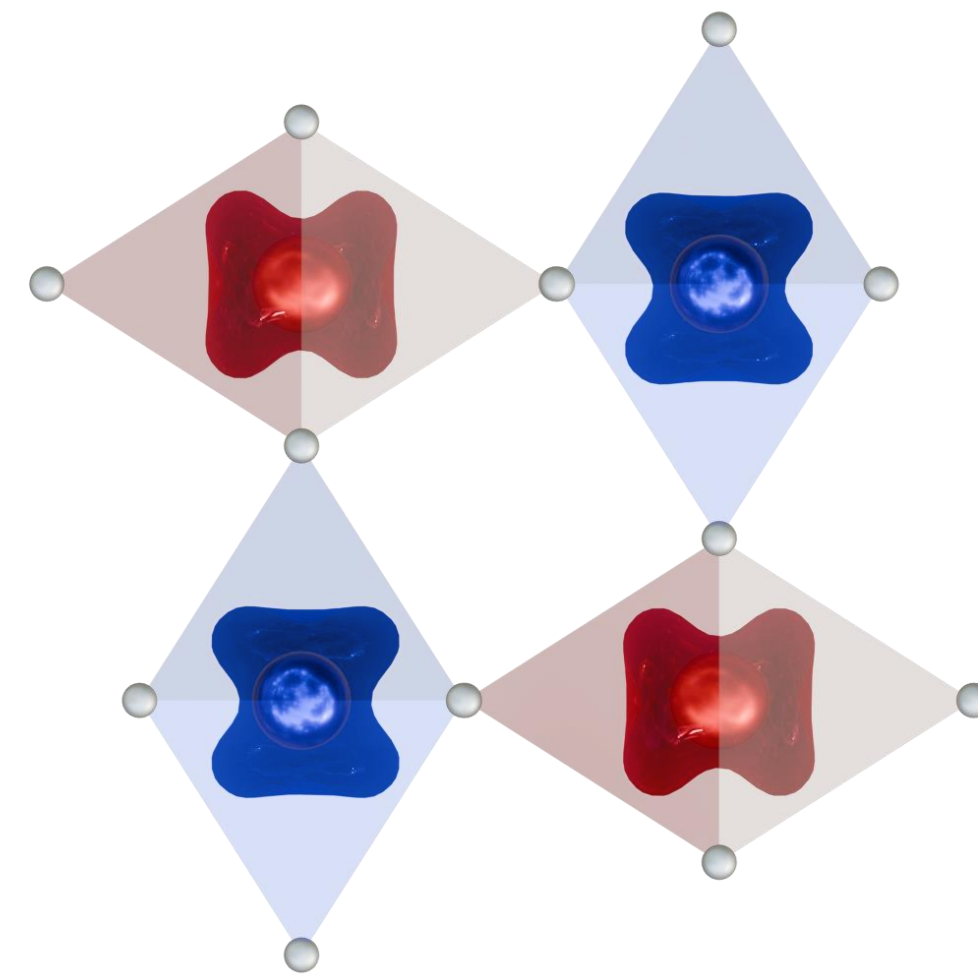
- spin order in direct-space
- no net magnetization
- no spin order in recip.-space



- spin order in direct-space
- no net magnetization
- spin order in recip.-space (fully compensated)





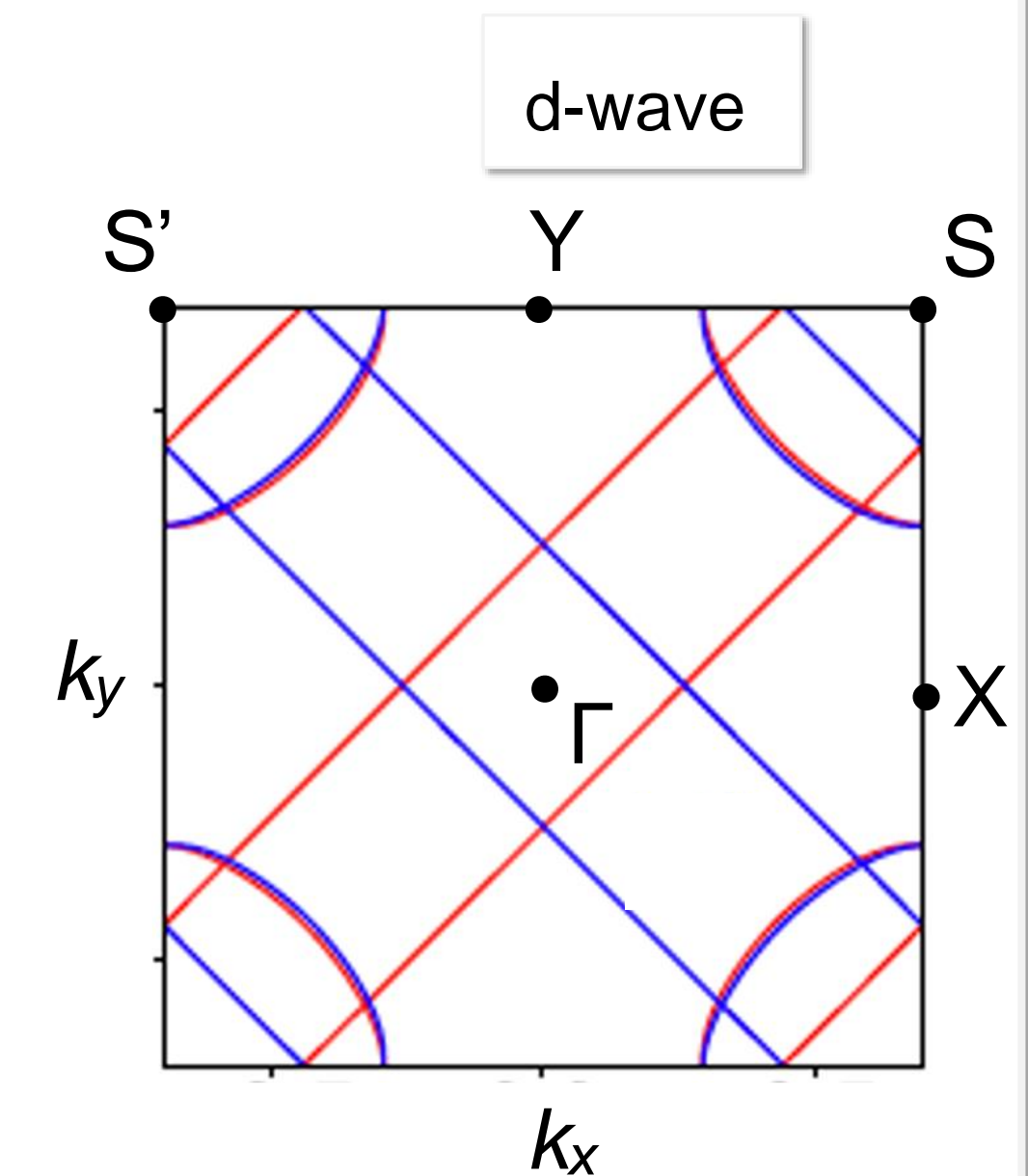
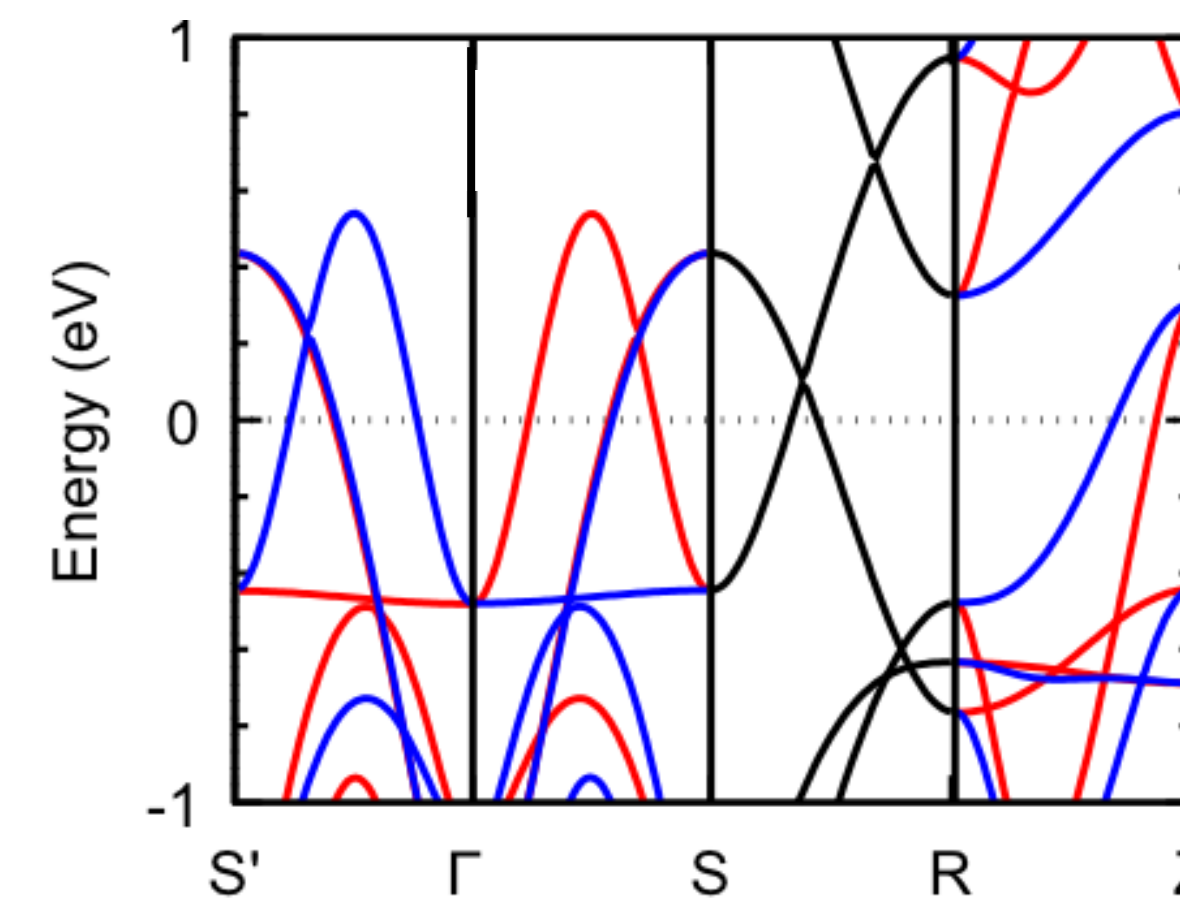


$\text{RuO}_2$

**Science Advances** 6, eaaz8809 (2020)  
Šmejkal, González-Hernández, Jungwirth, Sinova

DFT in metallic room-T  $\text{RuO}_2$ :

- Non-relativistic spin-splitting on eV-scale comparable to ferromagnets
- Anomalous Hall effect comparable to ferromagnets experimentally confirmed



d-wave

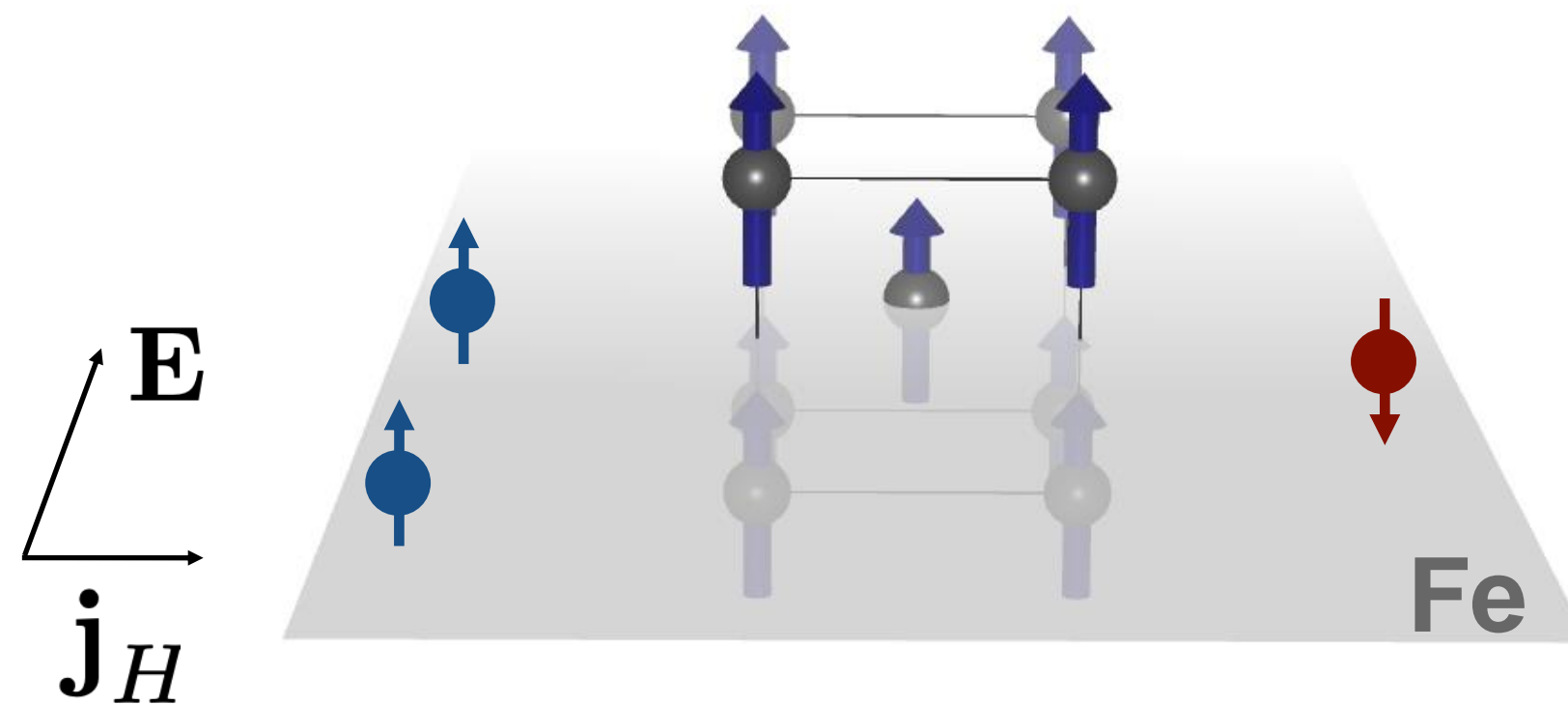
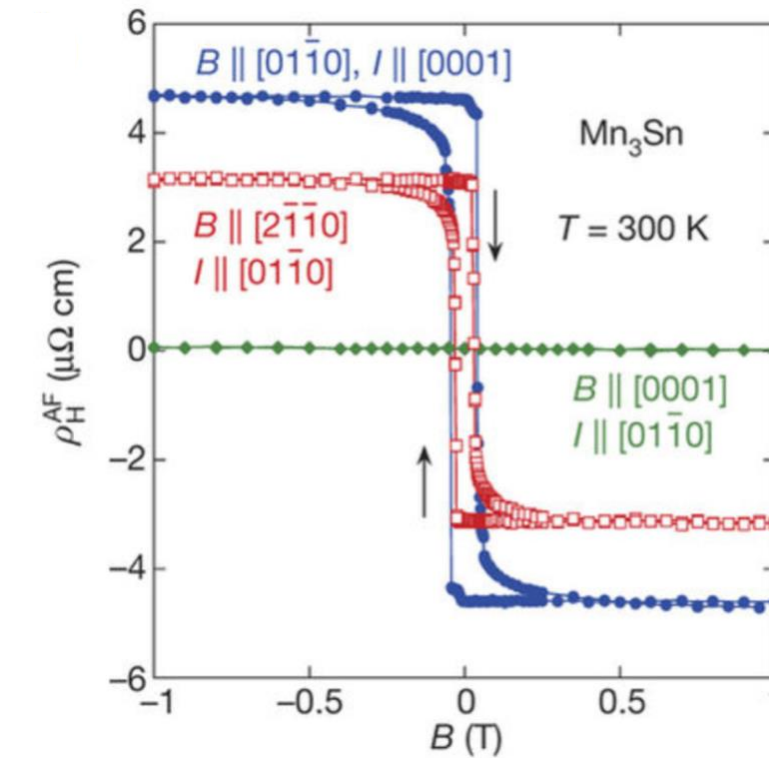


$$\mathbf{j}_{Hall} = \mathbf{h} \times \mathbf{E} \quad \text{Odd in time axial vector (Onsager relations)}$$

Hall vector  $\mathbf{h} = (\sigma_{zy}, \sigma_{xz}, \sigma_{yx})$

For  $\mathbf{M}$  along high symmetry axis  
 $\mathbf{h}$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{M}$

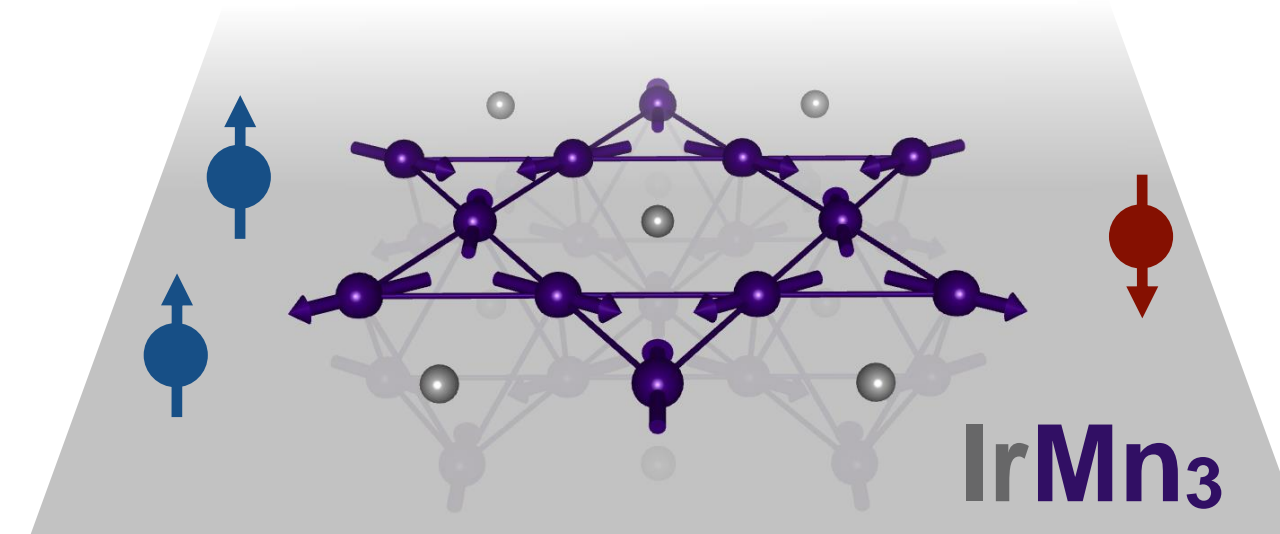
$$\mathbf{h} \sim \mathbf{j}_{Hall} \times \mathbf{E}$$



$$\rho_H = R_0 H_{\perp} + R_s M_{\perp}$$

Hall, *Phil. Mag.* (1881)

Nagaosa, JS, et al, *RMP* (2010)



$$\rho_H = R_0 H_{\perp} + R_s M_{\perp} + \rho_{AF-H}$$

$$\rho_{AF-H} \propto h_{\perp}$$

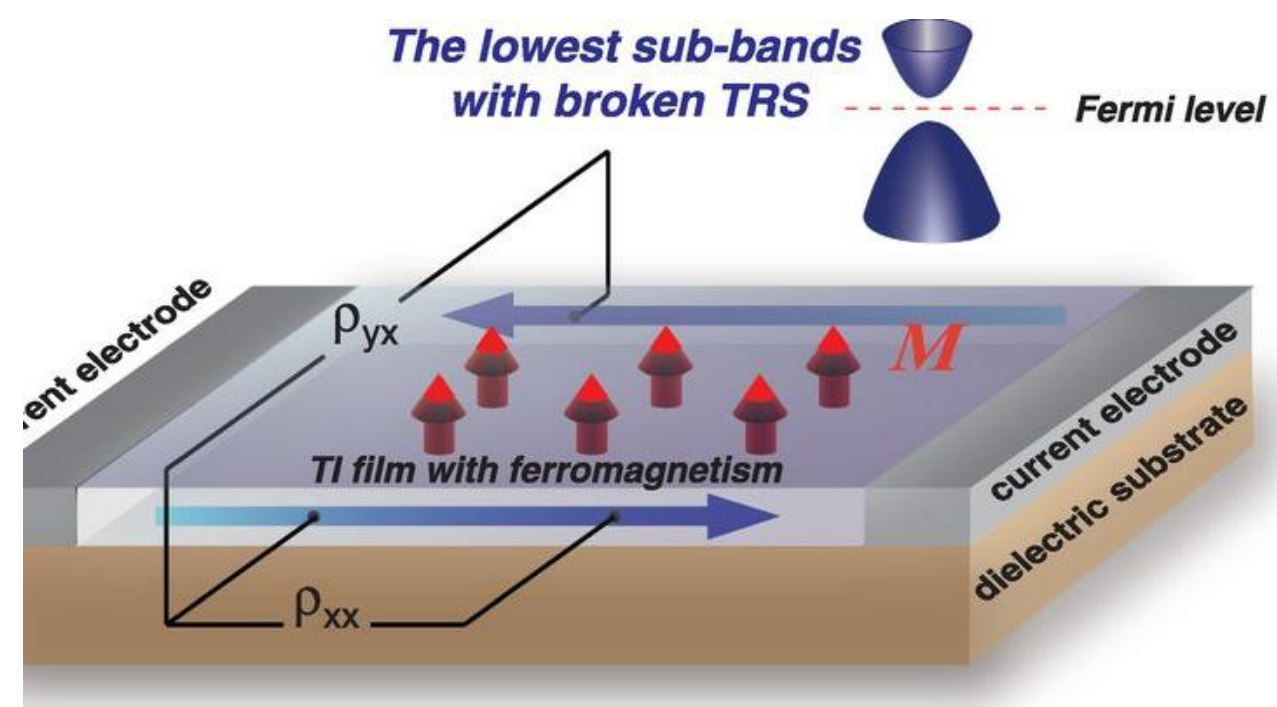
Hua Chen et al., *PRL* (2014)

Nakatsuji et al., *Nature* (2015)

Nayak et al., *Sci. Adv.* (2016)



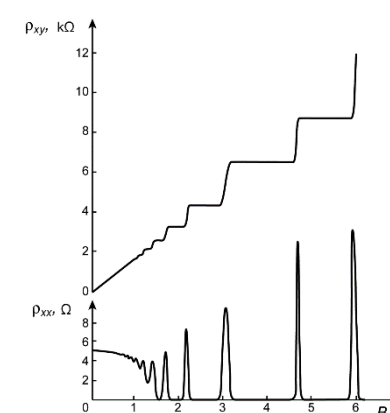
# Genealogy of Hall effects



**2013** Quantum anomalous Hall in topological insulators

**1988** Haldane: quantum Hall effect **without Landau levels**

**1980 Quantum** Hall effect



**1955+** Role of spin-orbit coupled impurities

**1953/58+** Kohn-Luttinger

**Microscopically: spin-polarisation and spin-orbit coupling**

**Spontaneous Hall effect in collinear antiferromagnetism?**

**2015** Anomalous Hall effect in non collinear antiferromagnets **without magnetization**  
*Nakatsuji, Nature (2015)*

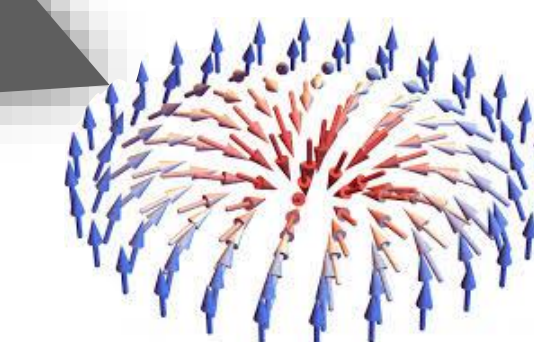
*Felser and Parkin, Sci.Adv.(2016)*

**2010 without dipolar-magnetic order**  
*Machida, Nature (2010)*

**2002** Berry curvature - **topological properties of wave functions**

*Jungwith et al. PRL (2002), Nagaosa et al., PRL (2002)*

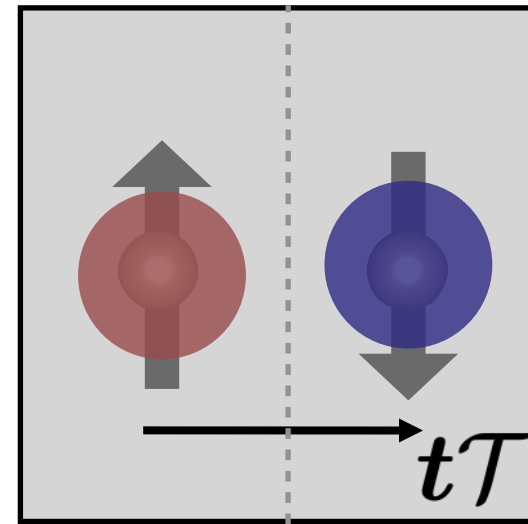
**1996** "Topological" Hall effect **without spin-orbit coupling**





Transposing translational + time

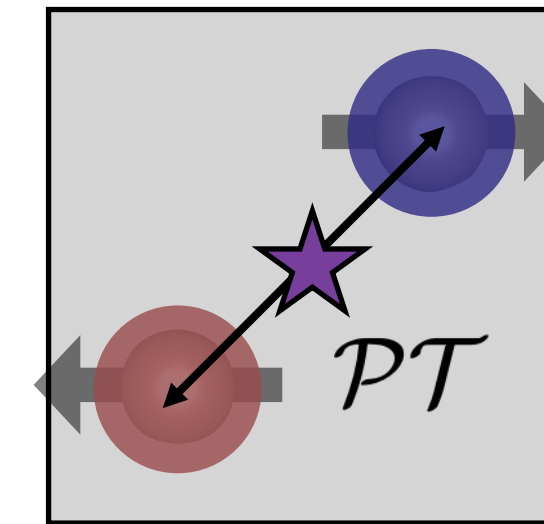
$$\vec{L} = \vec{M}_1 - \vec{M}_2$$



$$tT\vec{L} = \vec{L}$$

$$tT\vec{j}_{Hall} = -\vec{j}_{Hall} \Rightarrow \vec{j}_{Hall} = 0 \text{ no AHE}$$

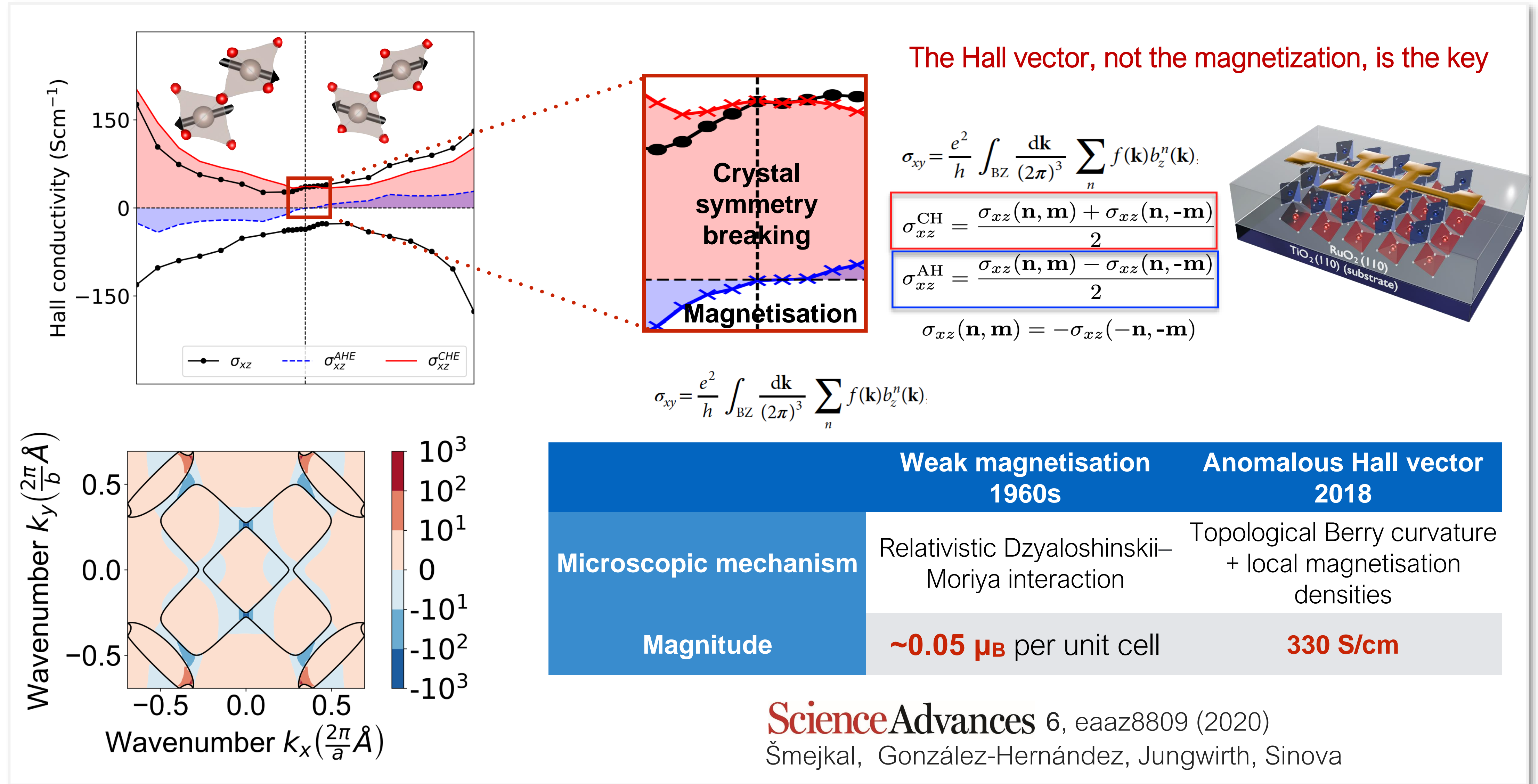
Transposing inversion + time



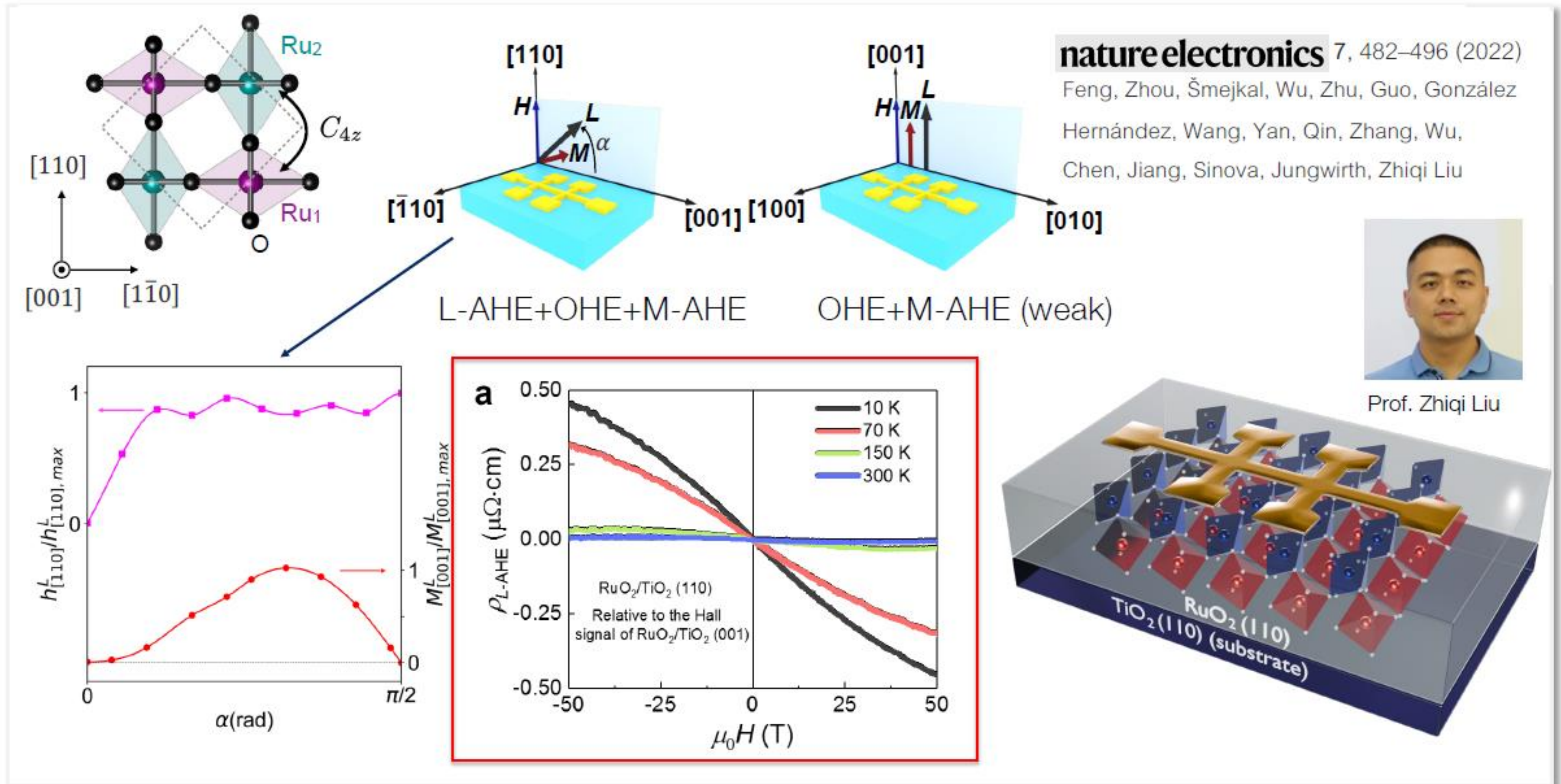
$$PT\vec{L} = \vec{L}$$

$$PT\vec{j}_{Hall} = -\vec{j}_{Hall} \Rightarrow \vec{j}_{Hall} = 0 \text{ no AHE}$$



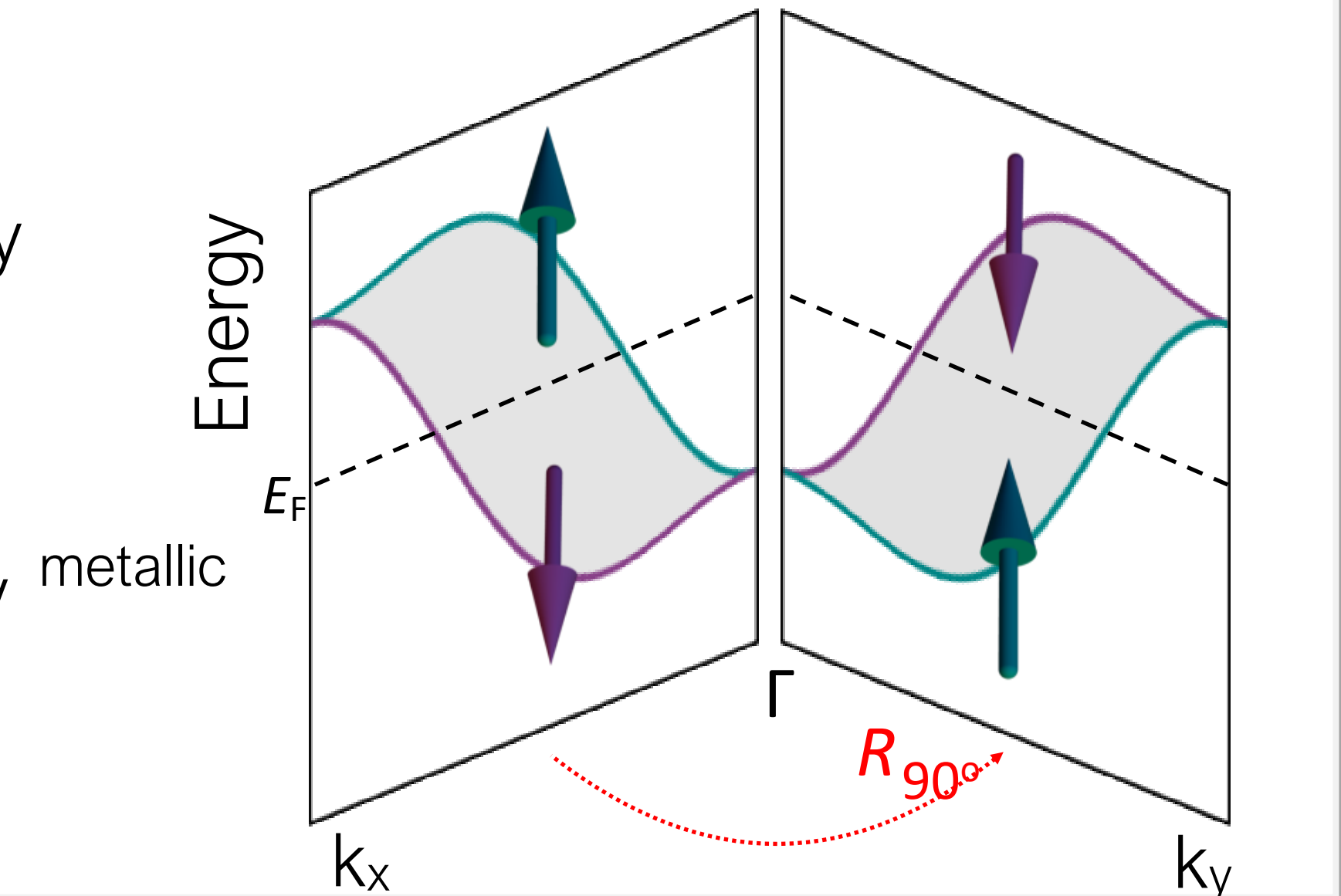
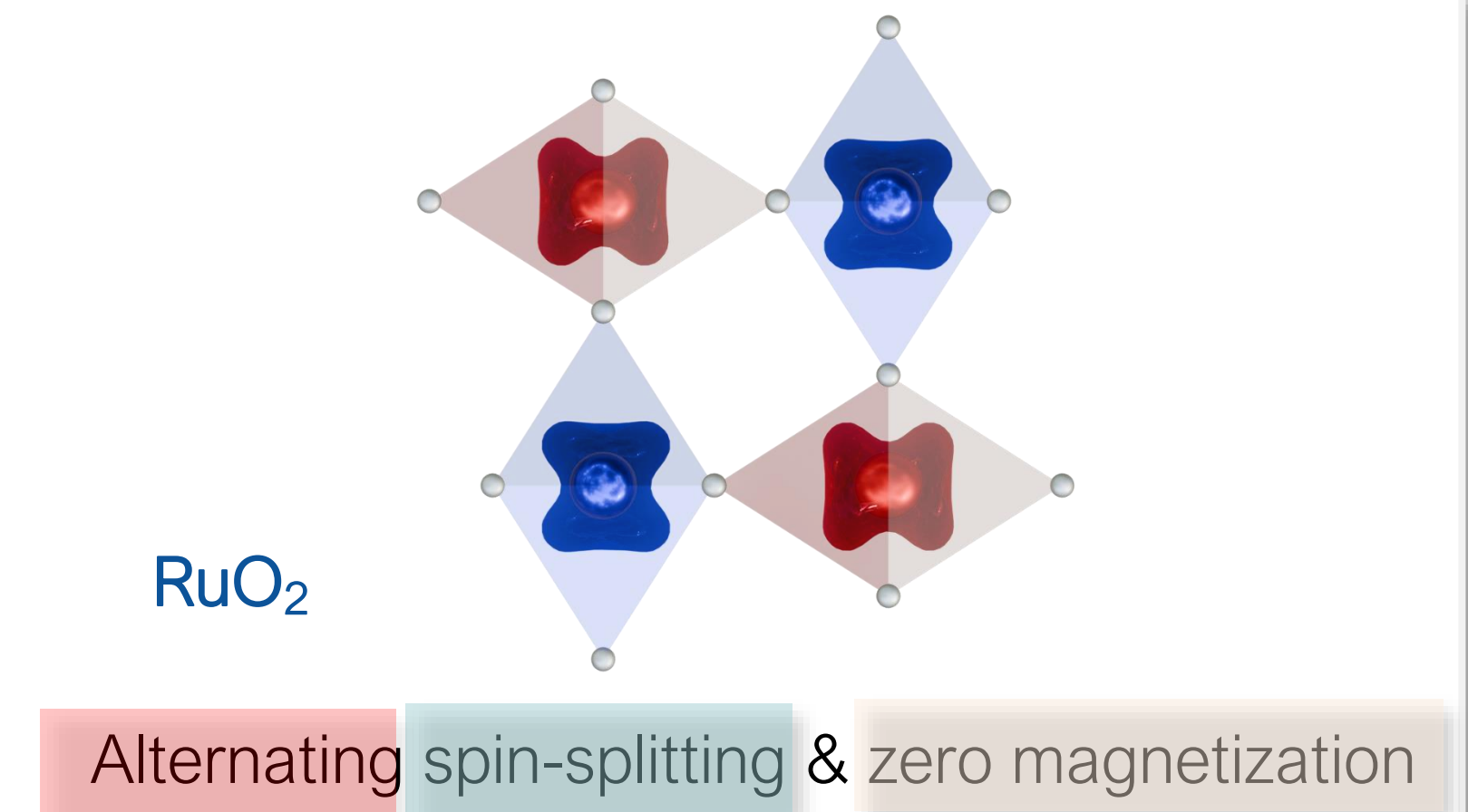








- AHE **can be turned on/off** by symmetry controlled by the reorientation of Neel vector
- Berry's phase structure is controlled by the crystal symmetry
- **Band crossings** (large Berry's phase AHE) are **not accidental**, they are **imposed by the symmetry** of alternating spin-splitting
- Large AHE conductivities that require **no magnetization**
- AHE can also be **controlled by the crystal symmetry** – not only the Neel vector
- **AHE vector (current) direction is more complex** than in ferromagnets and depends on the magnetic crystal symmetry

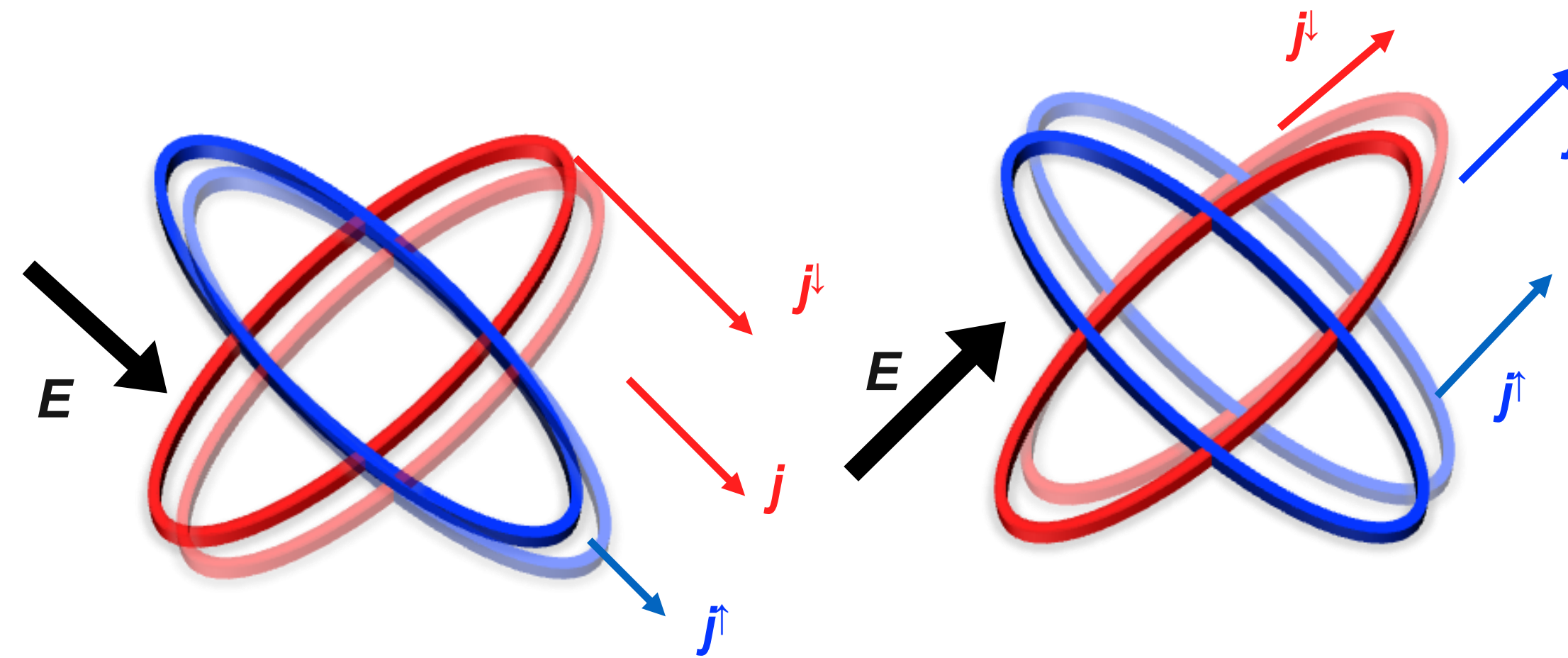




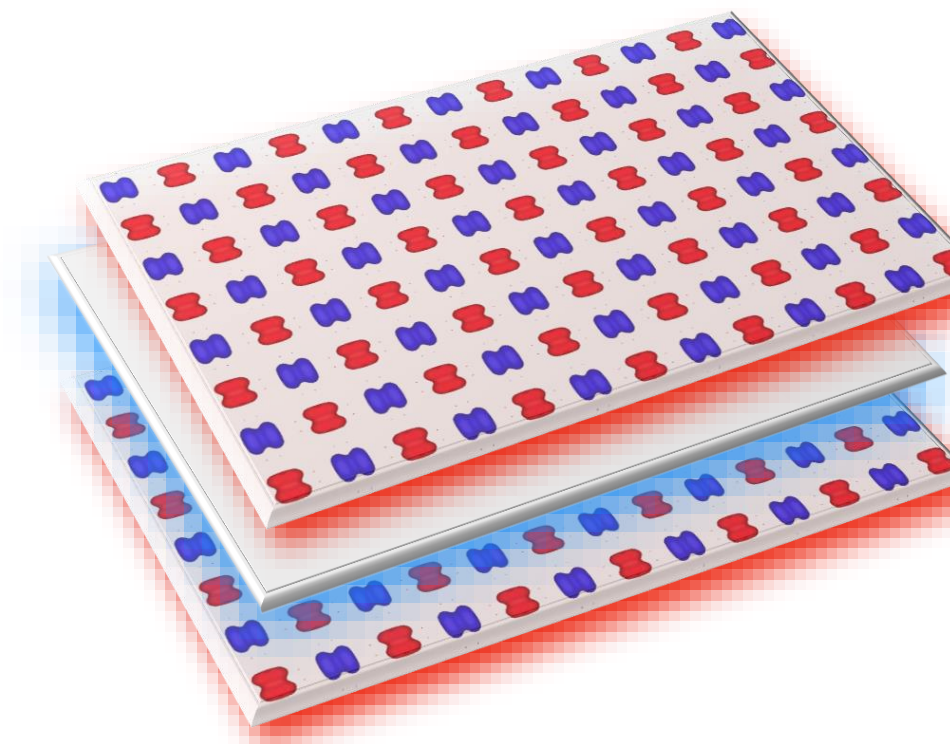
## Strongly polarized current **without SOC** in a compensated collinear magnet

PHYSICAL REVIEW X 12, 011028 (2022)

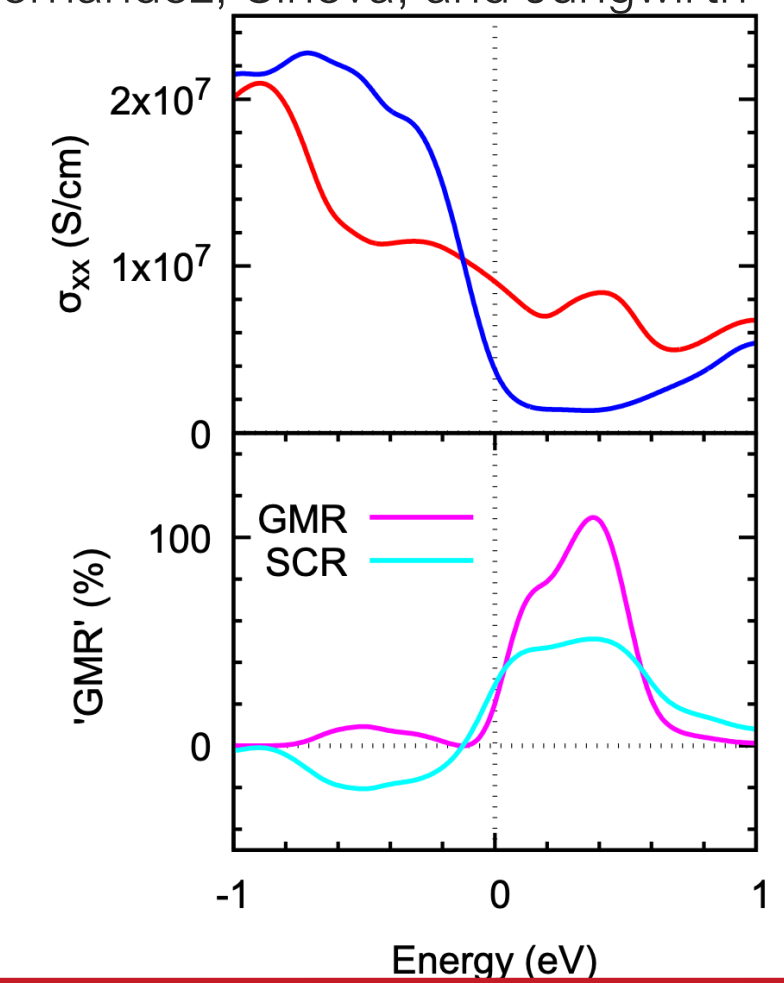
Šmejkal, Birk Hellenes, González-Hernández, Sinova, and Jungwirth



## Giant magnetoresistance



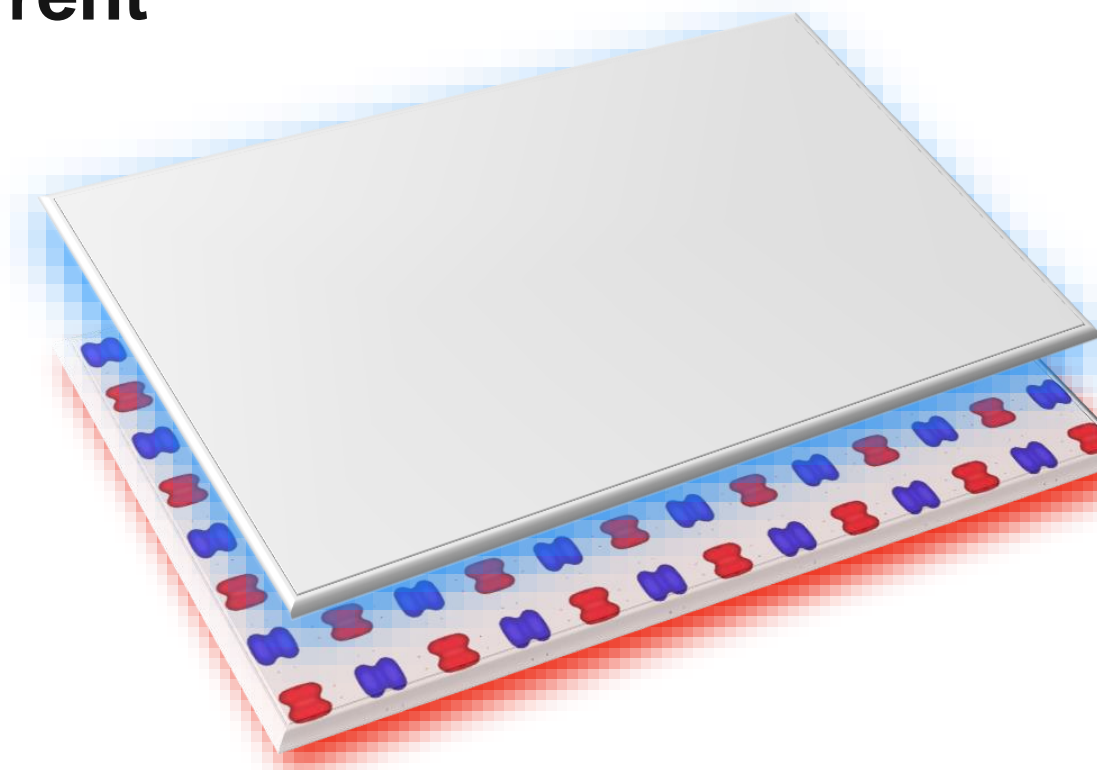
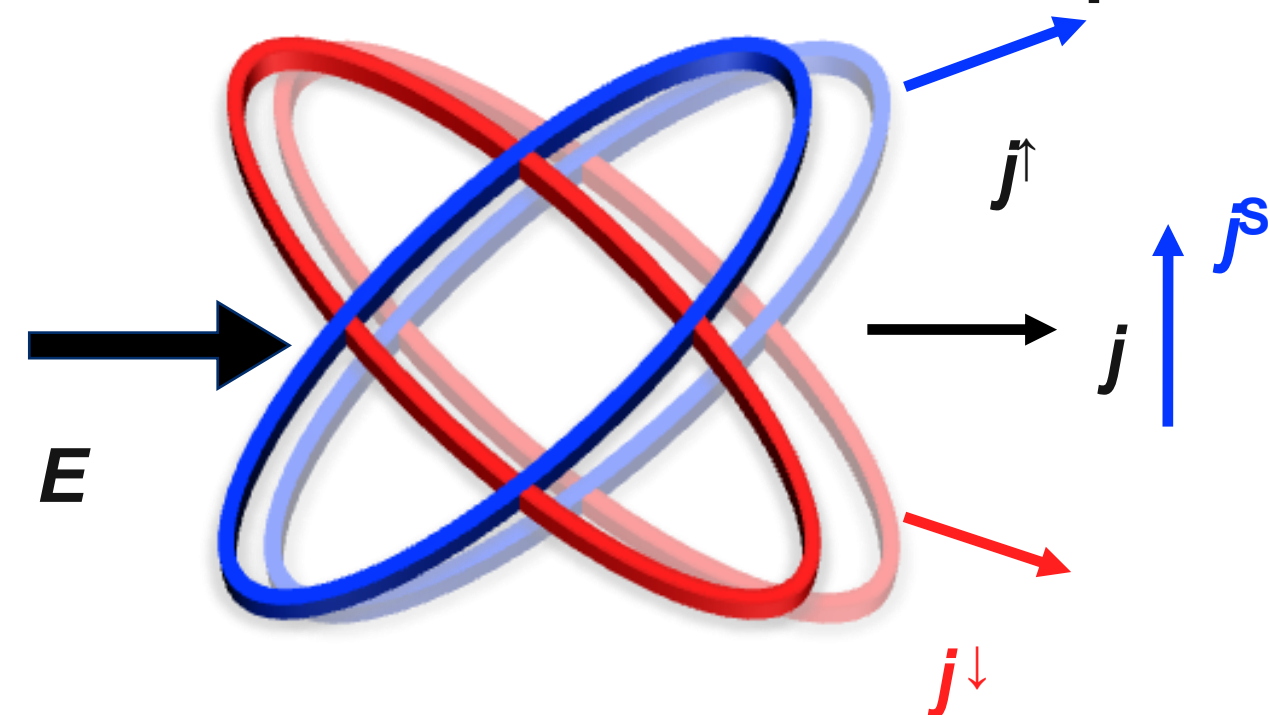
AM 2  
NM 2  
AM 1



## Nonrelativistic electrical spin splitter

### Unconventional transverse spin-current

### Spin-splitter torque



FM  
AM

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 126, 127701 (2021)

González-Hernández, Šmejkal, Výborný, Yahagi, Sinova, Jungwirth, Železný

**SCR 34 deg >> 20 000 SHE materials**

*Experimental indications: RuO<sub>2</sub>/NiFe*

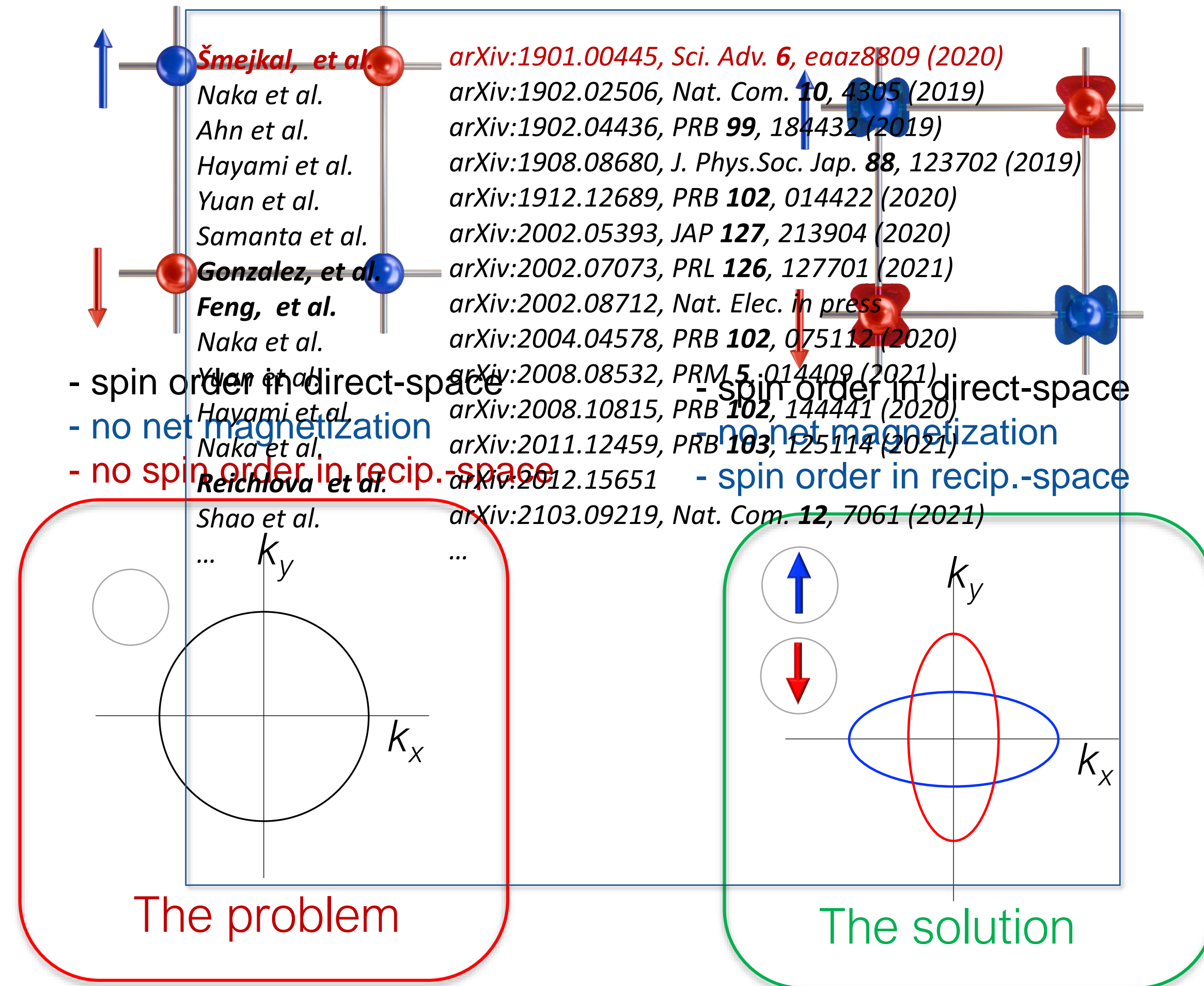
Bose, Ralph et al. arXiv: 2012.15651, Nat Elec (2022)

Bai et al. arXiv:2109.05933, PRL (2022)

Karube et al., arXiv:2111.07487, PRL (2022)

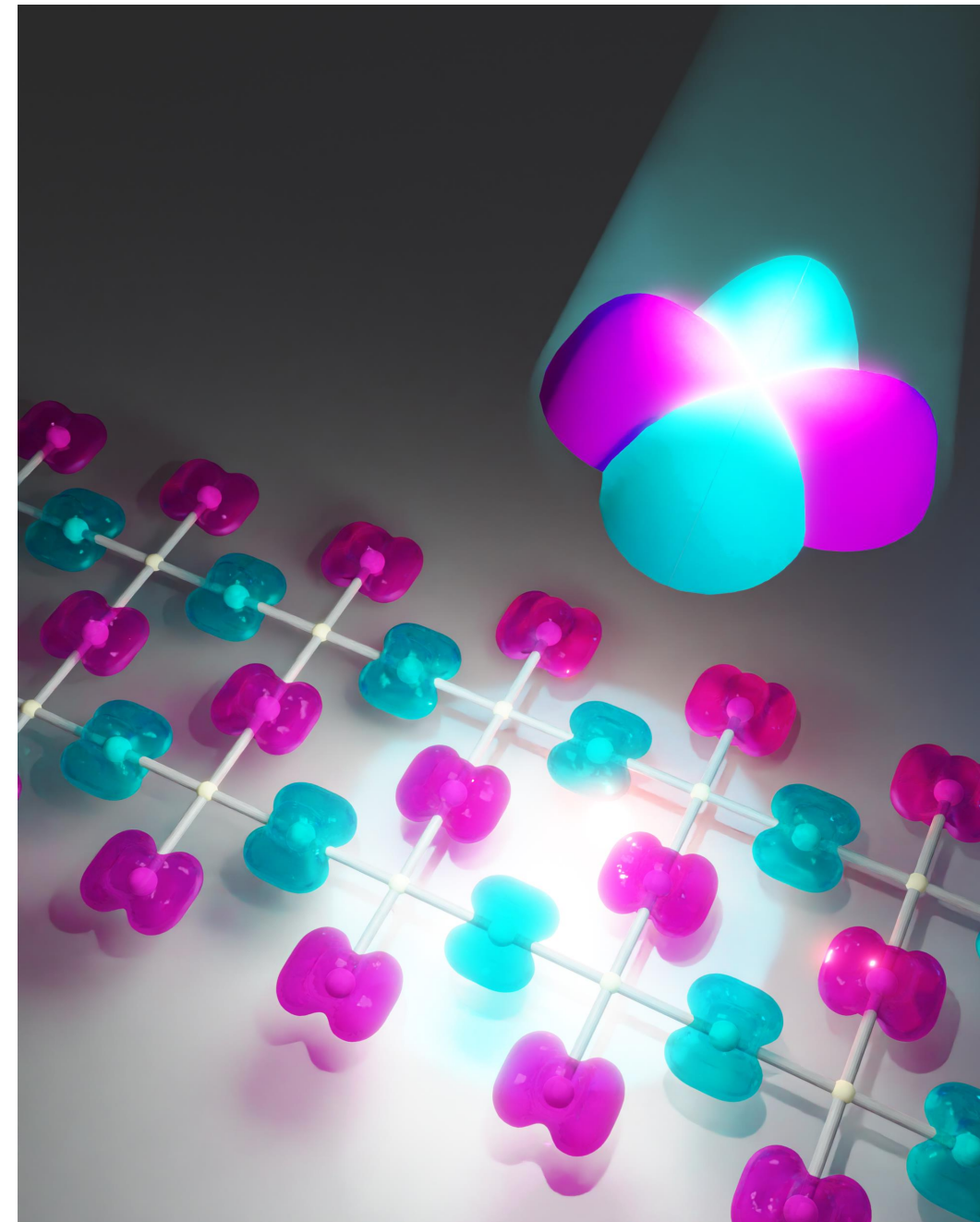


## Antiferromagnetic





## Altermagnets: 3<sup>rd</sup> distinct spin-symmetry class of collinear magnets



PHYSICAL REVIEW X 12, 031042 (2022)

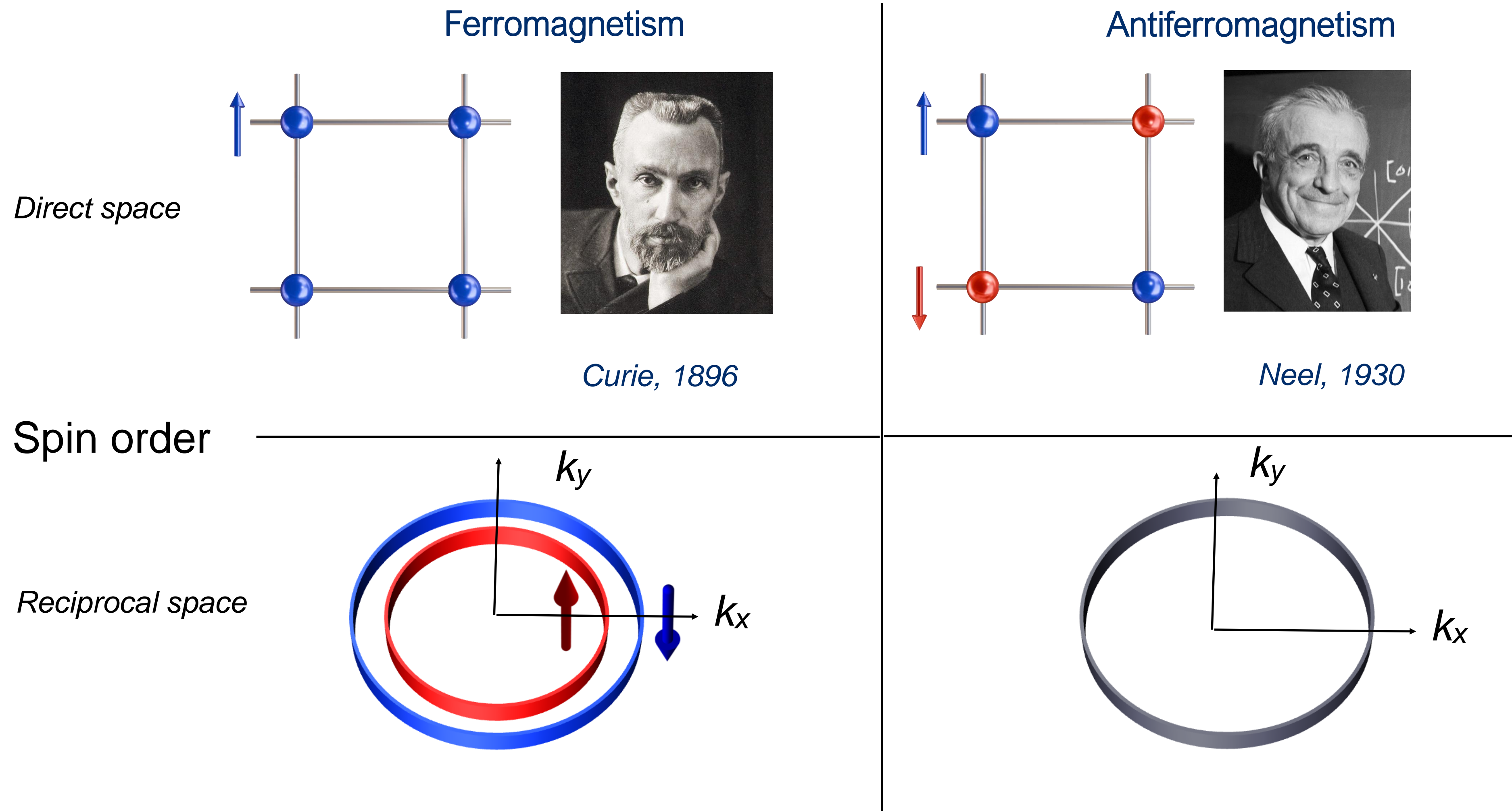
Šmejkal, Sinova, and Jungwirth

PHYSICAL REVIEW X (Perspective) 12, 040501 (2022)

Šmejkal, Sinova, and Jungwirth



# What symmetries delimit the magnetic phases?

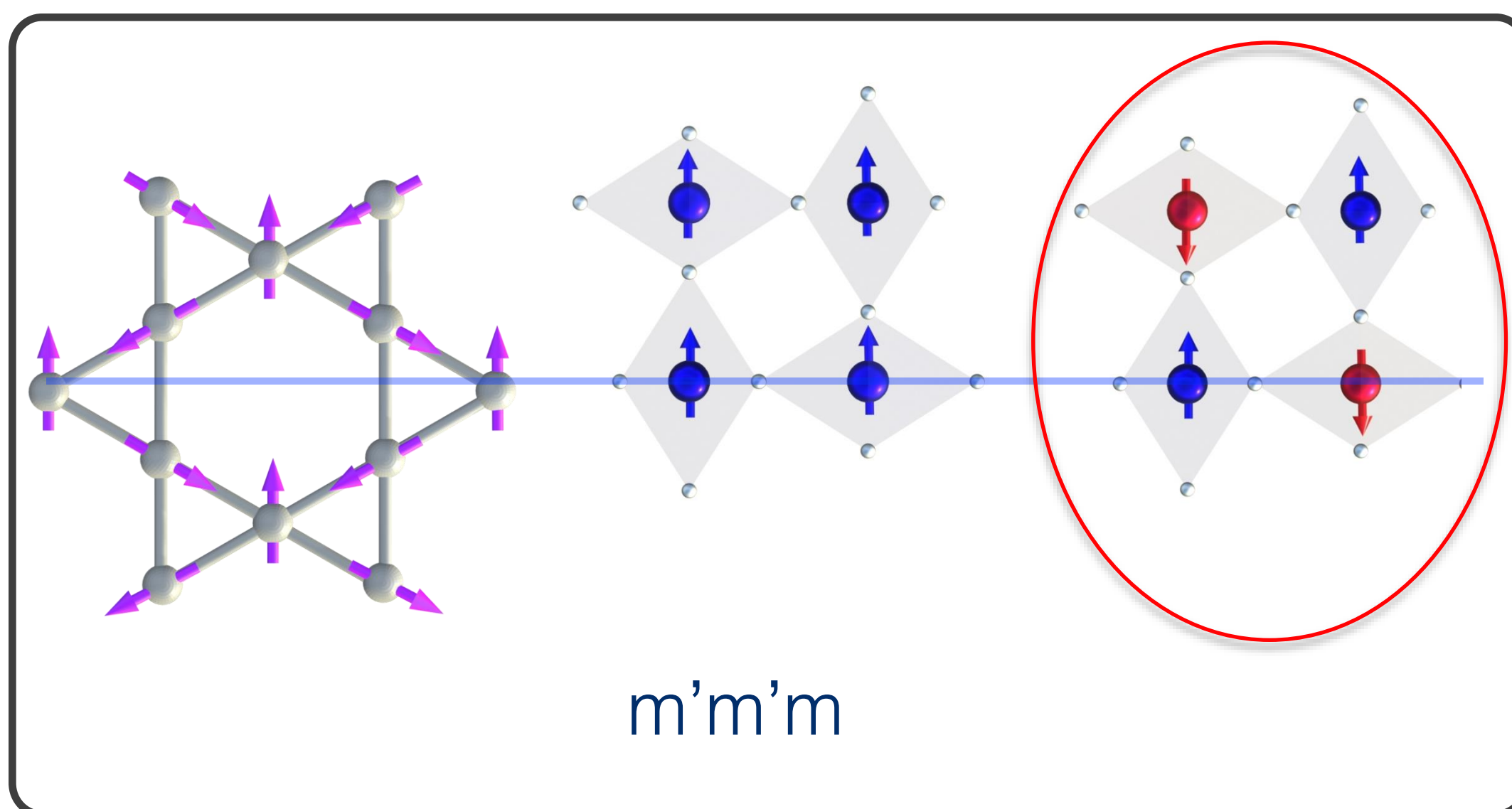
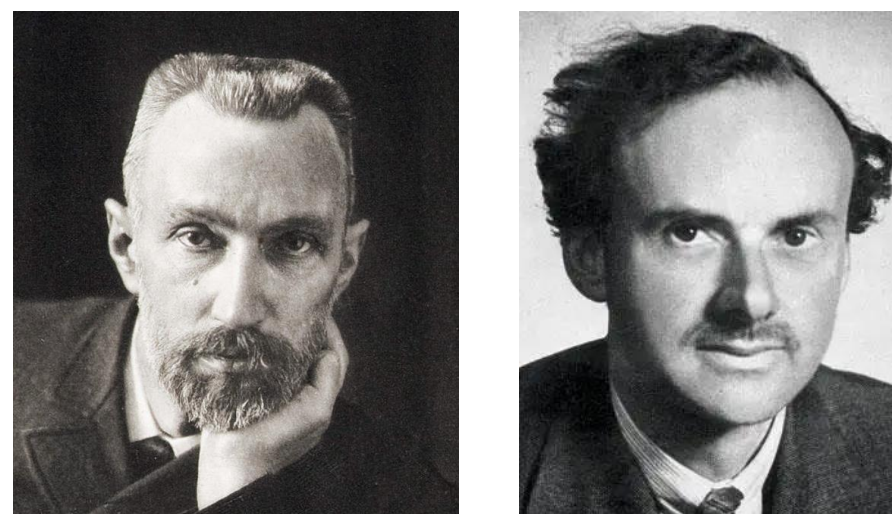




# Magnetic symmetries? (122 possibilities)

act simultaneously on spins and crystal

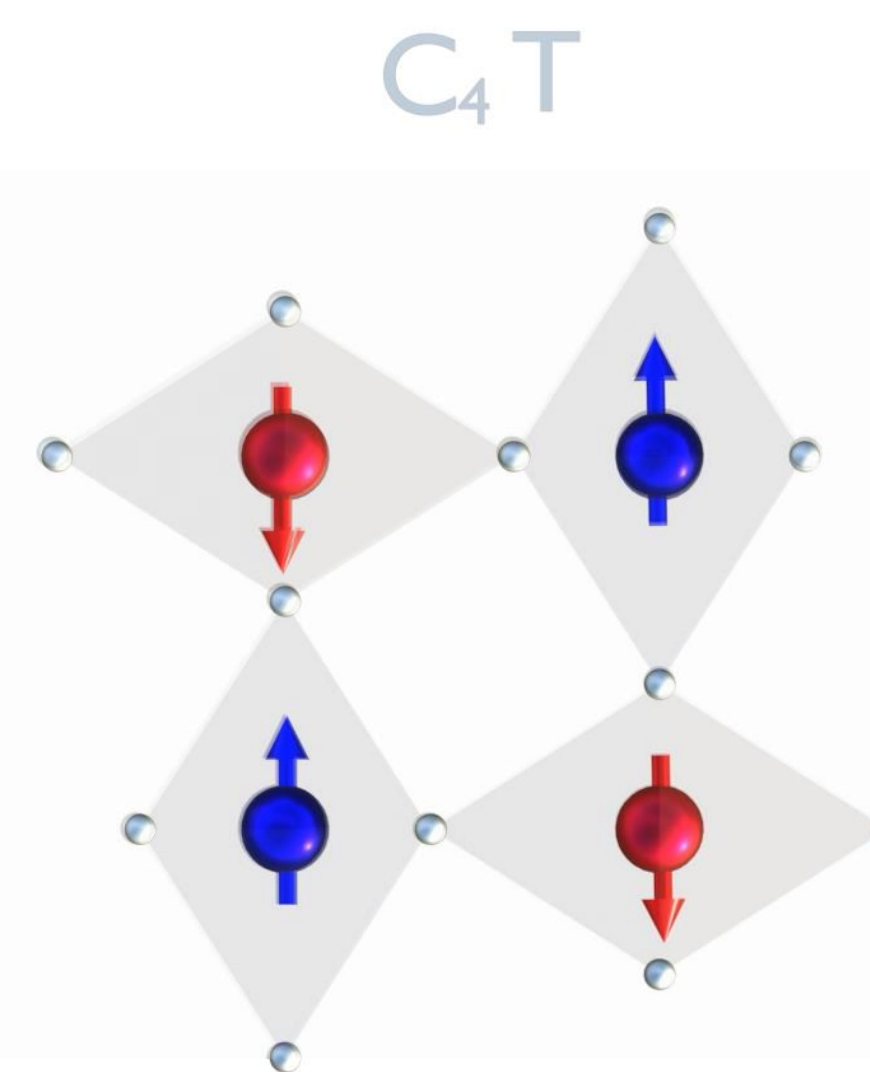
$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{rel}}$$



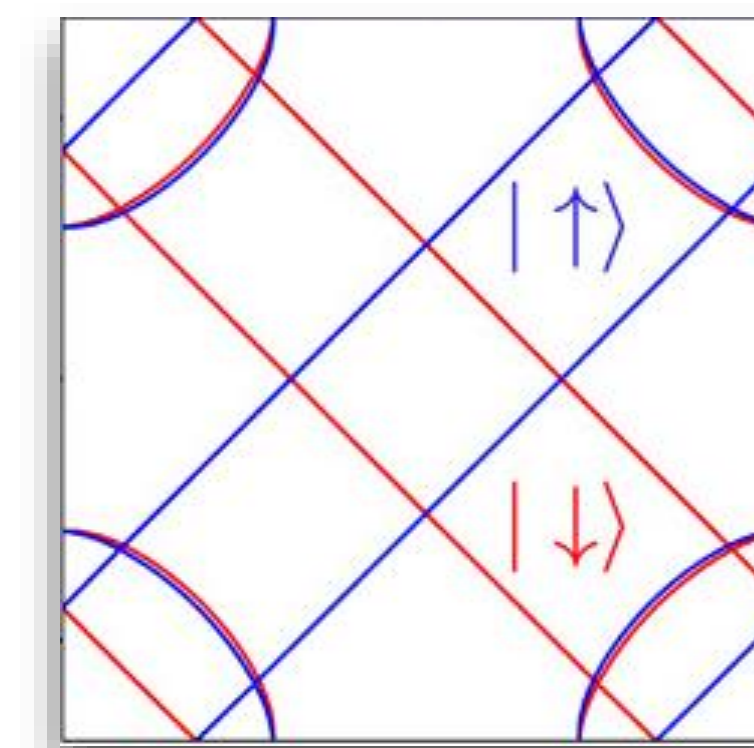
**Intertwines:** relativistic effects and exchange effects; collinear and noncollinear; ferromagnets and antiferromagnets

Unsuitable to delimit the different phases or identify exchange-driven physics (e.g. unconventional d-wave or higher even parity magnetism)

Heesch, Shubnikov, Landau, ...



Fermi surface in  $k_x$ - $k_y$  plane



$$[C_4T || C_4T]$$

Spin space

Crystal space

~~$C_4T = C_4T$~~

$m'm'm$  or  ~~$C_4T = C_4T$~~  ?



# Spin symmetries (598 possibilities)

act *separately* in spin and crystal space

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{rel}}$$

**Spin group:** spin-only x non-trivial spin group

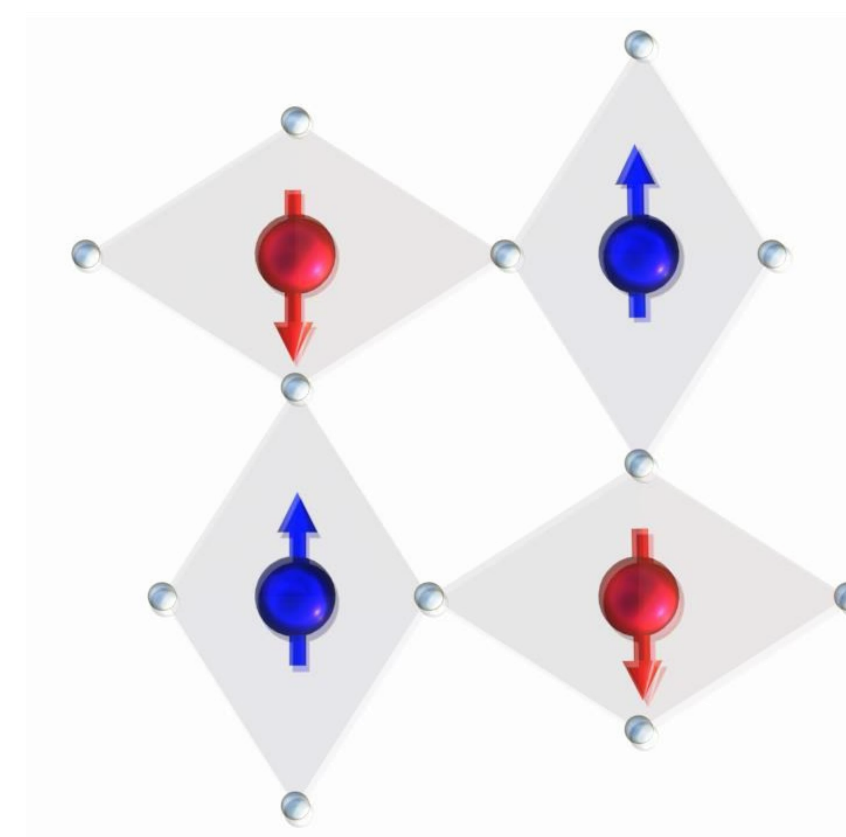
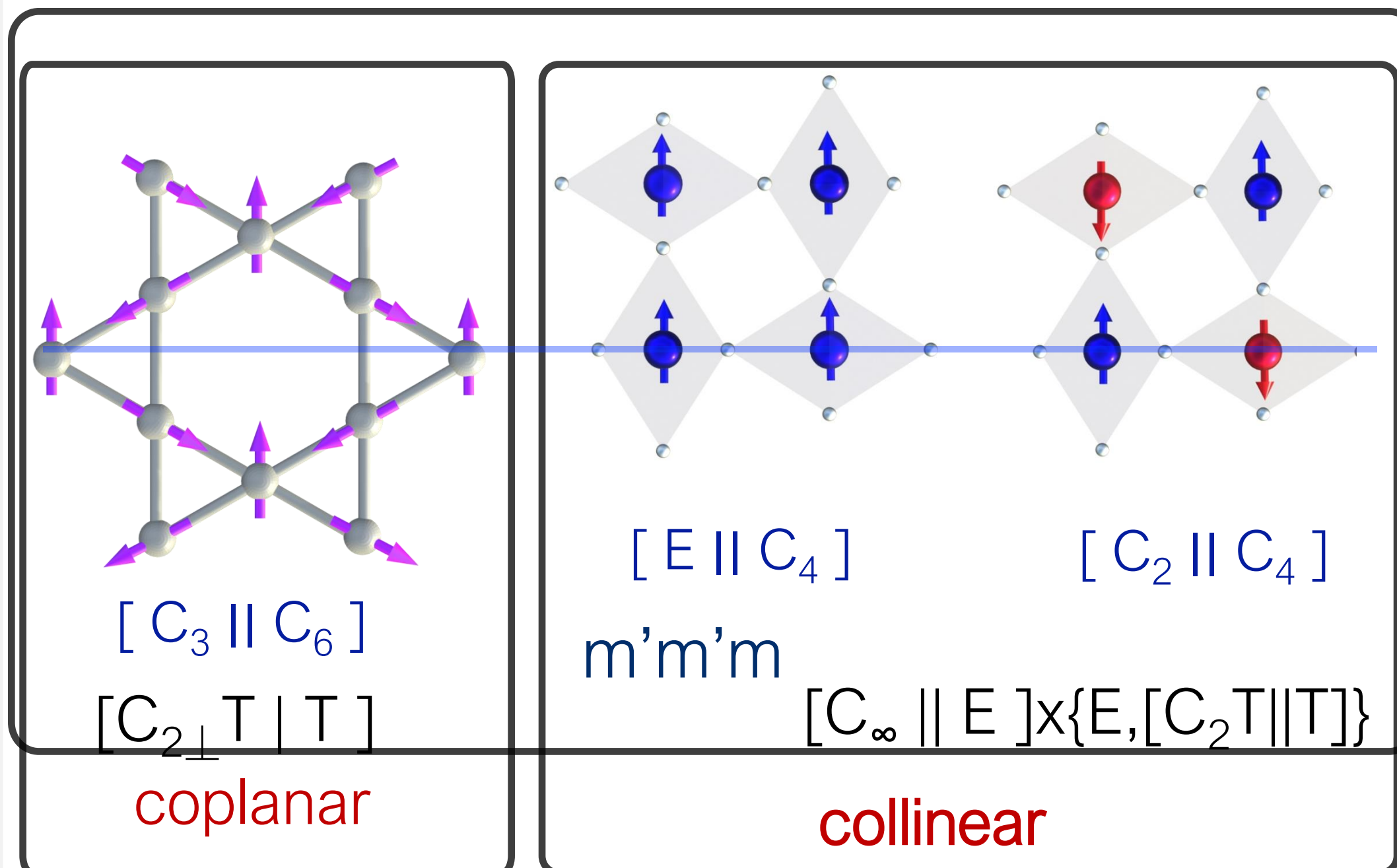
$$[R_1 || R_2]$$

$$[R_1 || E] \times [R_1 || R_2]$$

Spin space

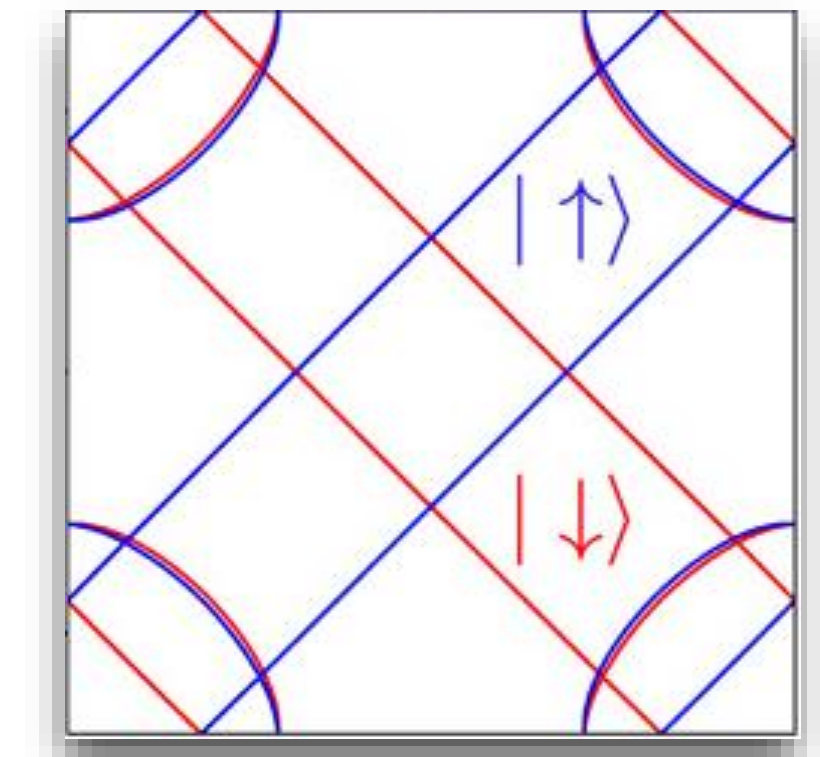
Crystal space

Fermi surface in  $k_x$ - $k_y$  plane



Spin space

Crystal space



**Nonmagnetic all rotations**

PHYSICAL REVIEW X 12, 031042 (2022)

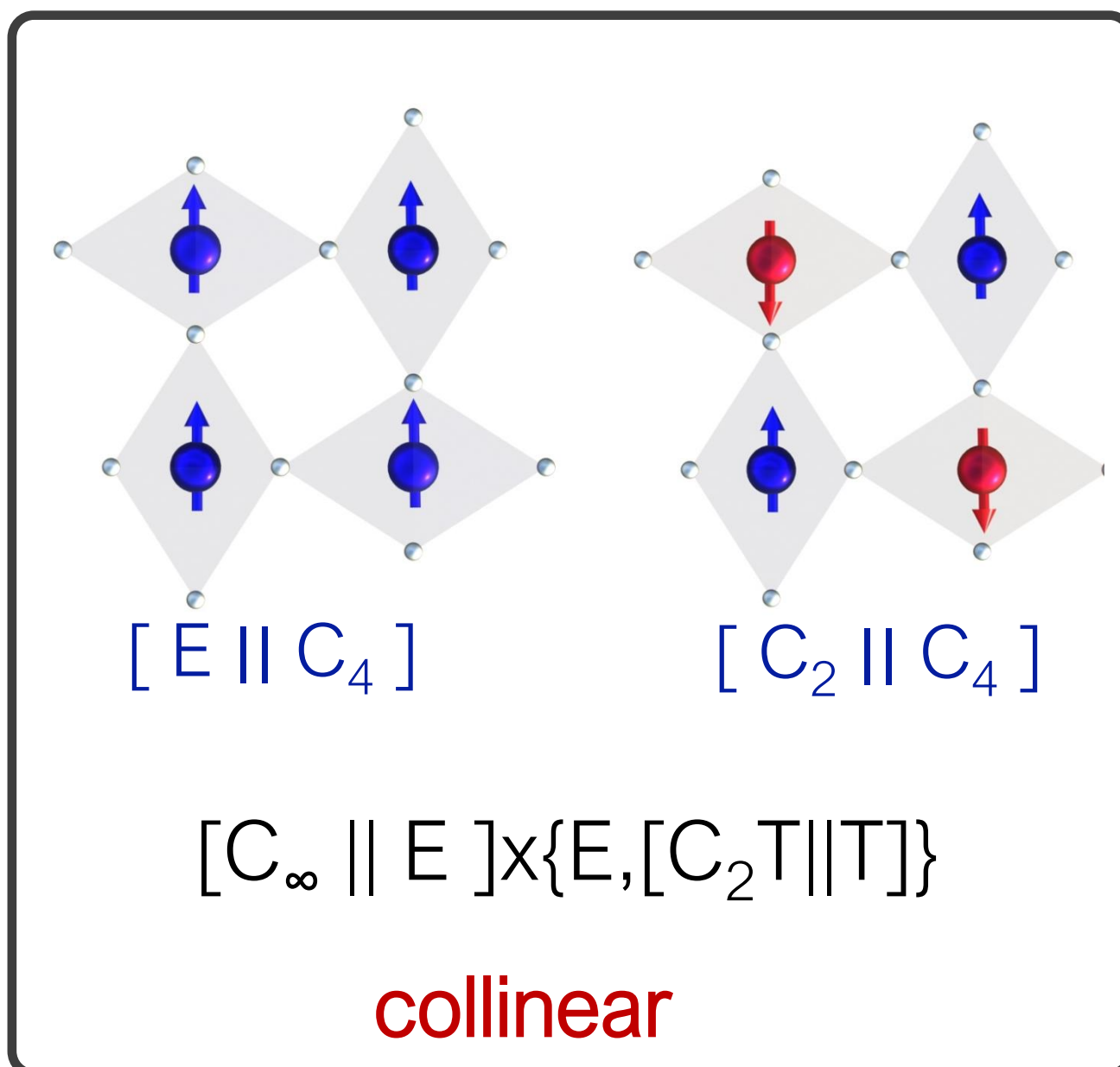
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act *separately* in spin and crystal space

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{mag}}$$



**Spin group: spin-only x non-trivial spin group**

$$[R_1 \parallel R_2] \quad [R_1 \parallel E] \times [R_1 \parallel R_2]$$

Spin space      Crystal space

ALL non-relativistic band structures of collinear systems are symmetric, even for systems that break P

For systems with P:

Apply operation: P     $E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = E(\uparrow, -\mathbf{k})$

It is a symmetry: P     $E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k})$

$$[C_2T \parallel T]$$

Apply operation:  $[C_2T \parallel T]$      $E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = E(\uparrow, -\mathbf{k})$

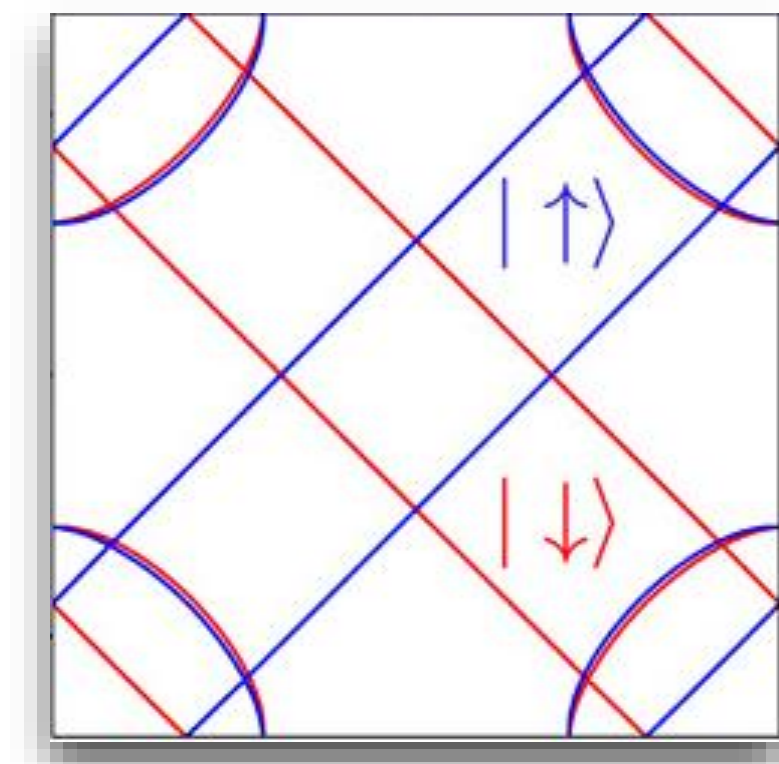
It is a symmetry:  $[C_2T \parallel T]$      $E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k})$

Therefore       $E(\uparrow, \mathbf{k}) = E(\uparrow, -\mathbf{k})$

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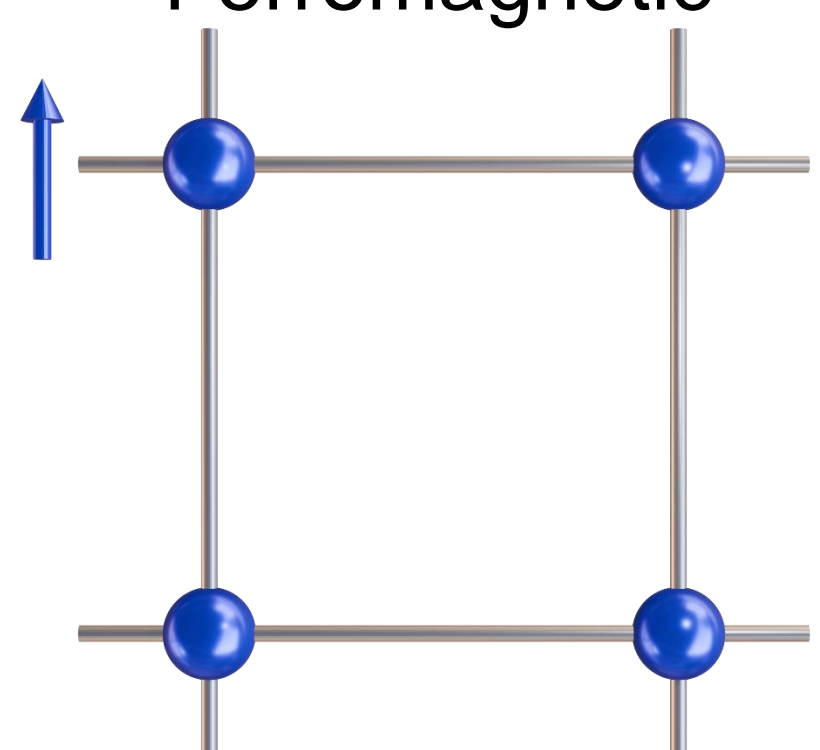
Fermi surface in  $k_x$ - $k_y$  plane



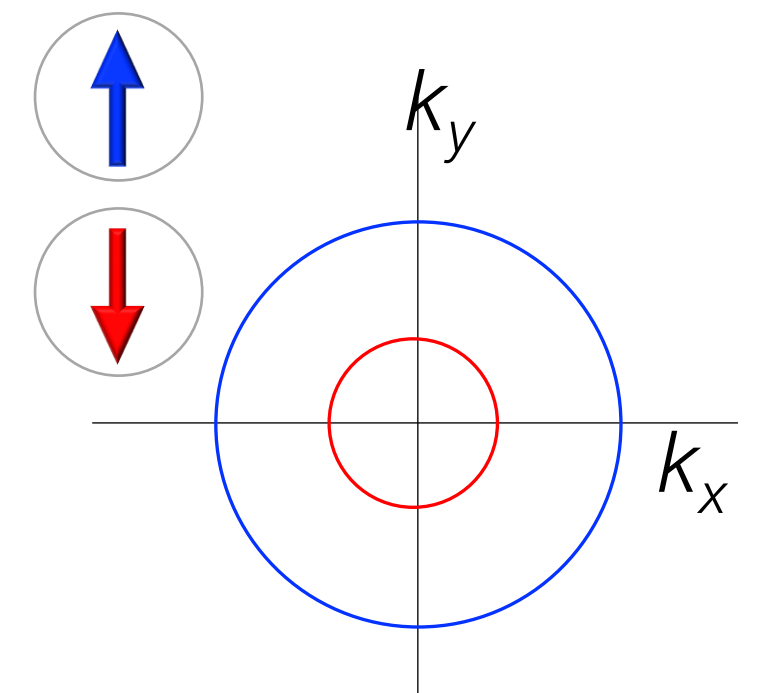


# Spin symmetries delimit the three collinear magnetic orders

**Ferromagnetic**



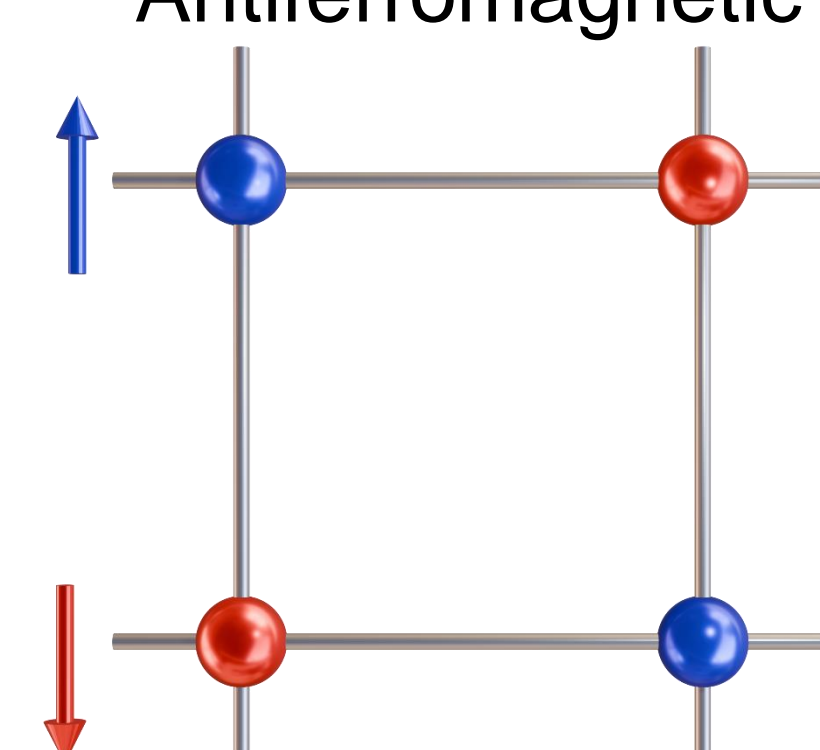
1. spin order in direct-space
2. net magnetization
3. spin order in recip.-space



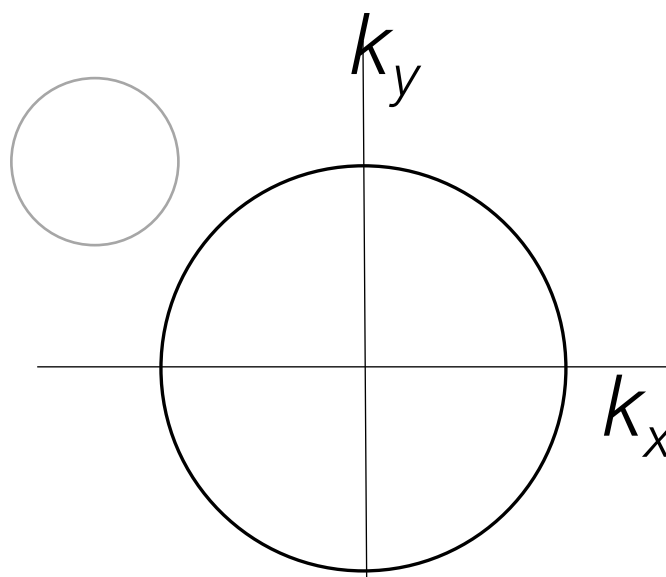
1. broken symmetry: spin-rotation
- 2,3. broken symmetry: spin-rotation with crystal transformation

**Pierre Weiss**

**Antiferromagnetic**



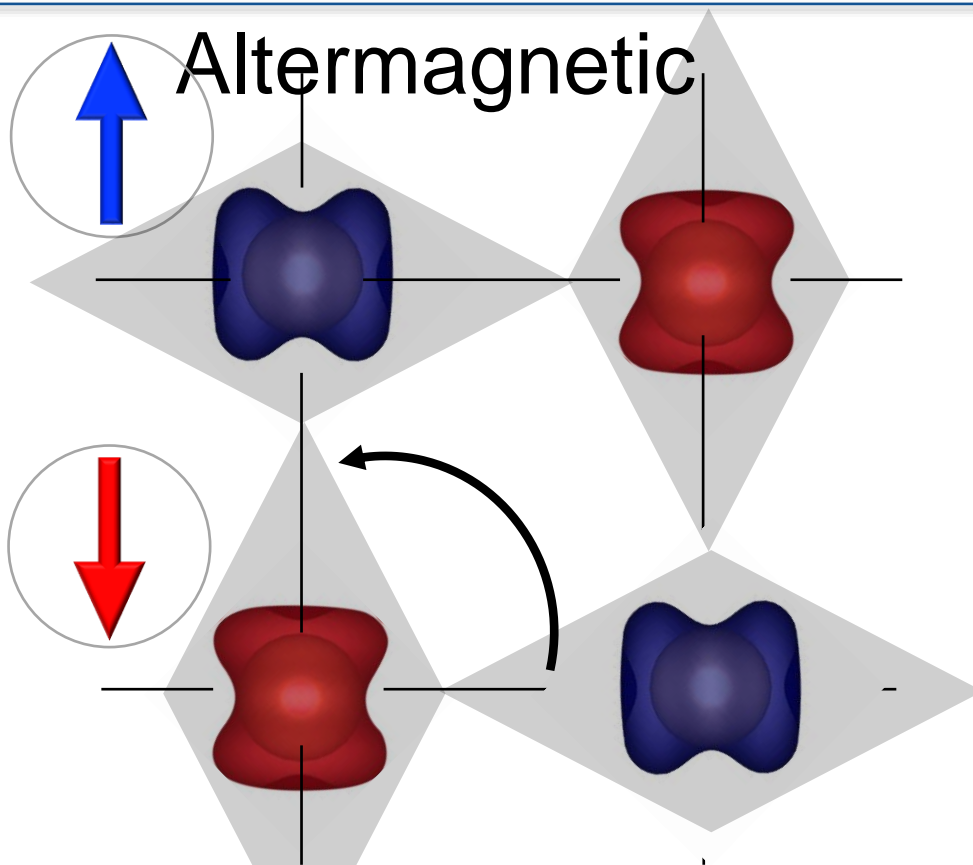
1. spin order in direct-space
2. no net magnetization
3. no spin order in recip.-space



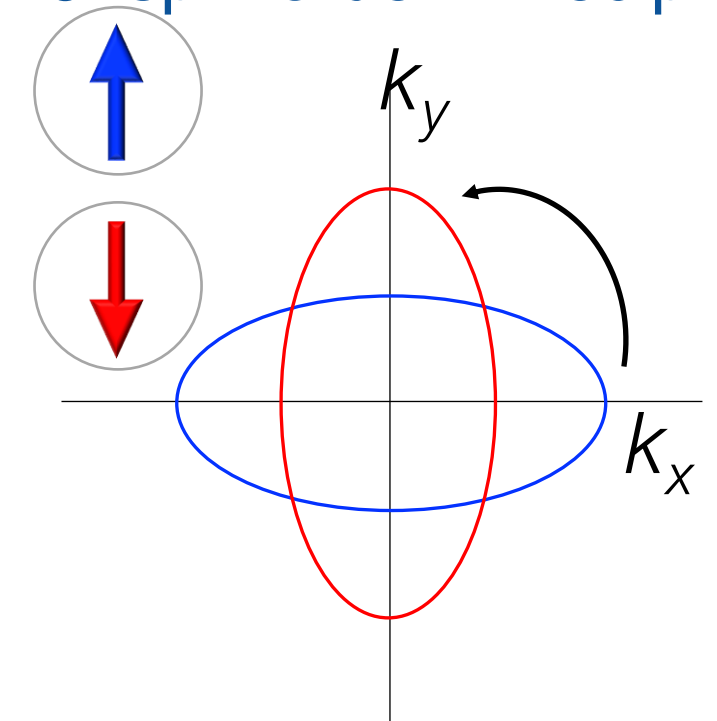
1. broken symmetry: spin-rotation
- 2,3. symmetry: 180° spin-rotation with translation or inversion

$[C_2 || P \text{ or } \mathbf{t}]$   
**Louis Néel**

**Altermagnetic**



1. spin order in direct-space
2. no net magnetization
3. spin order in recip.-space



1. broken symmetry: spin-rotation
2. symmetry: 180° spin-rotation with a **crystal-rotation**
3. broken symmetries: both 180° spin-rotation with translation or inversion

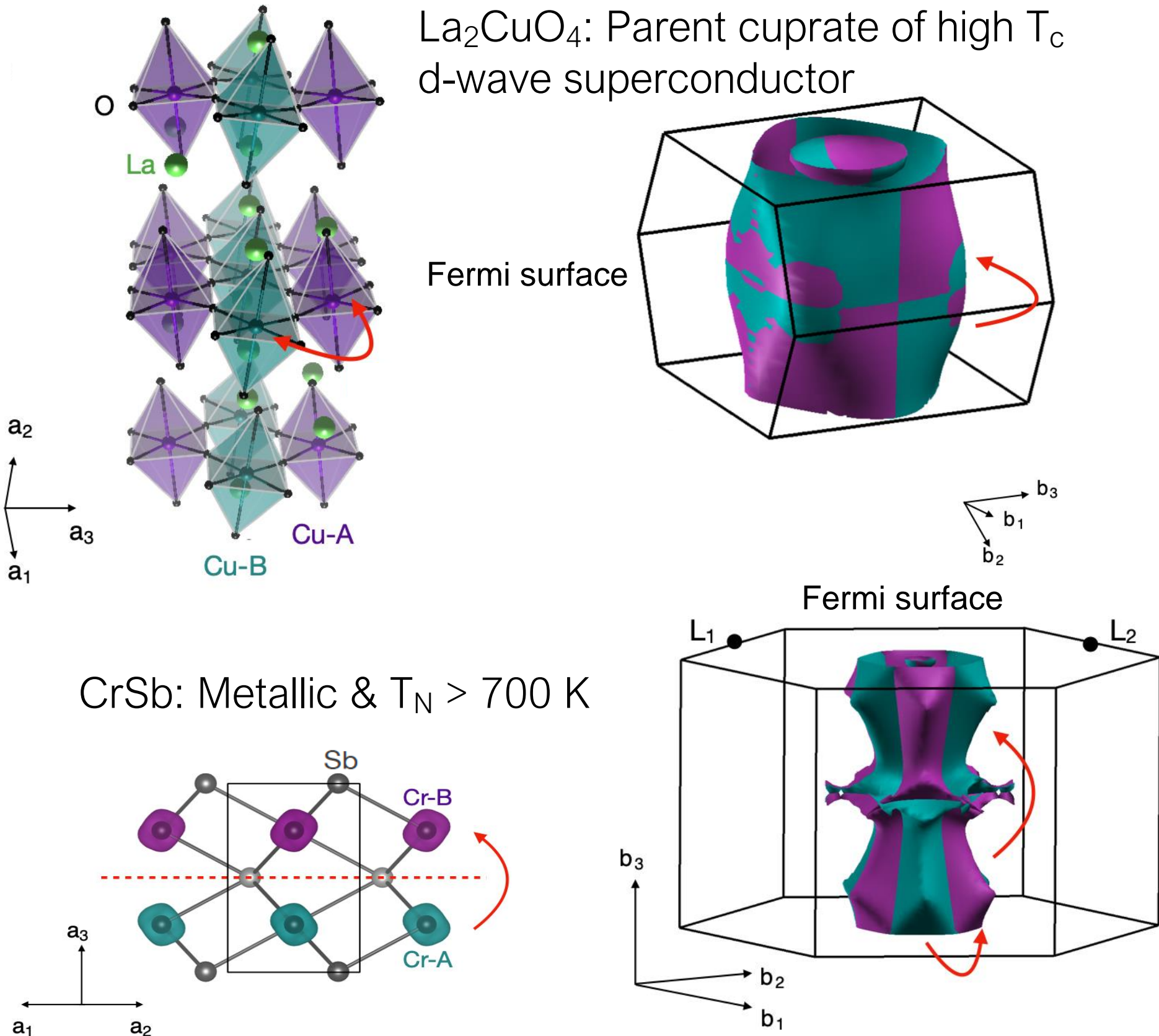
PHYSICAL REVIEW X  
12, 031042 (2022)

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# Altermagnetism

Spin symmetries give a complete classification of collinear magnetic order: identification of altermagnetic materials



AM material	AM spin group	AM spin winding number	AM orbital harmonic
<b>La<sub>2</sub>CuO<sub>4</sub></b> , FeSb <sub>2</sub>	$2_m 2_m 1_m (8)$	2/m	Planar $(k_x, k_y)$
KRu <sub>4</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	$2_4/1_m (8)$		
RuO <sub>2</sub> , MnO <sub>2</sub> , MnF <sub>2</sub>	$2_4/1_m 1_m 1_m (16)$	mmm	P-2
KMnF <sub>3</sub>	$1_4/1_m 2_m 2_m (16)$	4/m	P-4
	$1_6/1_m 2_m 2_m (24)$	6/m	P-6
CuF <sub>2</sub>	$2_2/2_m (4)$	7	B-2
CoF <sub>3</sub> , FeF <sub>3</sub> , Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	$1_3 2_m (12)$	3	Bulk $(k_x, k_y, k_z)$
	$2_6/2_m (12)$		
<b>CrSb</b> , MnTe, VNb <sub>3</sub> S <sub>6</sub>	$2_6/2_m 2_m 1_m (24)$	3m	B-4
	$1_m 1_3 2_m (48)$	m3	B-6

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AM crystallographic group





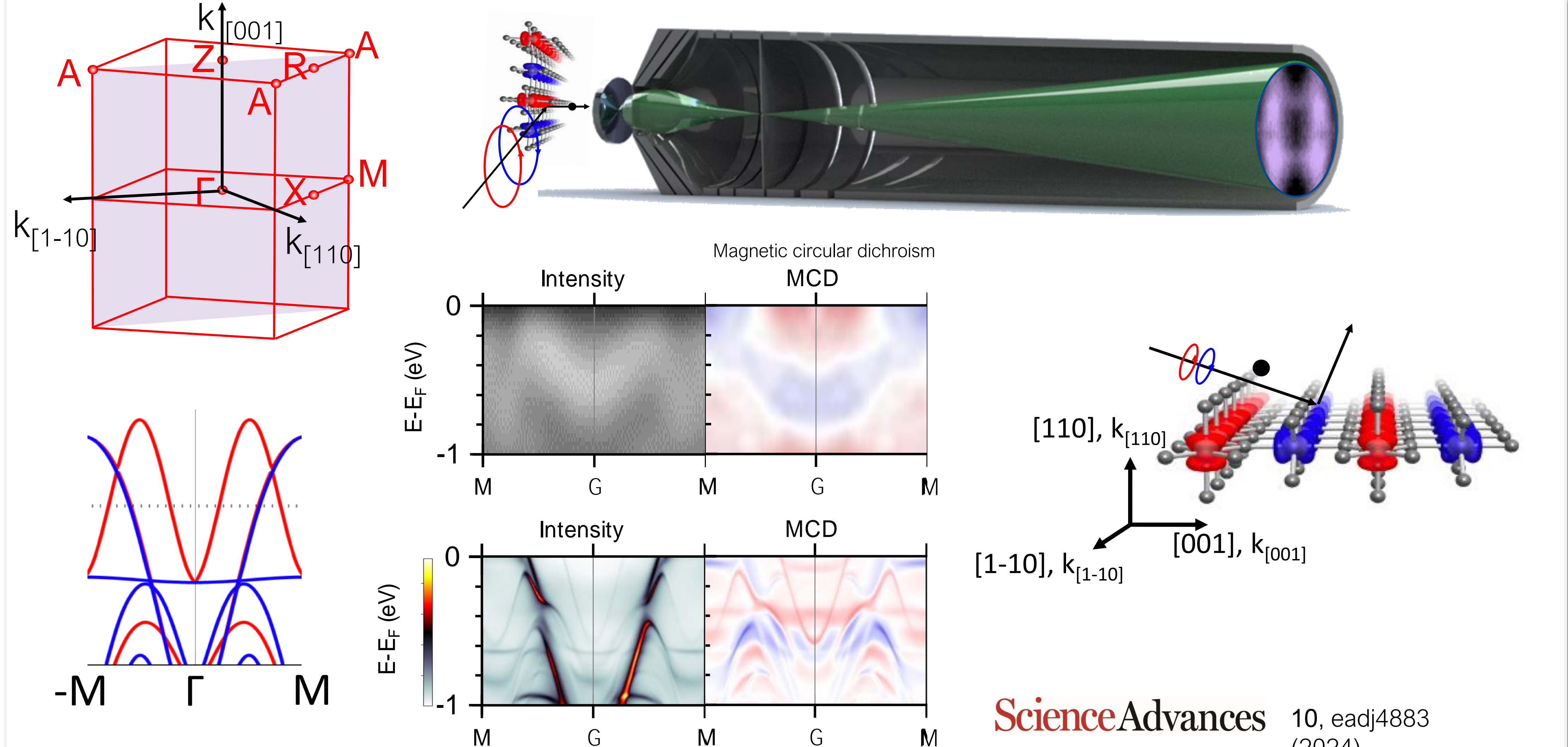








# ARPES in Altermagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>



**Science Advances** 10, eadj4883  
 (2024)  
 Fedchenko, ..., Jungwirth, Šmejkal, Sinova, Elmers





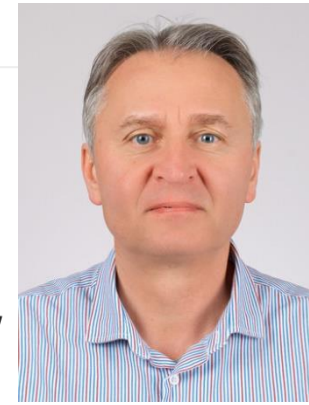


nature

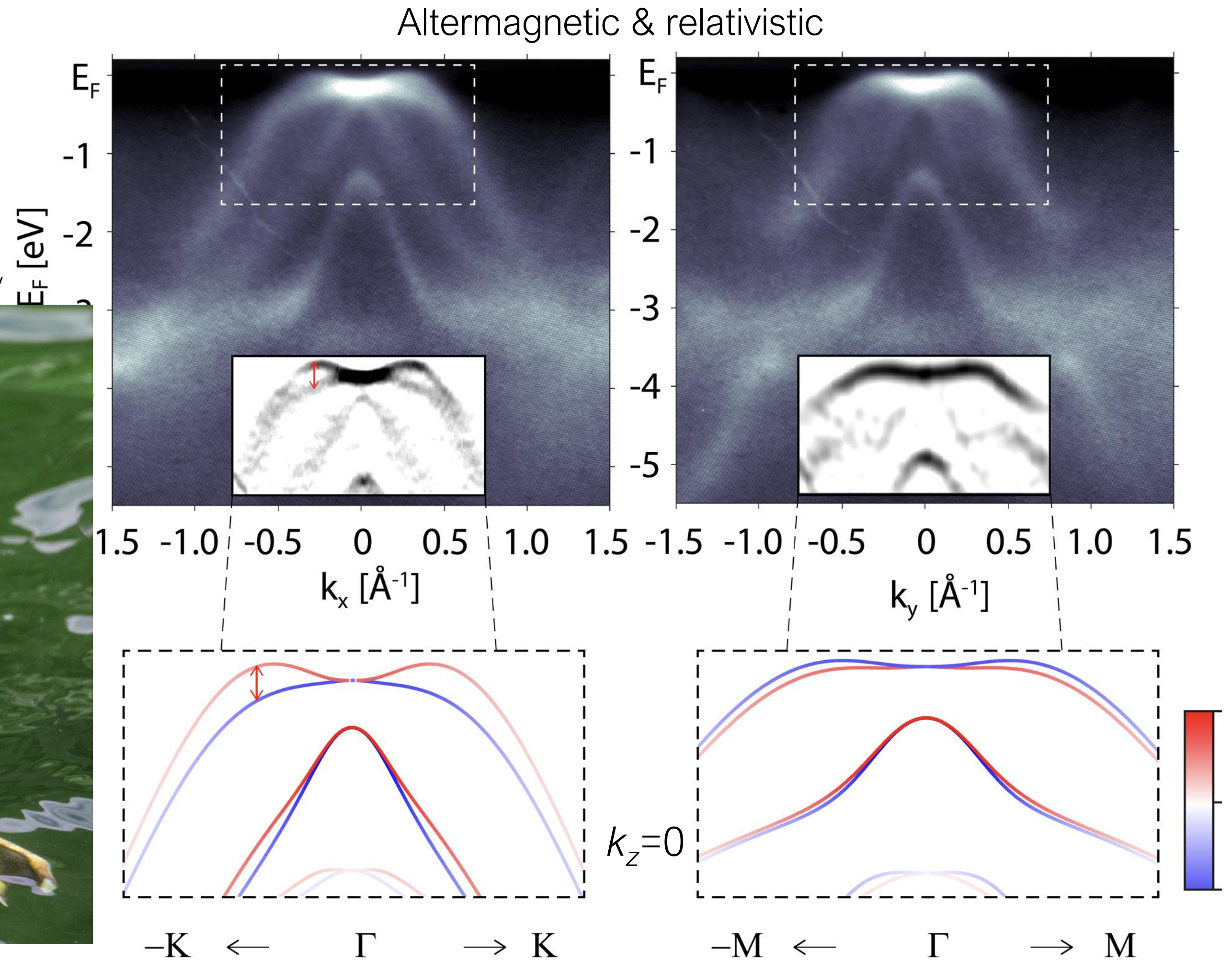
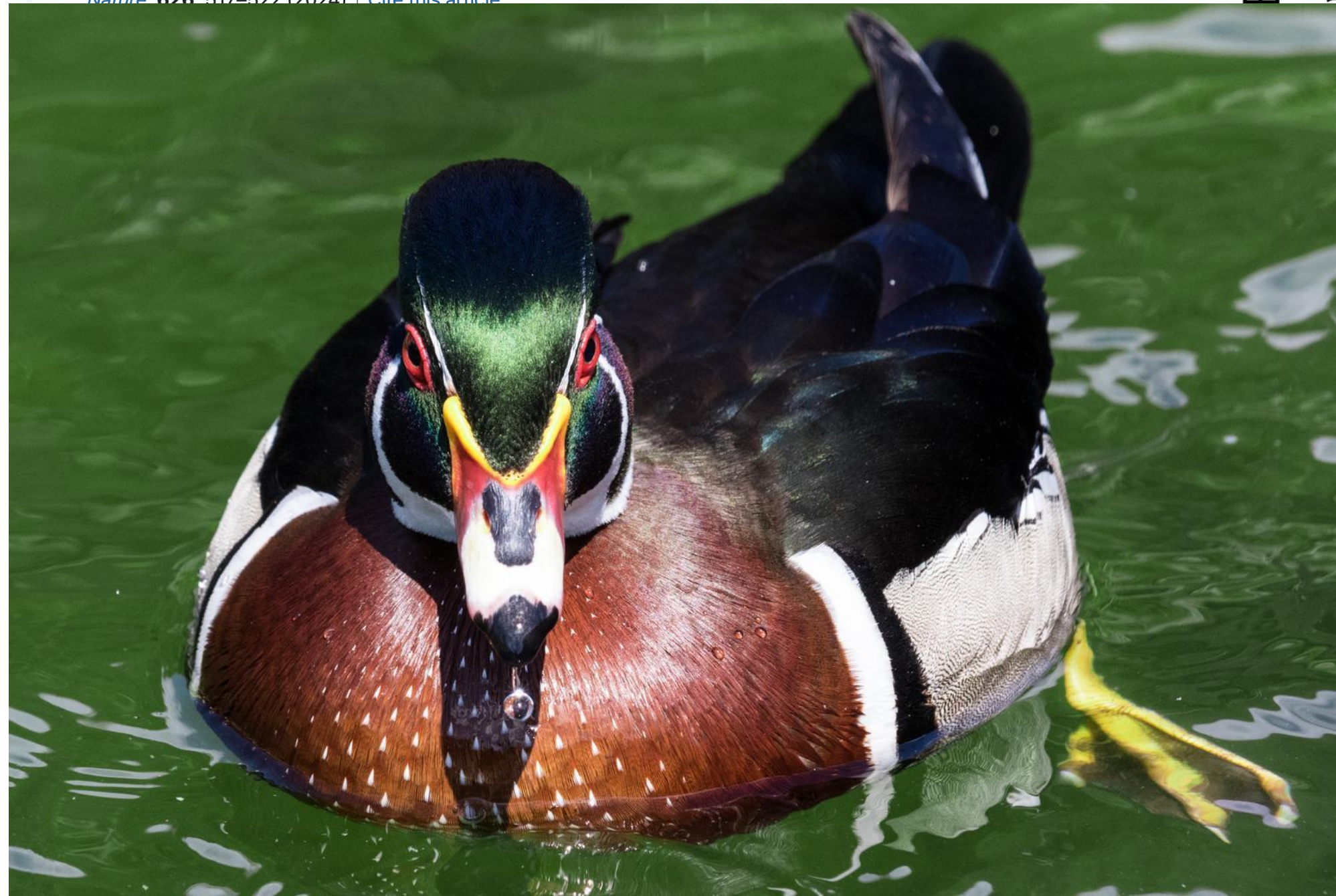
## Altermagnetic lifting of Kramers spin degeneracy

J. Krempaský, L. Šmejkal, S. W. D'Souza, M. Hajlaoui, G. Springholz, K. Uhlířová, F. Alarab, P. C. Constantinou, V. Strocov, D. Usanov, W. R. Pudelko, R. González-Hernández, A. Birk Hellenes, Z. Jansa, H. Reichlová, Z. Šobáň, R. D. Gonzalez Betancourt, P. Wadley, J. Sinova, D. Kriegner, J. Minár, J. H. Dil & T. Jungwirth

Nature 626 517–522 (2024) | Cite this article

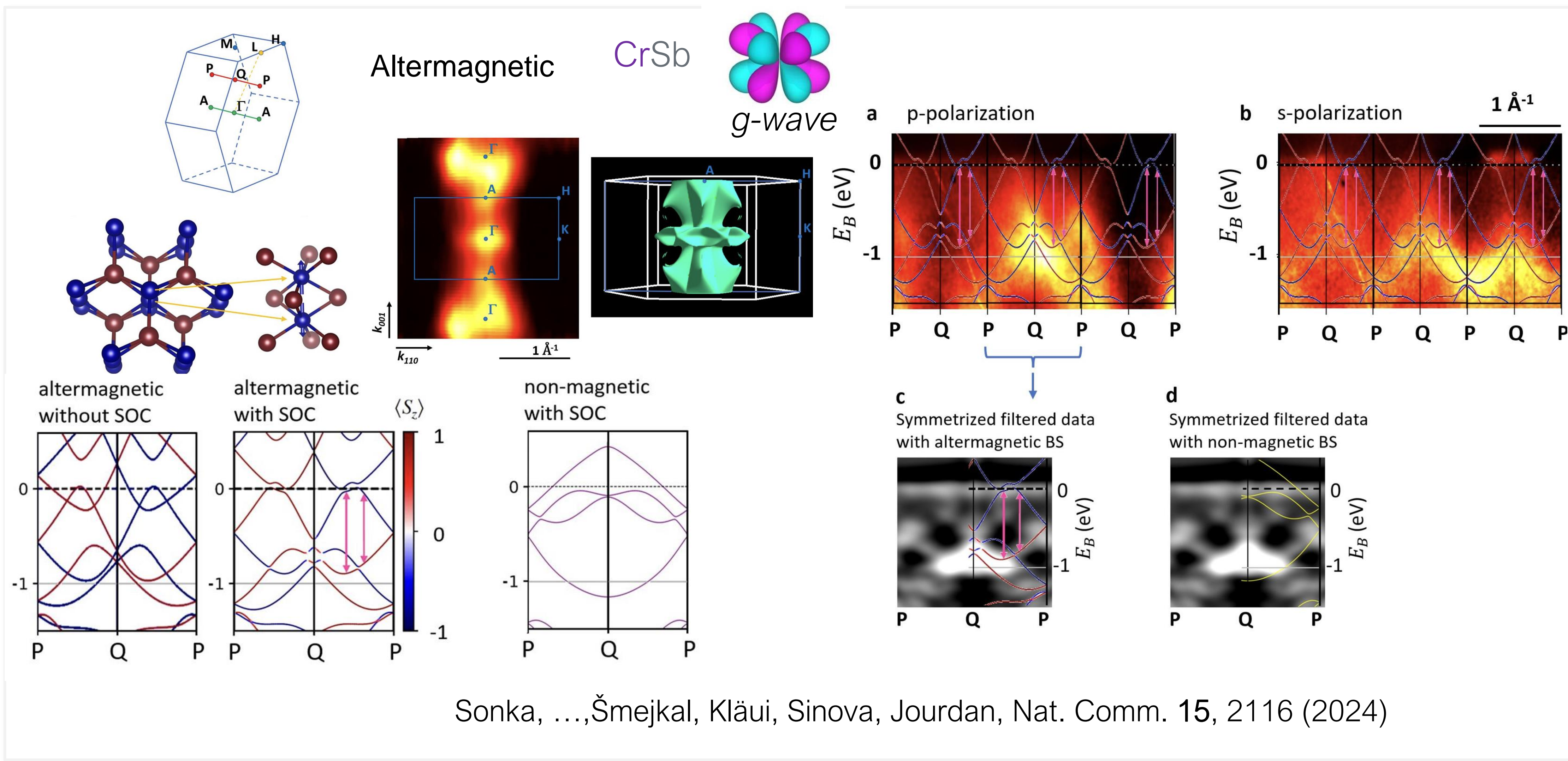


Juraj Krempaský





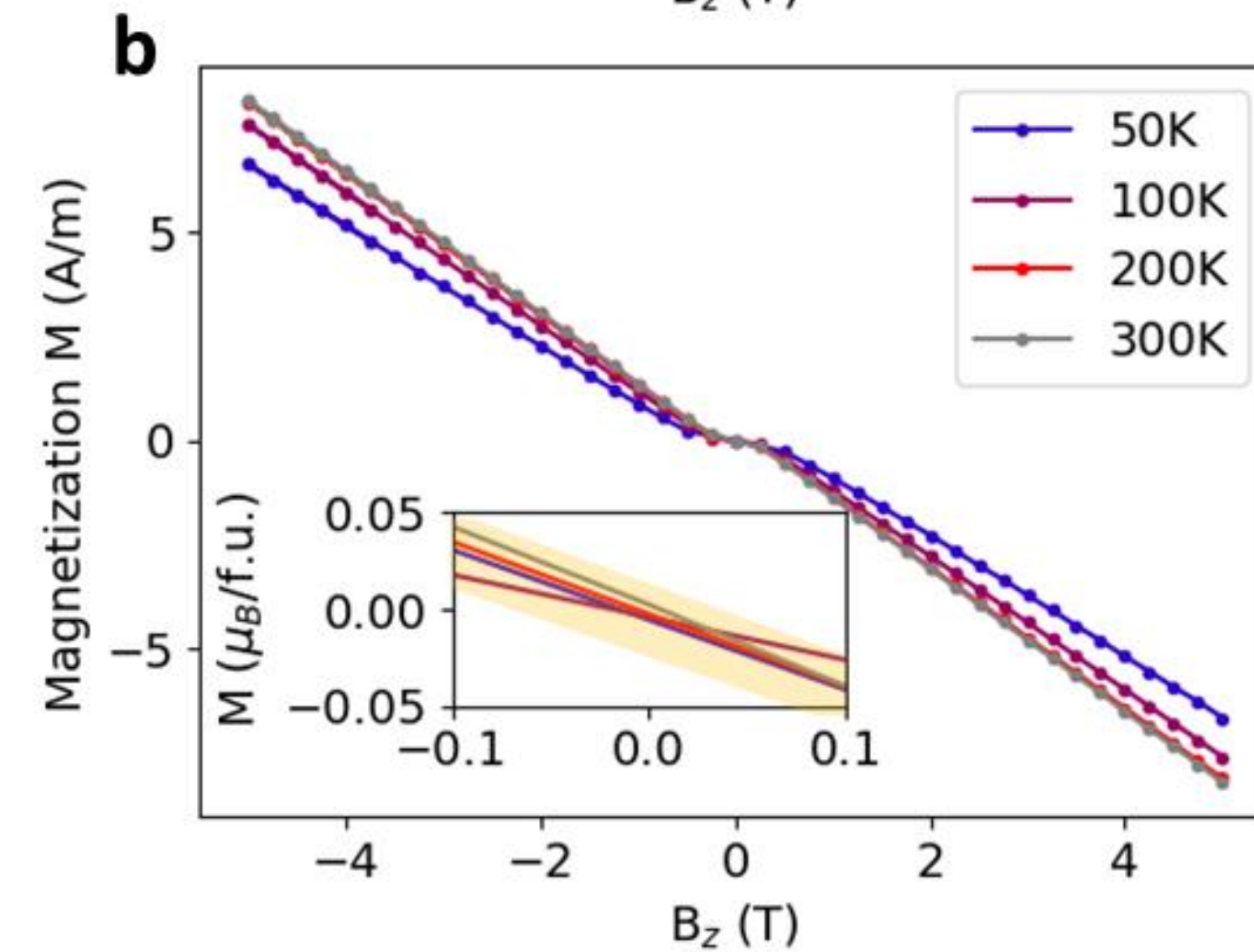
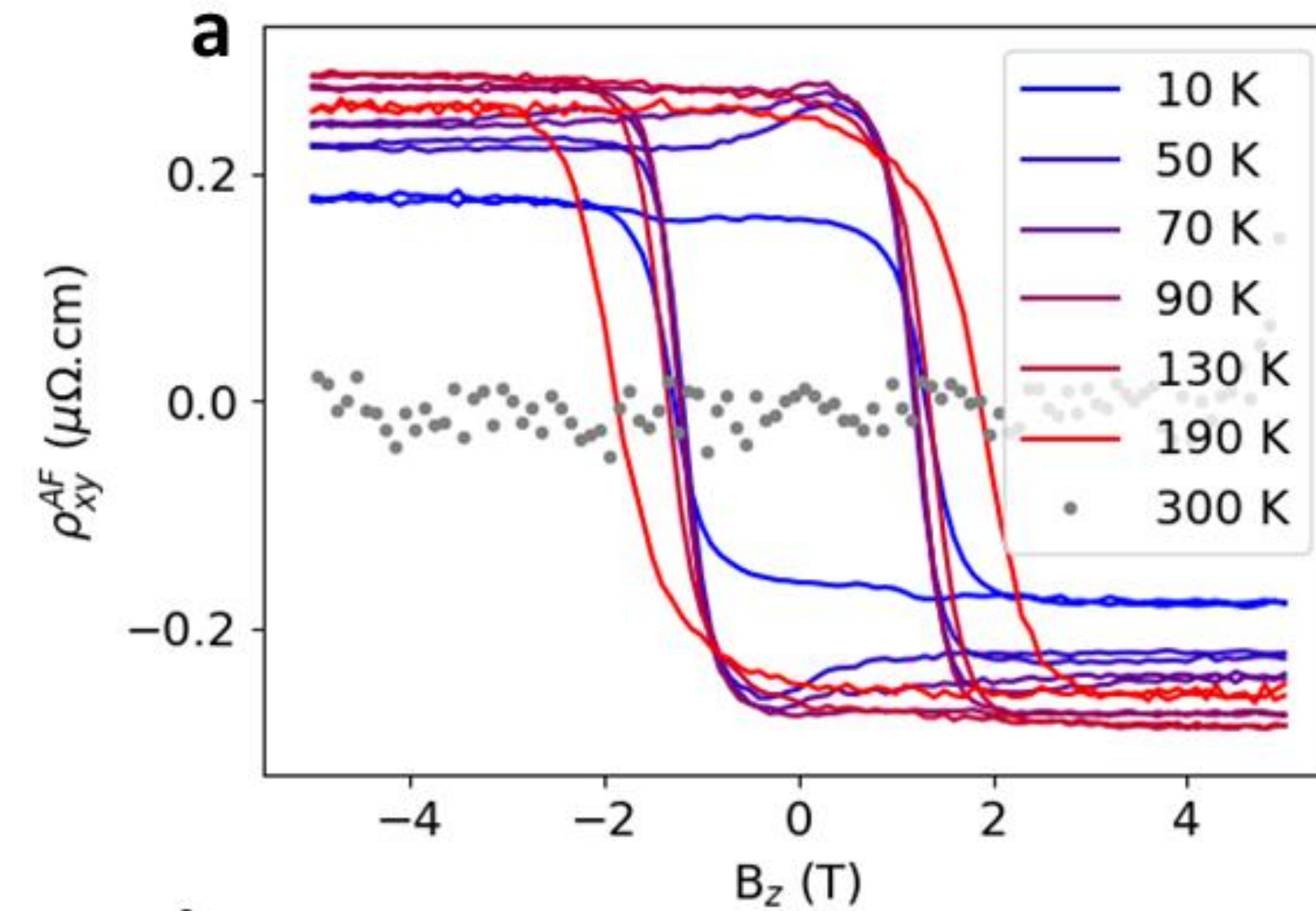
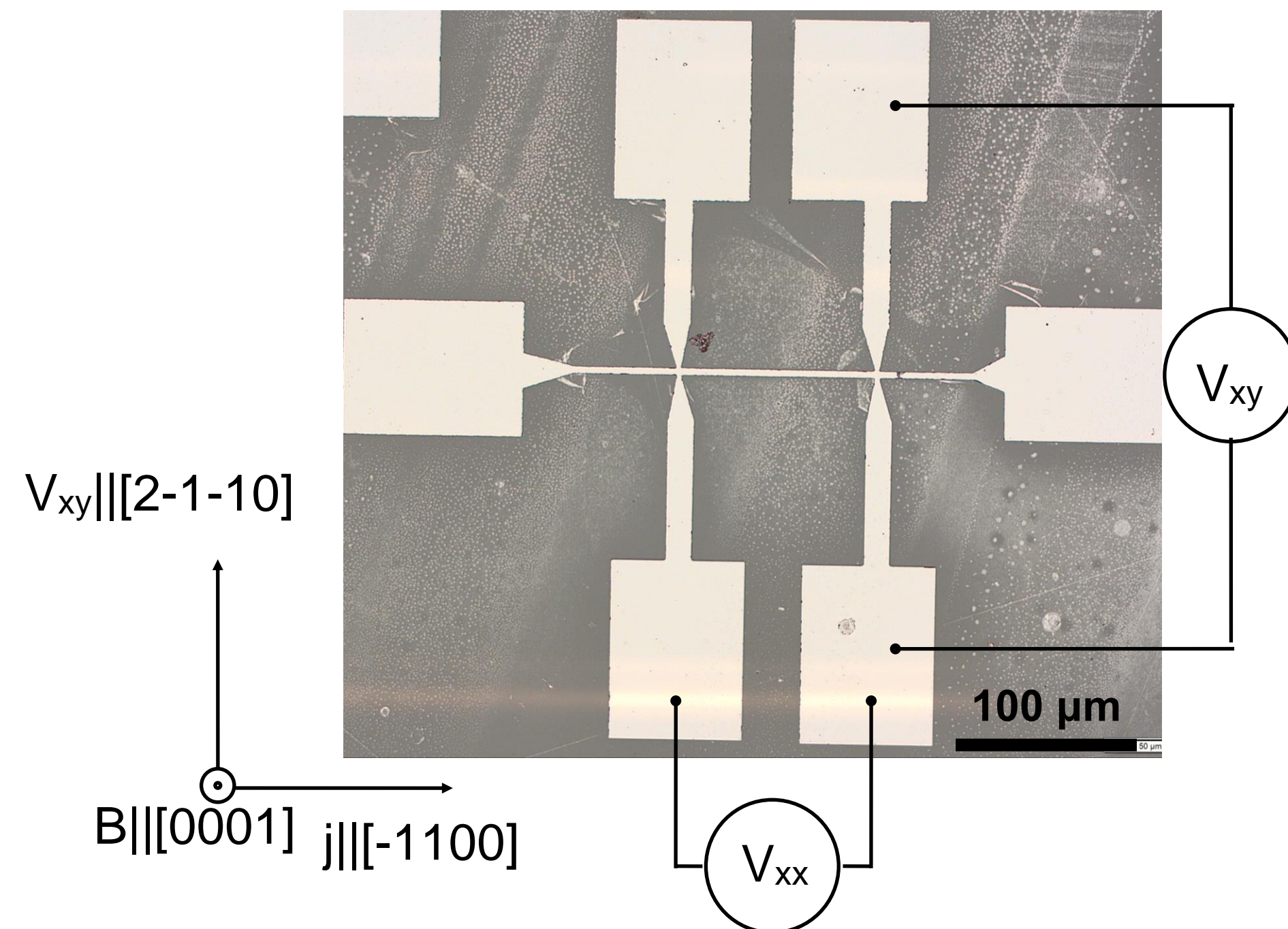
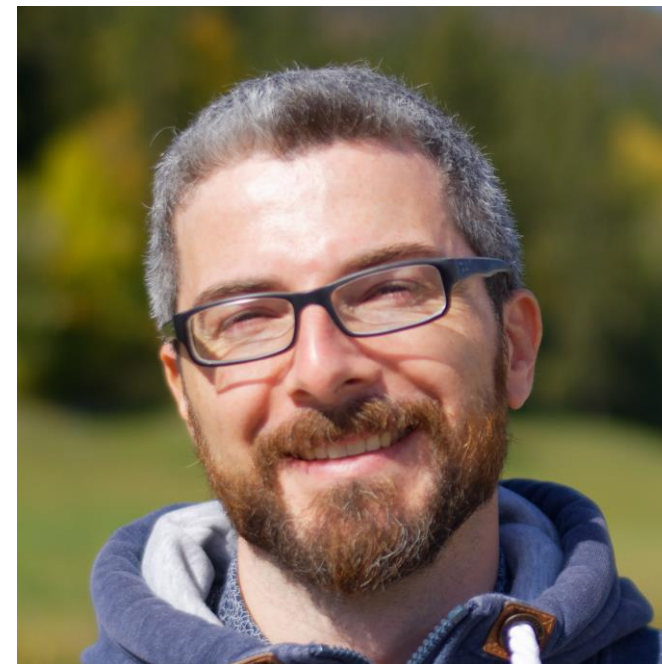
# Observation of altermagnetic band splitting in CrSb



Sonka, ..., Šmejkal, Kläui, Sinova, Jourdan, Nat. Comm. 15, 2116 (2024)



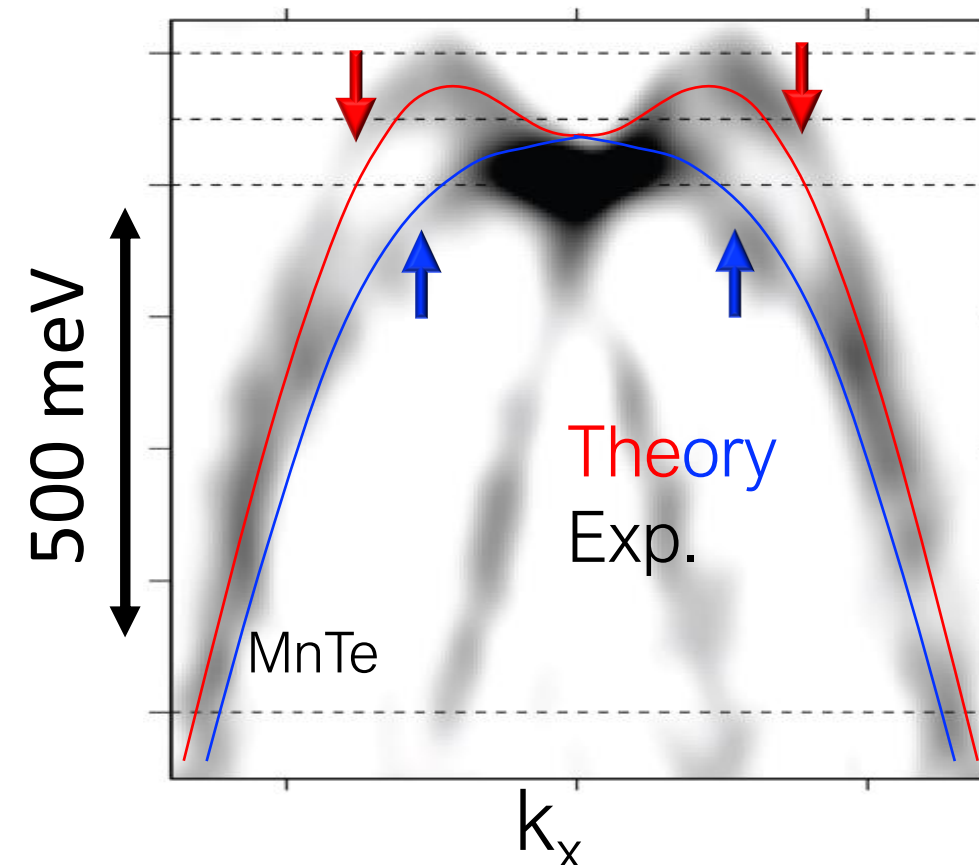
# Experimental observation of anomalous Hall effect in $\text{Mn}_5\text{Si}_3$



H. Reichlova, et al. arXiv: 2012.15651 (2020), Nat. Comm. 2024



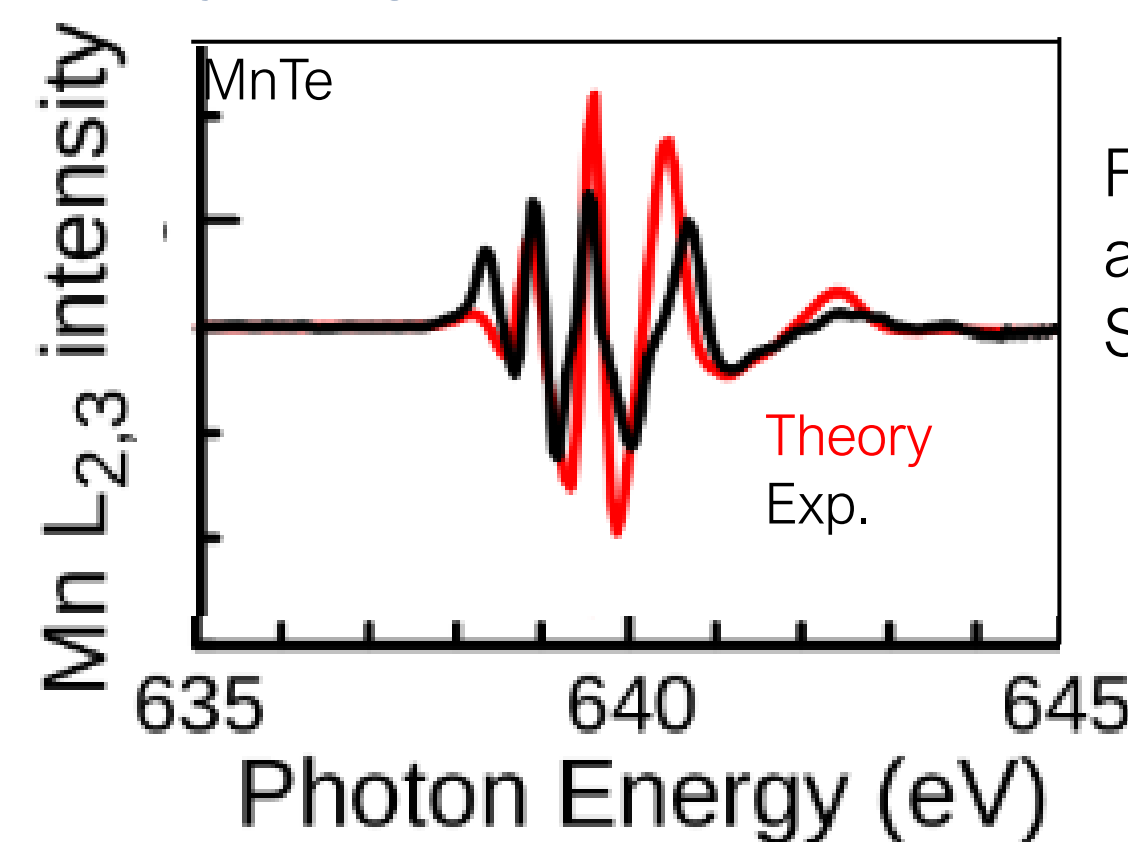
## Angle resolved photo-emission



Fedchenko, et al., arXiv: 2306.02170, Sci. Adv. 10, eadj4883 (2024)  
 Lee et al., arXiv:2308.11180, PRL 132, 036702 (2024)  
 Osumi et al. arXiv: 2308.10117  
 Hajlaoui, et al., arXiv:2401.09187  
 Lin et al., arXiv:2402.04995  
 Sonka et. al. Nat. Comm. 15, 2116 (2024)

Krempasky, TJ et al., arXiv:2308.10681, Nature 2004

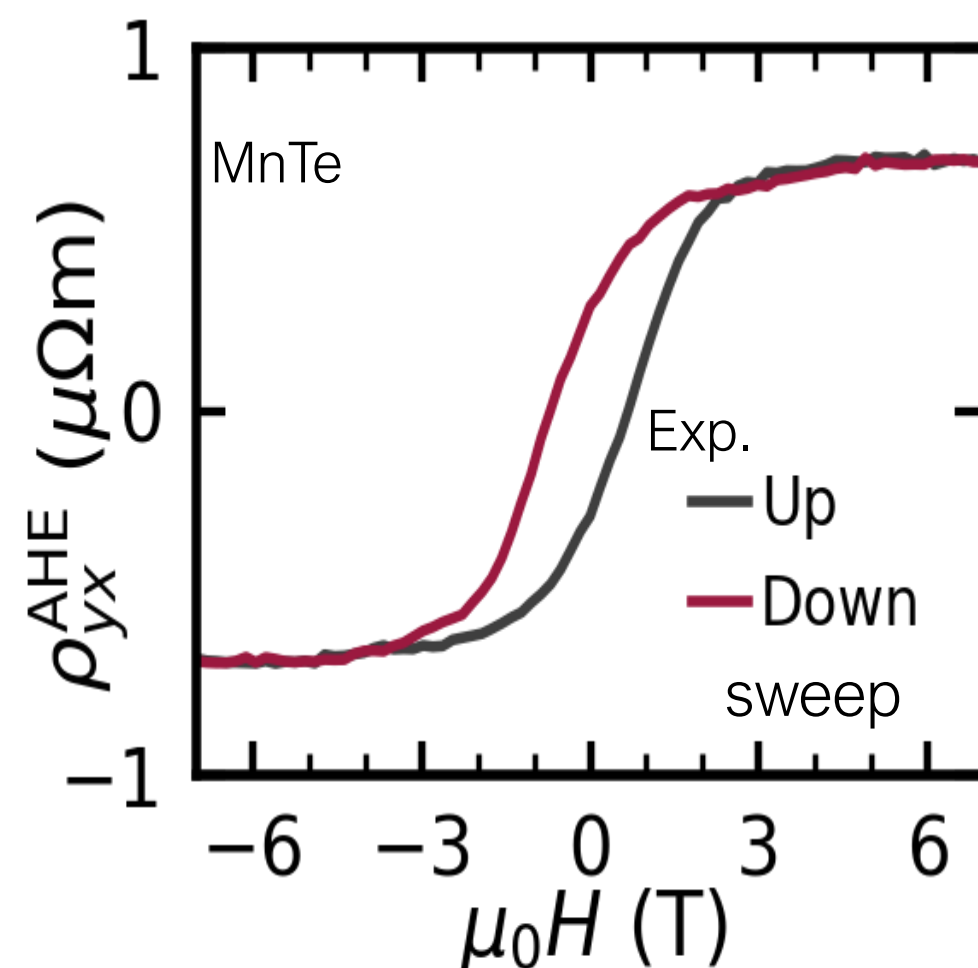
## X-ray magnetic circular dichroism



Fedchenko, et al., arXiv: 2306.02170, Sci. Adv. 10, eadj4883 (2024)

Hariki, TJ et al., arXiv:2305.03588

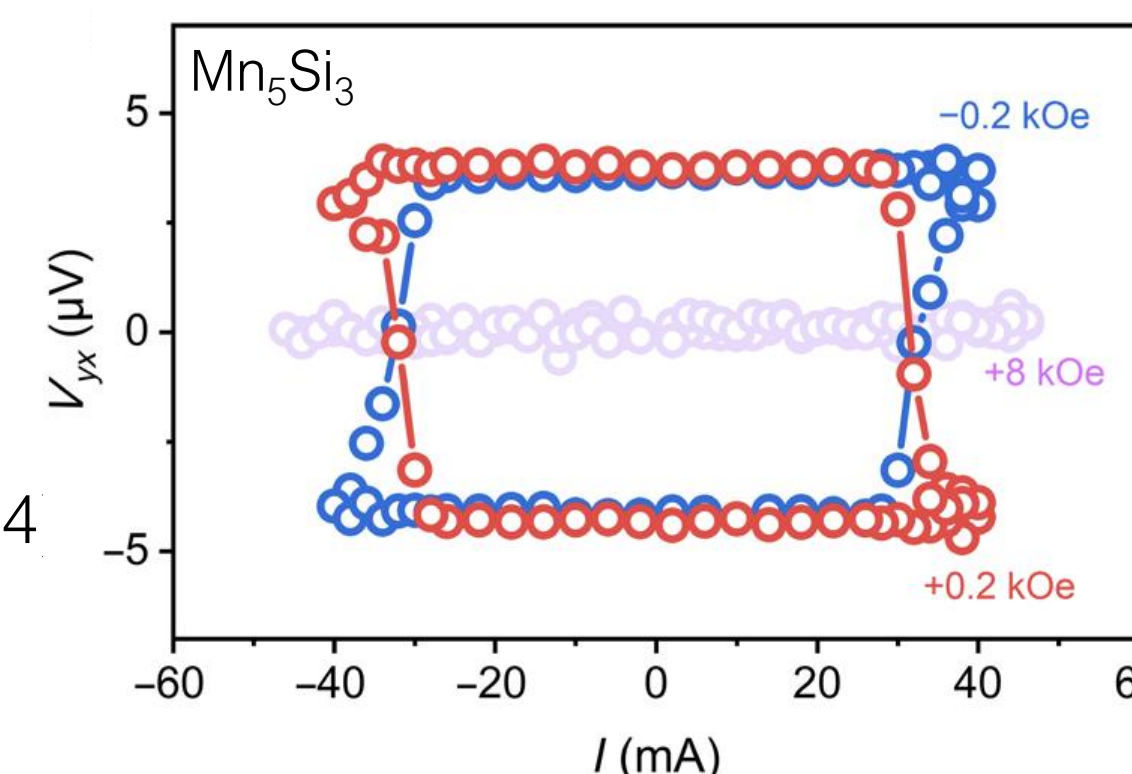
## Anomalous Hall effect



Feng, et al., arXiv:2002.08712, Nat. Elec. 11, 735 (2022)  
 Reichlova, et al., arXiv: 2012.15651  
 Wang et al., Nat. Com. 14, 8240 (2023)  
 Kluczyk et al., 2310.09134  
 Han et al., Sci. Adv. 10, eadn0479 (2024)

Betancourt, et al., arXiv:2112.06805, PRL 130, 036702 (2023)

## Spin currents and switching



Bose et al. arXiv:2108.09150, Nat. Elec. 5, 263 (2022)  
 Bai et al. arXiv:2109.05933, PRL 128, 197202 (2022)  
 Karube et al. arXiv:2111.07487, PRL 129, 137201 (2022)

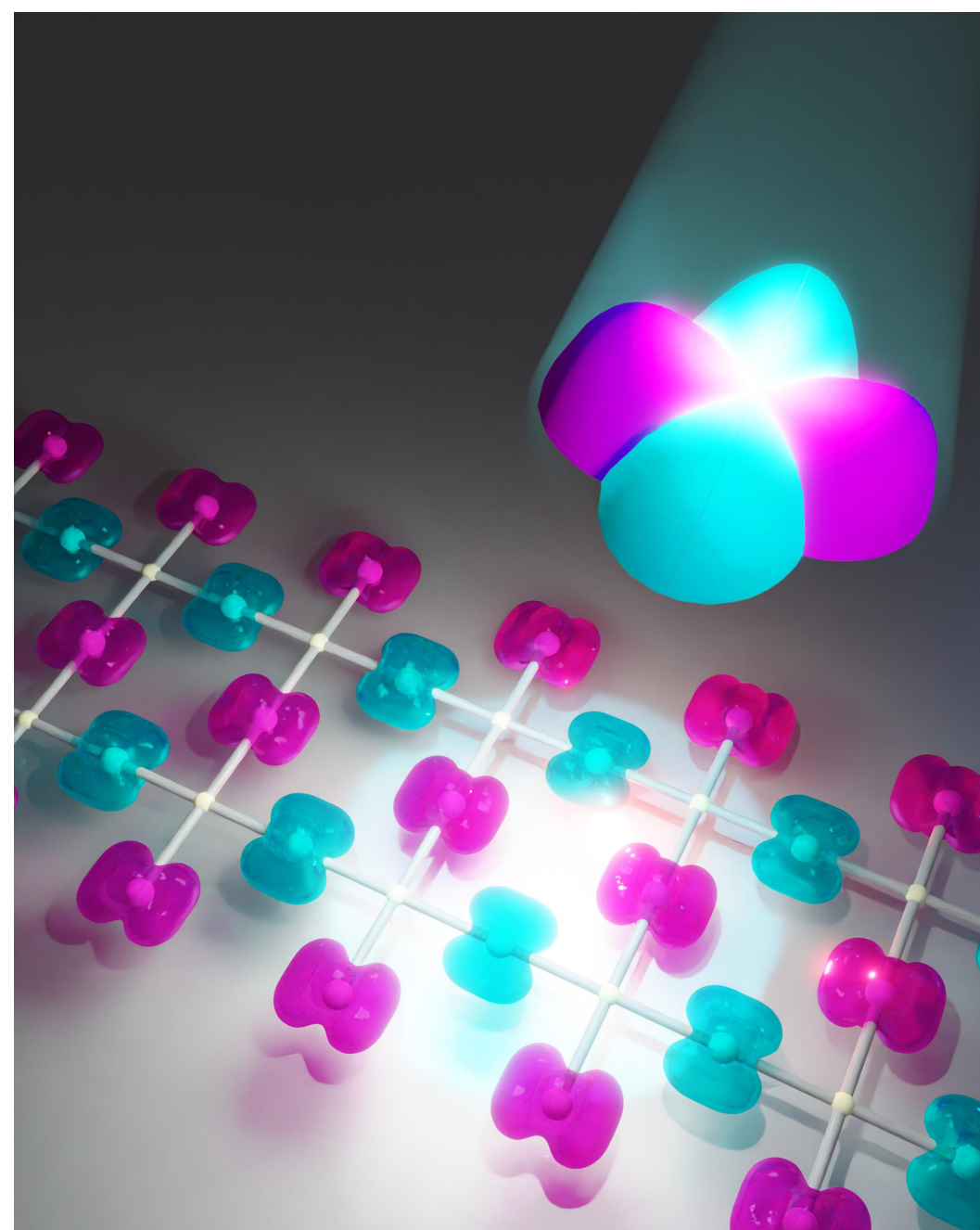
Han et al., Sci. Adv. 10, eadn0479 (2024)



	Ferromagnet	Antiferromagnet	Altermagnet
<b>Spin-order symmetry</b>	S-wave	None	D, G, I - wave
Zero magnetisation	No	Yes	Yes
Anisotropy/nematicity (breaking of lattice symmetry)	No	No	Yes
Nodal manifold	1d	3d	2d
Spin splitting	Yes	Possible	Yes
Nonrelativistic valley	No	No	Yes
Chiral, linear THz magnons	No	No	Yes
<b>Time-reversal symmetry broken electronic structure</b>	Yes	None	Yes
Anomalous Hall/magneto-optical Kerr effect/Thermal	Yes	No	Yes
Switchable “crystal” anomalous Hall effect	No	No	Yes
Spin polarised currents	Yes	Possible	Yes
Tunneling/giant magnetoresistance	Yes	No	Yes
Spin splitter current	No	No	Yes



## Altermagnets: phenomenological description of d-wave magnetism



PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 131, 256703 (2023)

arXiv:2403.10218

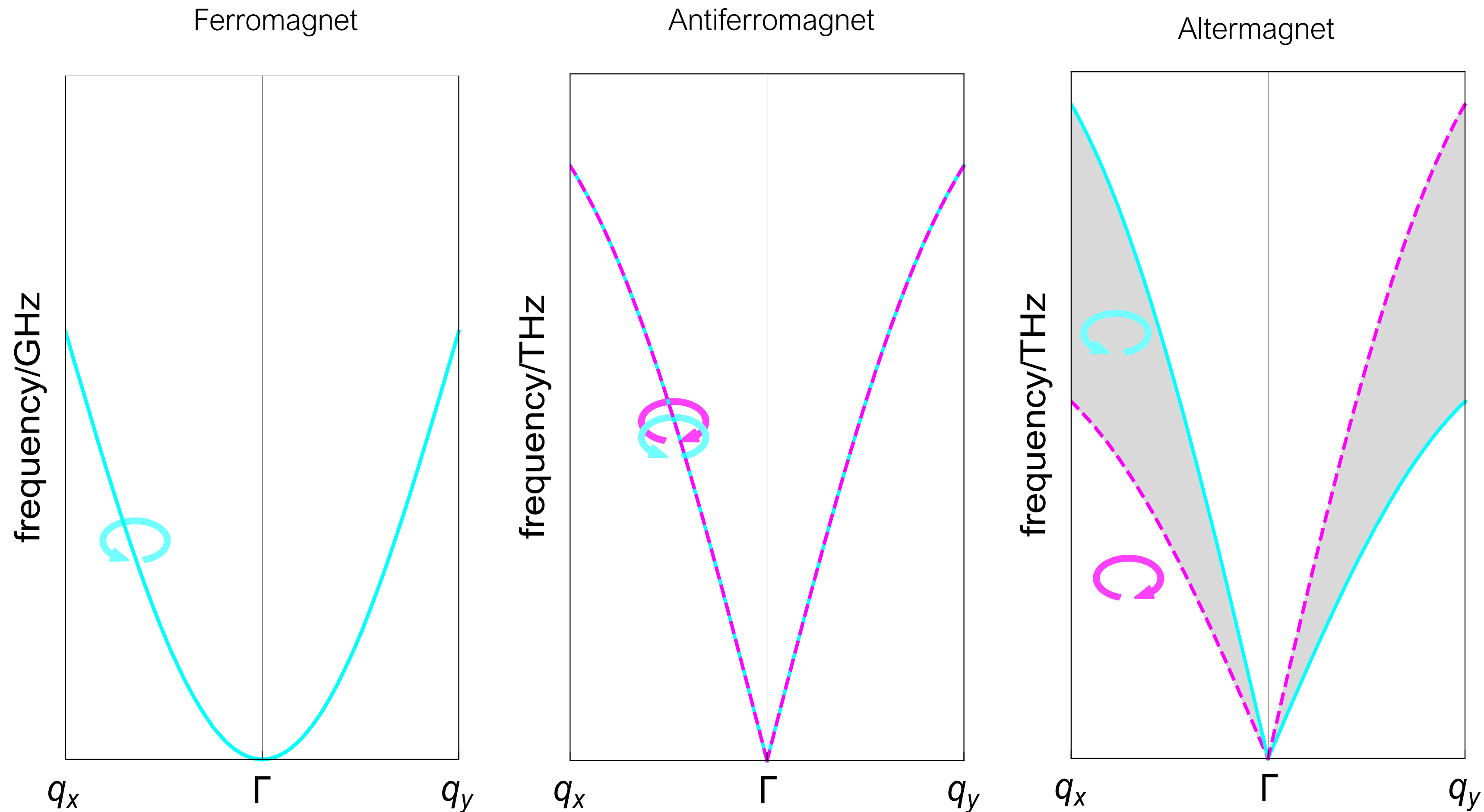
[arXiv:2403.10218](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10218)

Šmejkal, Marmodoro, Ahn, Gonzalez-Hernandez, Turek, Mankovsky, Ebert, D'Souza, Šipr, Sinova, Jungwirth

O. Gomonay, V. P. Kravchuk, R. Jaeschke-Ubiergo, K. V. Yershov, T. Jungwirth, L. Šmejkal, J. van den Brink, J. Sinova



# Magnons in Altermagnets

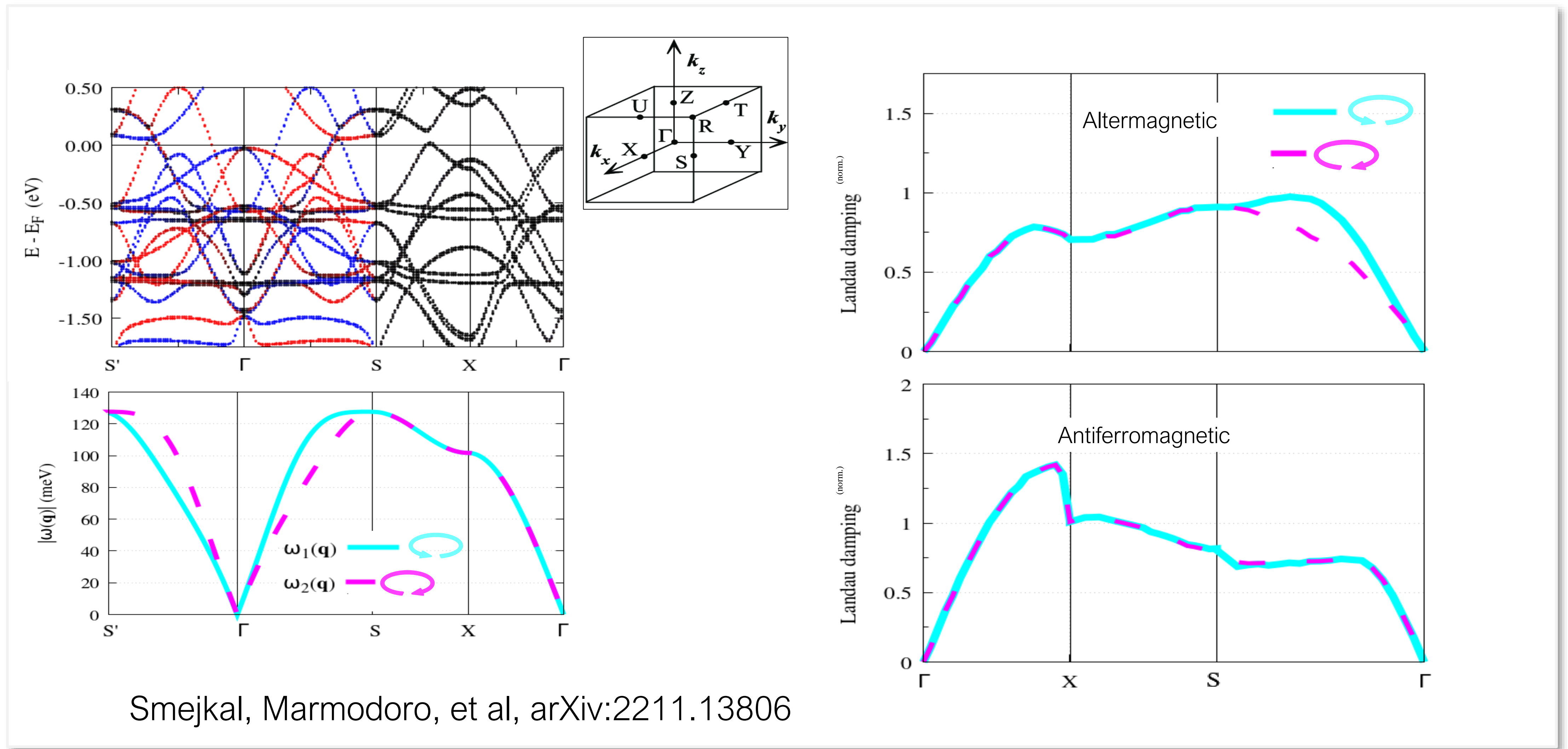


PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 131, 256703 (2023)

Šmejkal, Marmodoro, Ahn, Gonzalez-Hernandez, Turek, Mankovsky, Ebert, D'Souza, Šipr, Sinova, Jungwirth

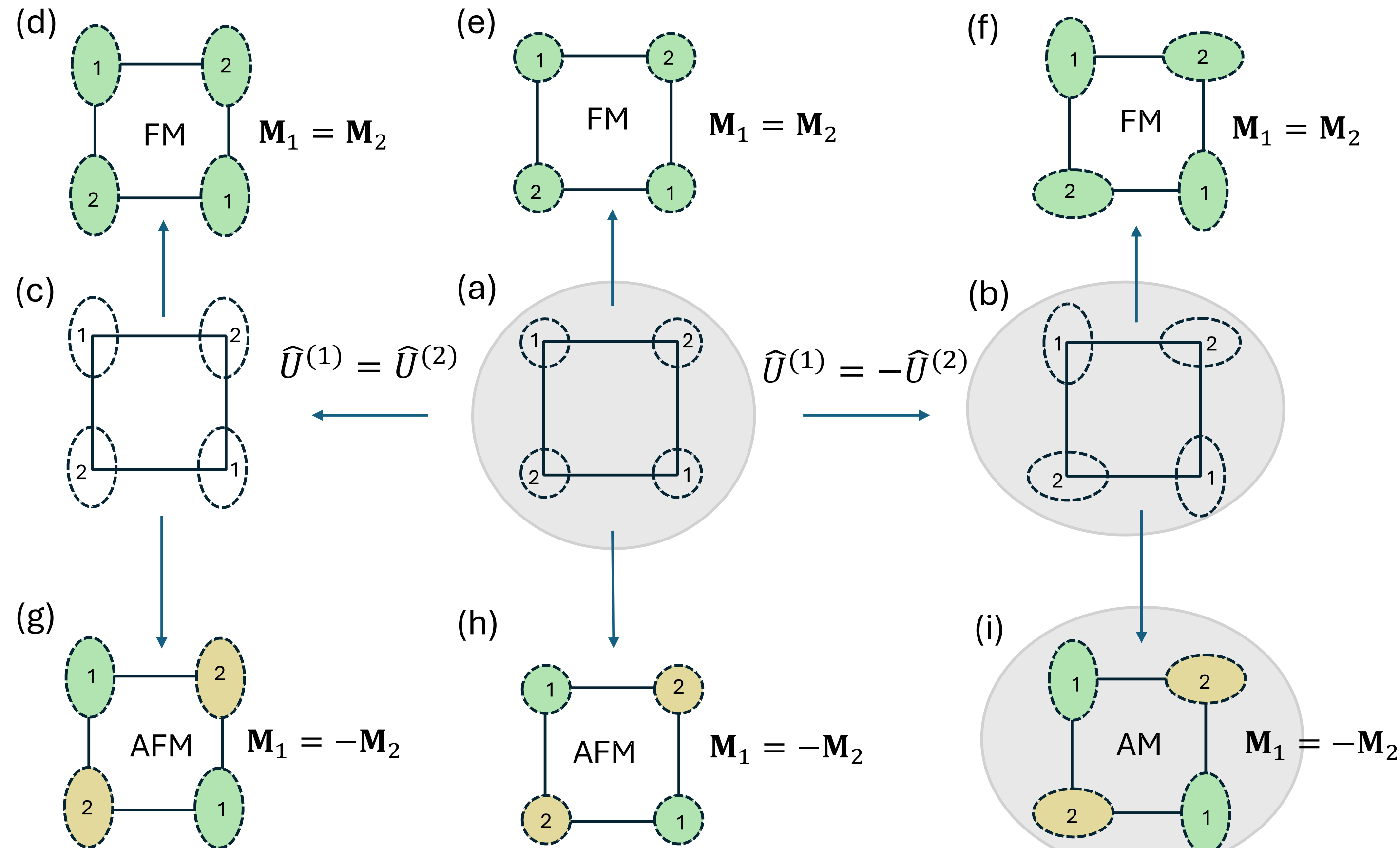


# Chiral Magnons in Altermagnetic RuO<sub>2</sub>



Smejkal, Marmodoro, et al, arXiv:2211.13806





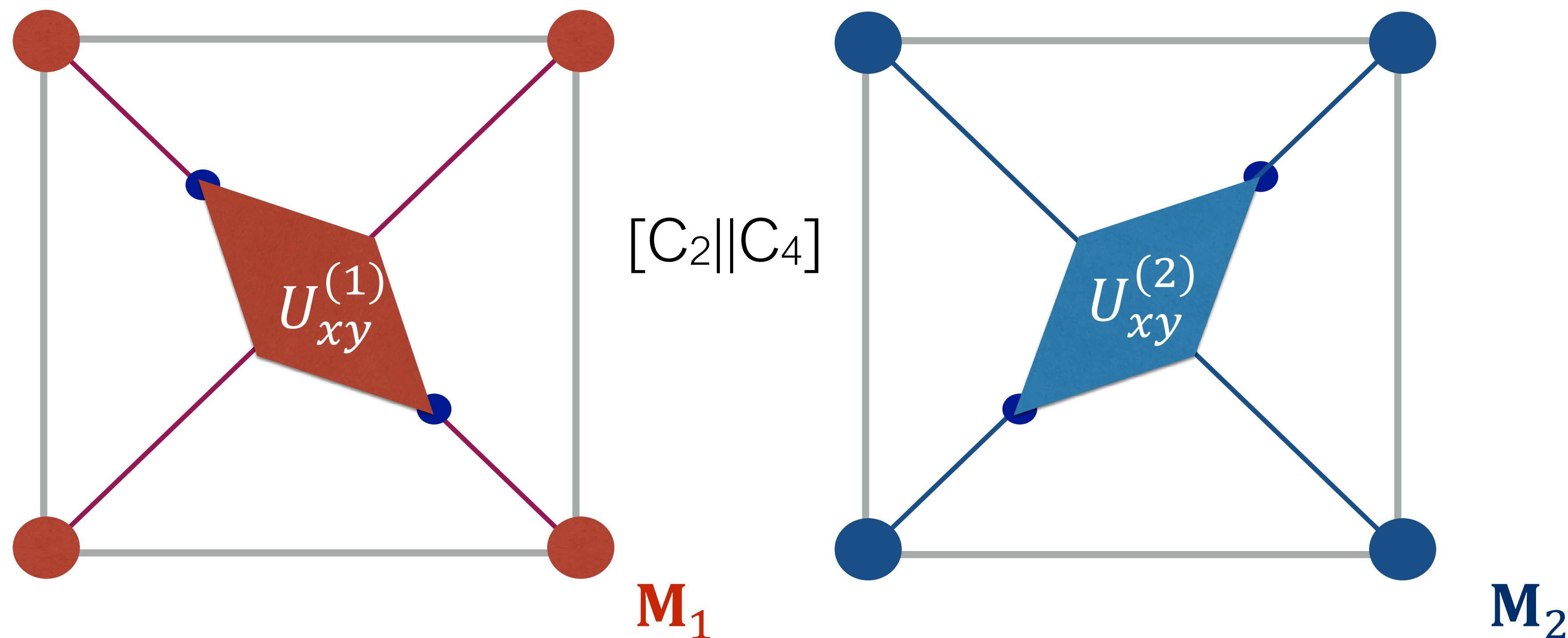
arXiv:2403.10218

O. Gomonay, V. P. Kravchuk, R. Jaeschke-Ubiergo, K. V. Yershov, T. Jungwirth, L. Šmejkal, J. van den Brink, J. Sinova





# Order parameters & symmetry arguments



Symmetry:

$$\mathbf{M}_1 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{M}_2$$

$$U_{xy}^{(1)} \leftrightarrow -U_{xy}^{(2)}$$

$$\mathbf{m} \rightarrow \mathbf{m}$$

$$\mathbf{n} \rightarrow -\mathbf{n}$$

$$U_{xy}^{(1)} - U_{xy}^{(2)} \rightarrow -U_{xy}^{(2)} - (-U_{xy}^{(1)}) \rightarrow \text{const}$$



## Altermagnetic features:

- Hidden magnetization  $\Rightarrow \mathbf{m}$
- Exchange coupling only  $\Rightarrow \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$
- Inhomogeneity  $\Rightarrow \partial \mathbf{m} \cdot \partial \mathbf{n}$
- Local symmetry  $U_{xy}^{(1)} - U_{xy}^{(2)} \Rightarrow \partial_x \partial_y \mathbf{n}$
- Time reversal symmetry

$$\mathcal{F} = A_{AM} [\partial_x \mathbf{m} \cdot \partial_y \mathbf{n} + \partial_y \mathbf{m} \cdot \partial_x \mathbf{n}]$$



[arXiv:2403.10218](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10218)

O. Gomonay, V. P. Kravchuk, R. Jaeschke-Ubiergo, K. V. Yershov, T. Jungwirth, L. Šmejkal, J. van den Brink, J. Sinova

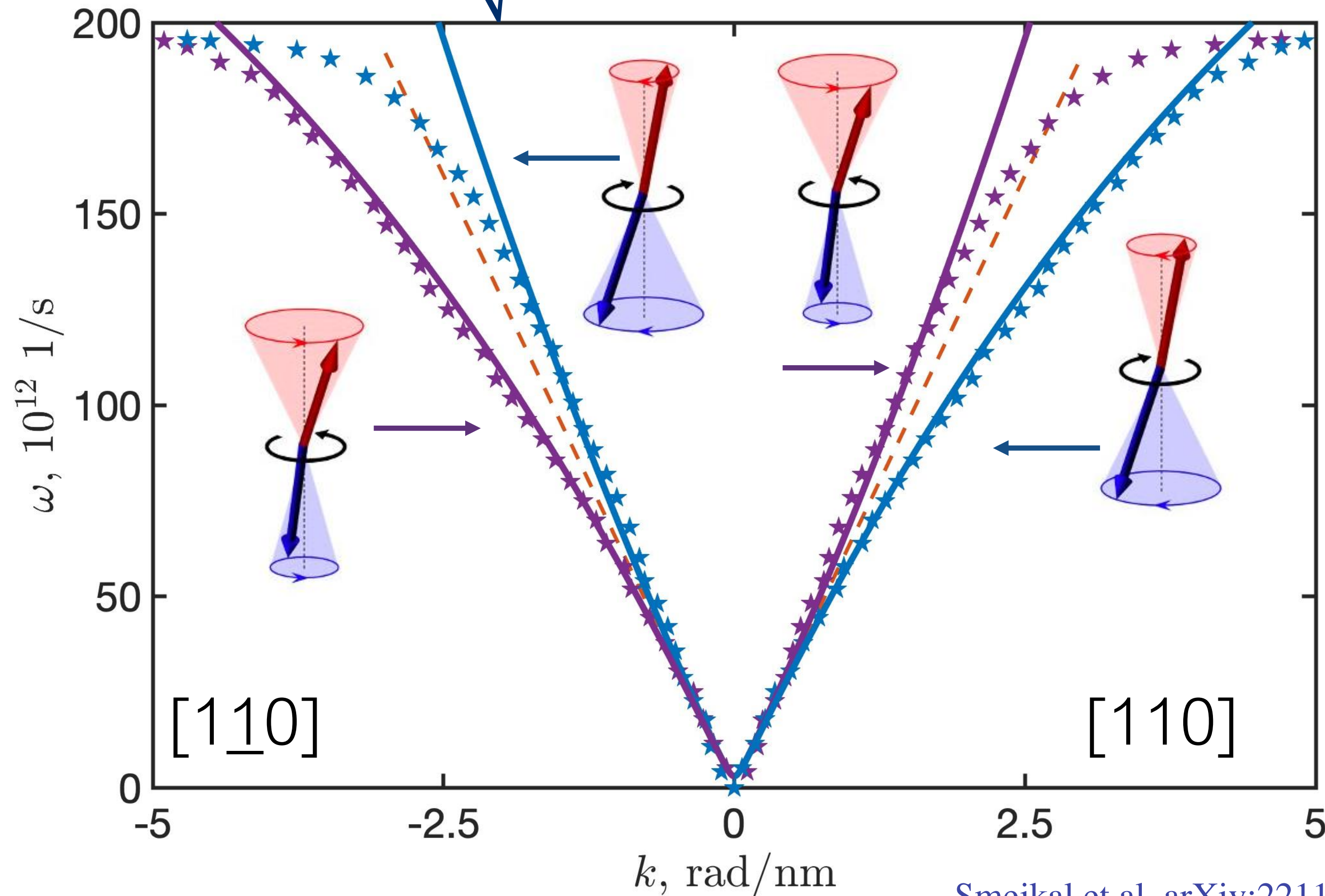




# Magnon Dispersion from Phenomenology

$$\mathcal{F} = A_{AM} [\partial_x \mathbf{m} \cdot \partial_y \mathbf{n} + \partial_y \mathbf{m} \cdot \partial_x \mathbf{n}]$$

$$\omega_{\pm} = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + c^2 k^2 \pm 2\gamma A_{AM} k_x k_y}$$

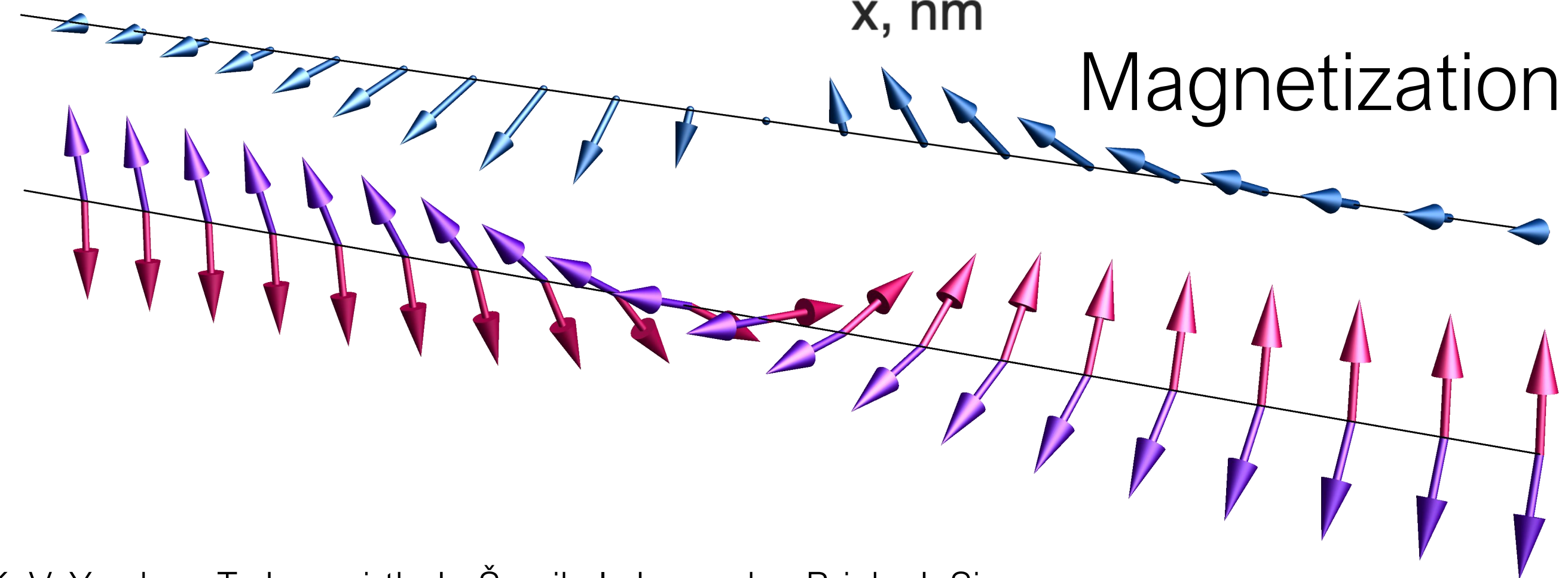
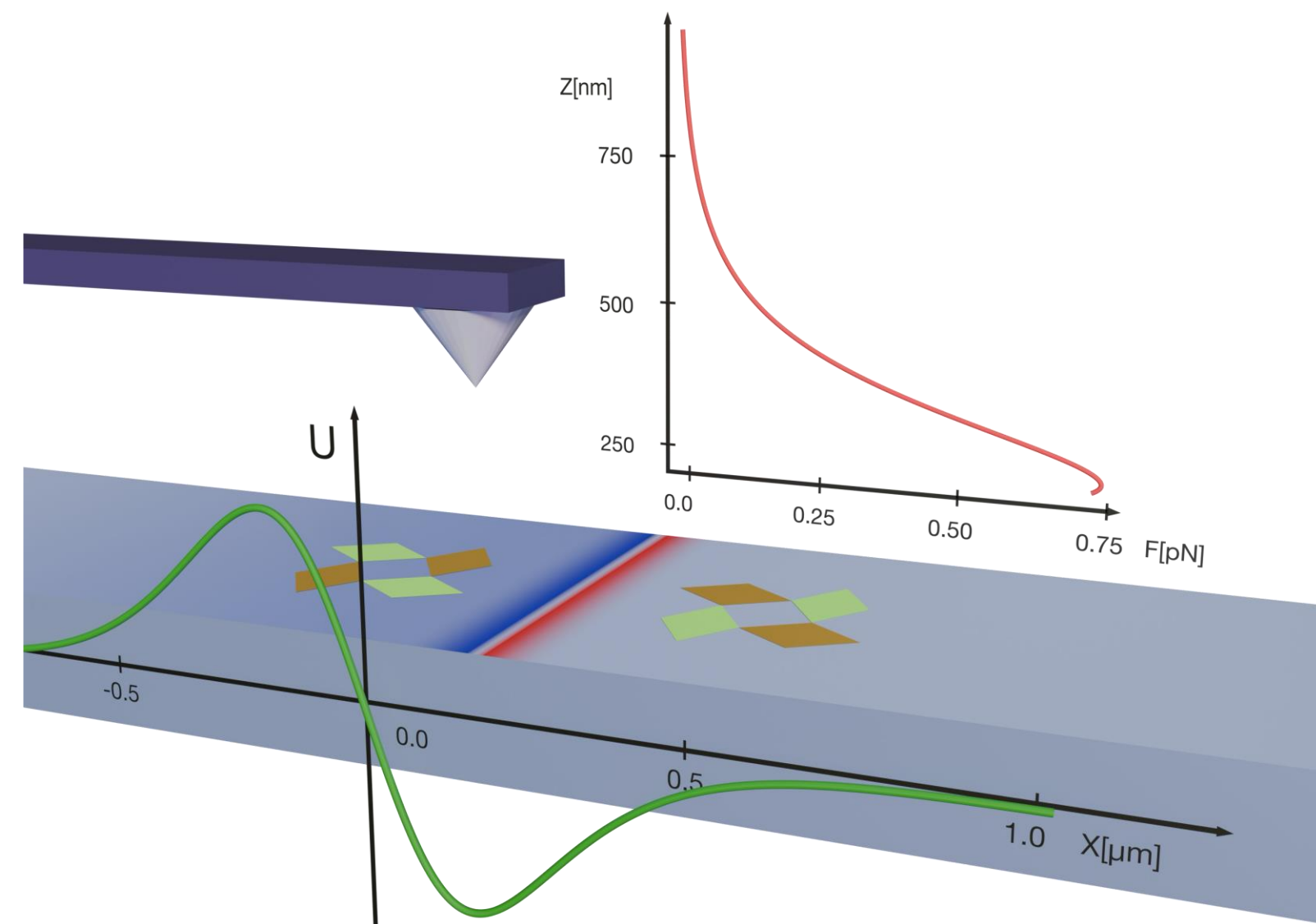
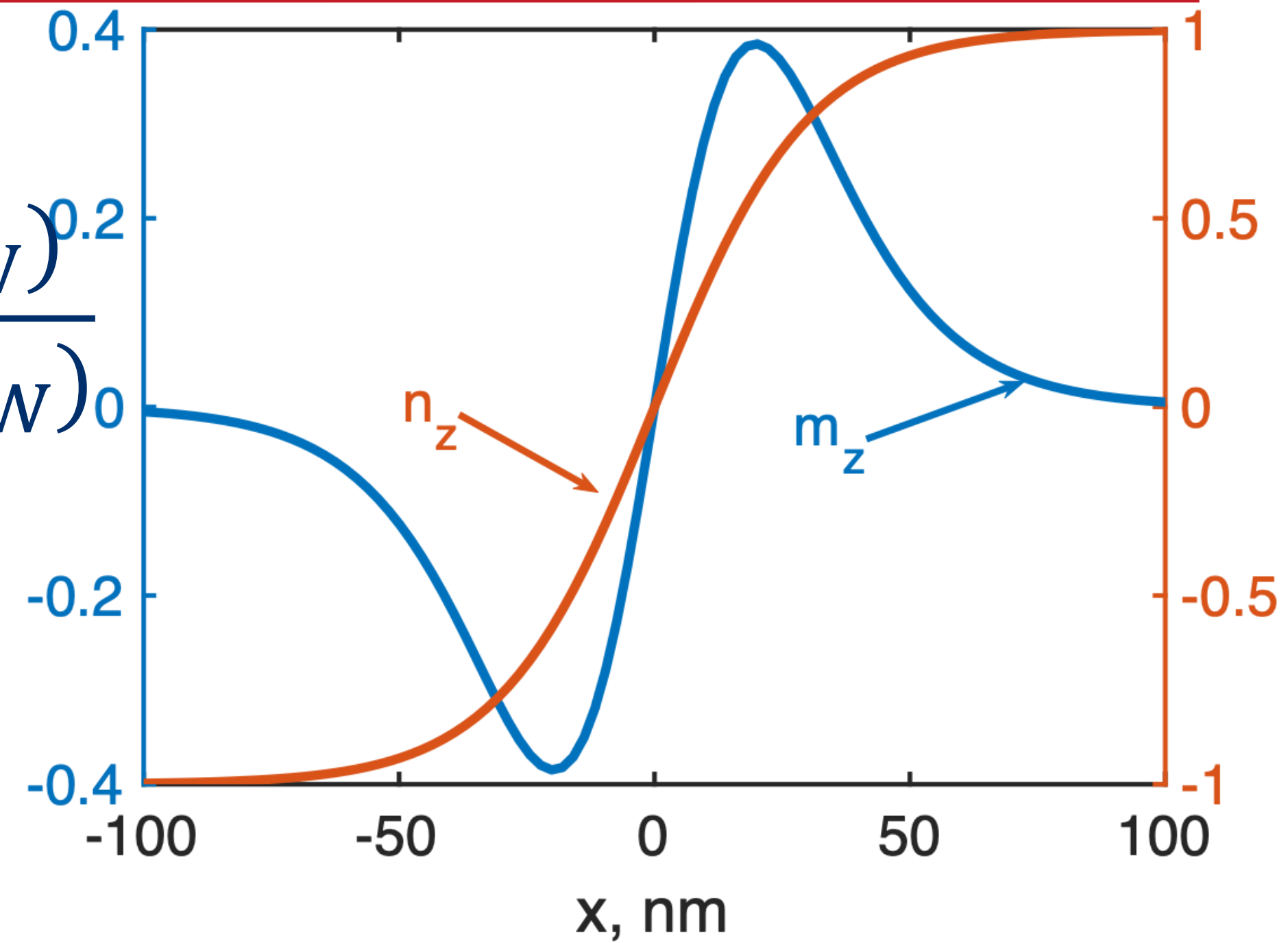


Smejkal et al, arXiv:2211.13806 (PRL 2023)



# Structure of the domain wall, magnetization

$$m_z = \frac{2A_{AM}}{H_{ex}x_{DW}^2} \frac{\sinh(x/x_{DW})^{0.2}}{\cosh^3(x/x_{DW})}$$

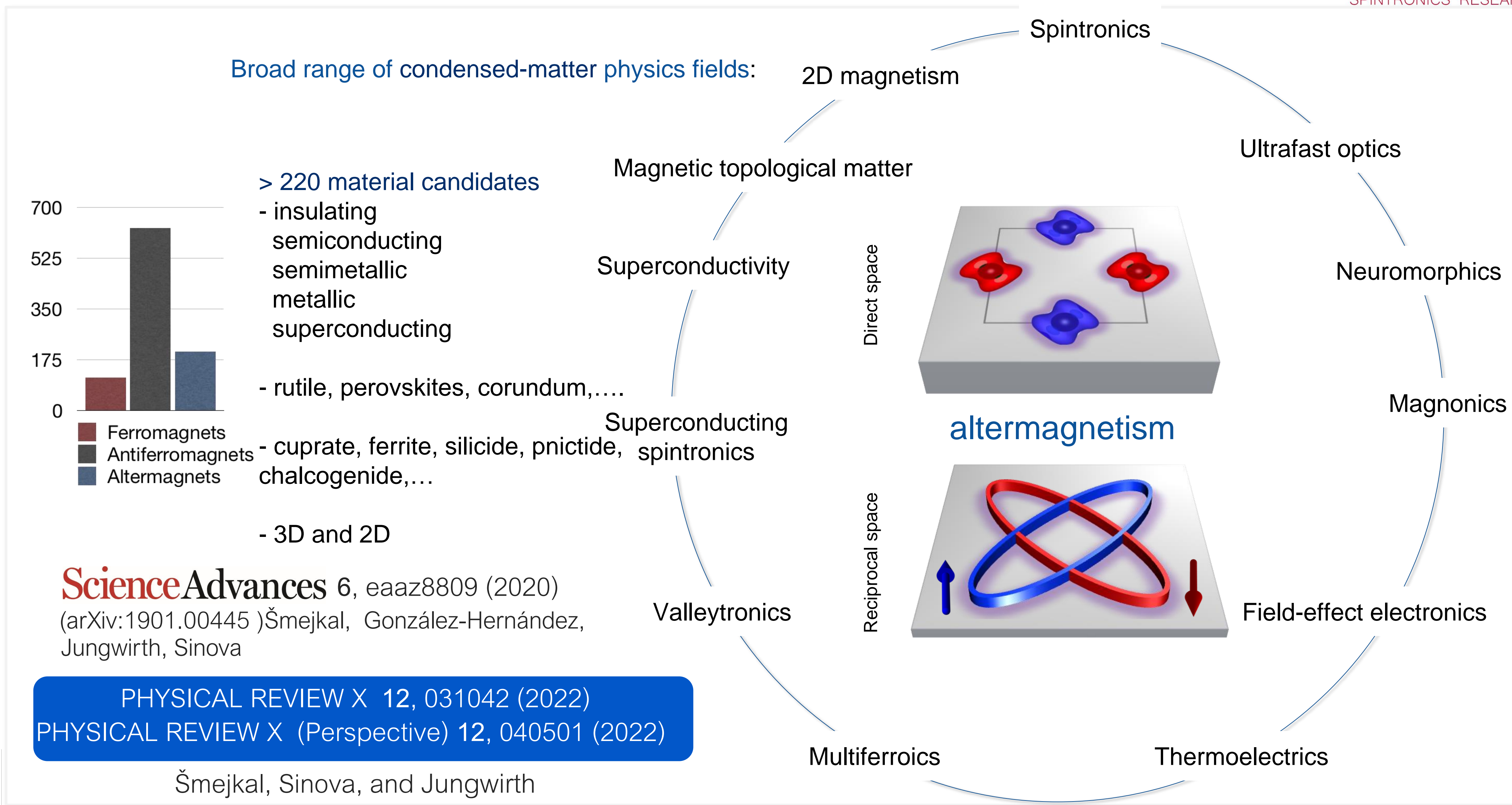


arXiv

[arXiv:2403.10218](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10218)

O. Gomonay, V. P. Kravchuk, R. Jaeschke-Ubiergo, K. V. Yershov, T. Jungwirth, L. Šmejkal, J. van den Brink, J. Sinova

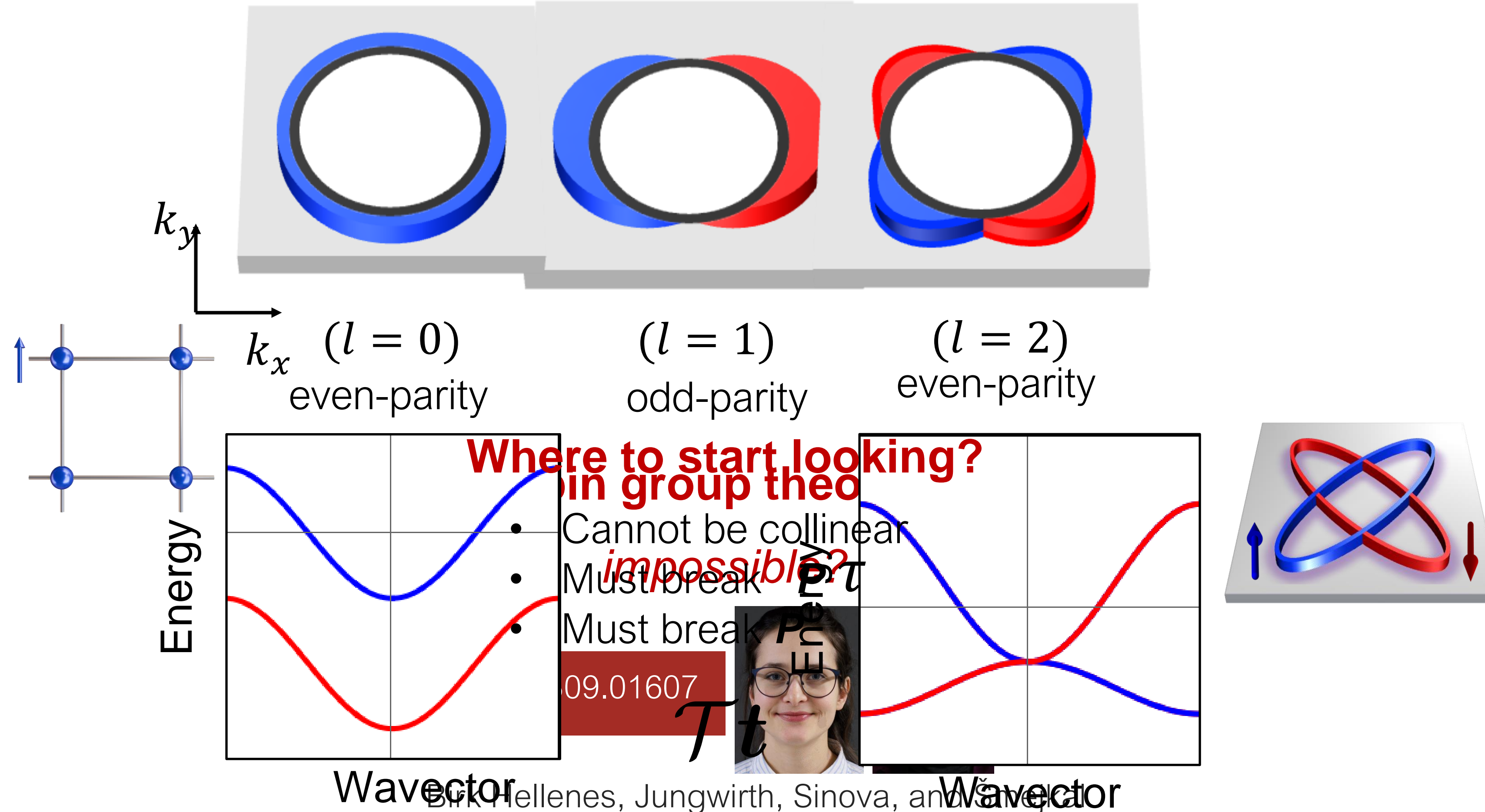






# Unconventional p-wave magnetism: $T$ – symmetric spin polarization

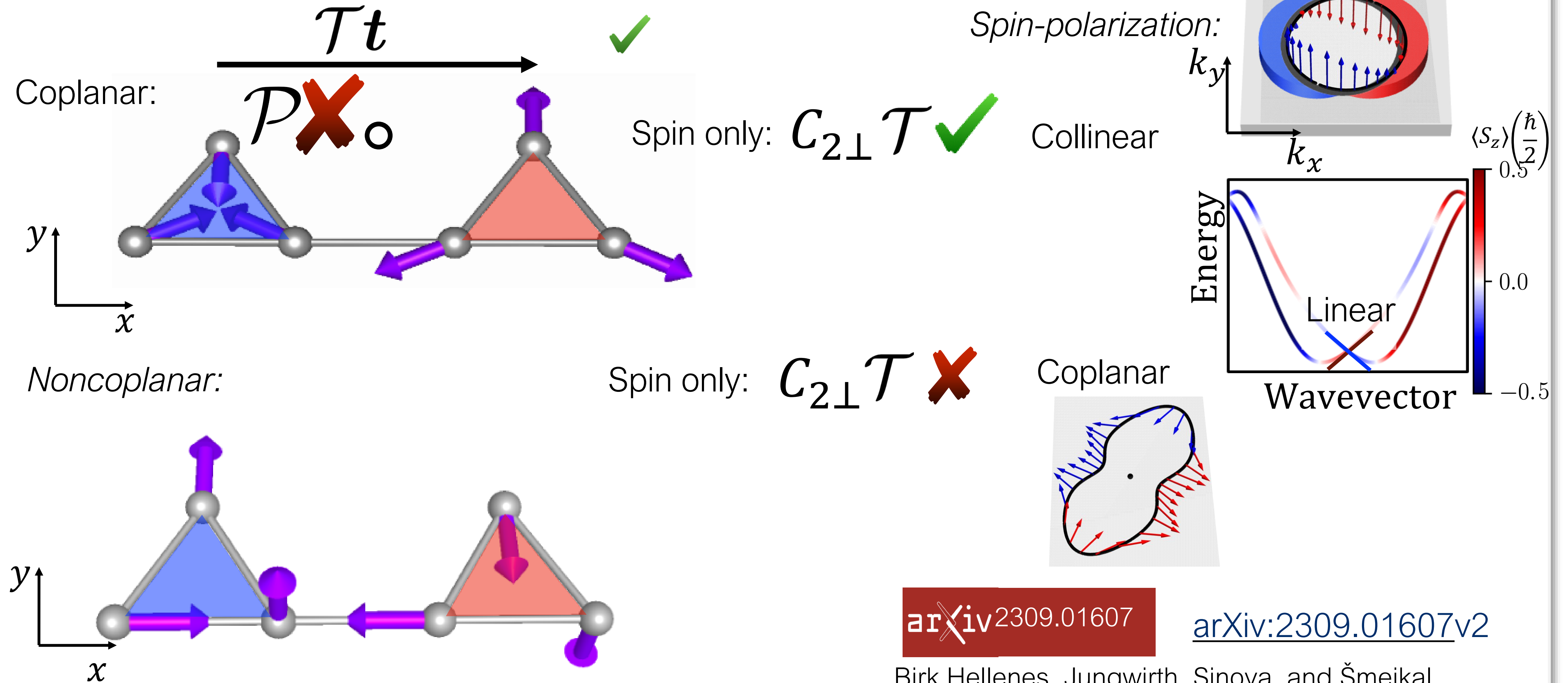
s-wave superconductivity (Mercury 1911)  
 p-wave superconductivity (Helium-3 1972)  
 d-wave superconductivity (Cuprates 1986)





## Model p-wave magnetism

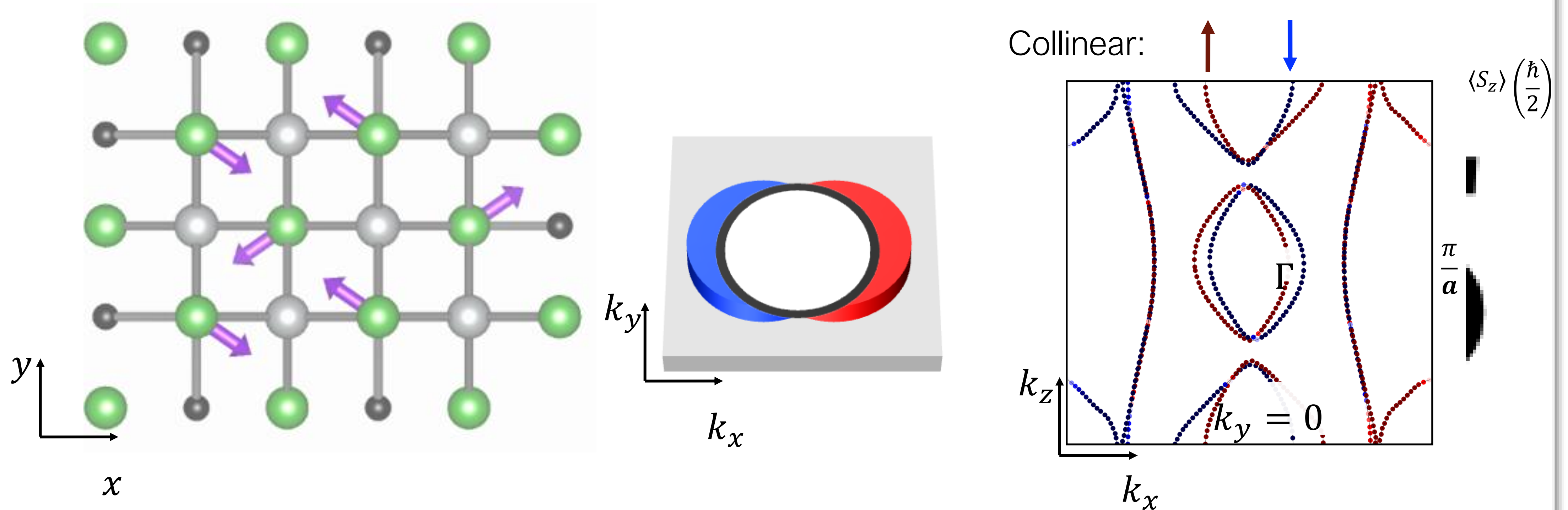
(magnetic exchange + single-particle physics) + symmetry-protected





# P-wave materials behave as expected

(magnetic exchange + single-particle physics) + symmetry-protected  
CeNiAsO



$\mathcal{T}t \longrightarrow \checkmark$

arXiv:2309.01607

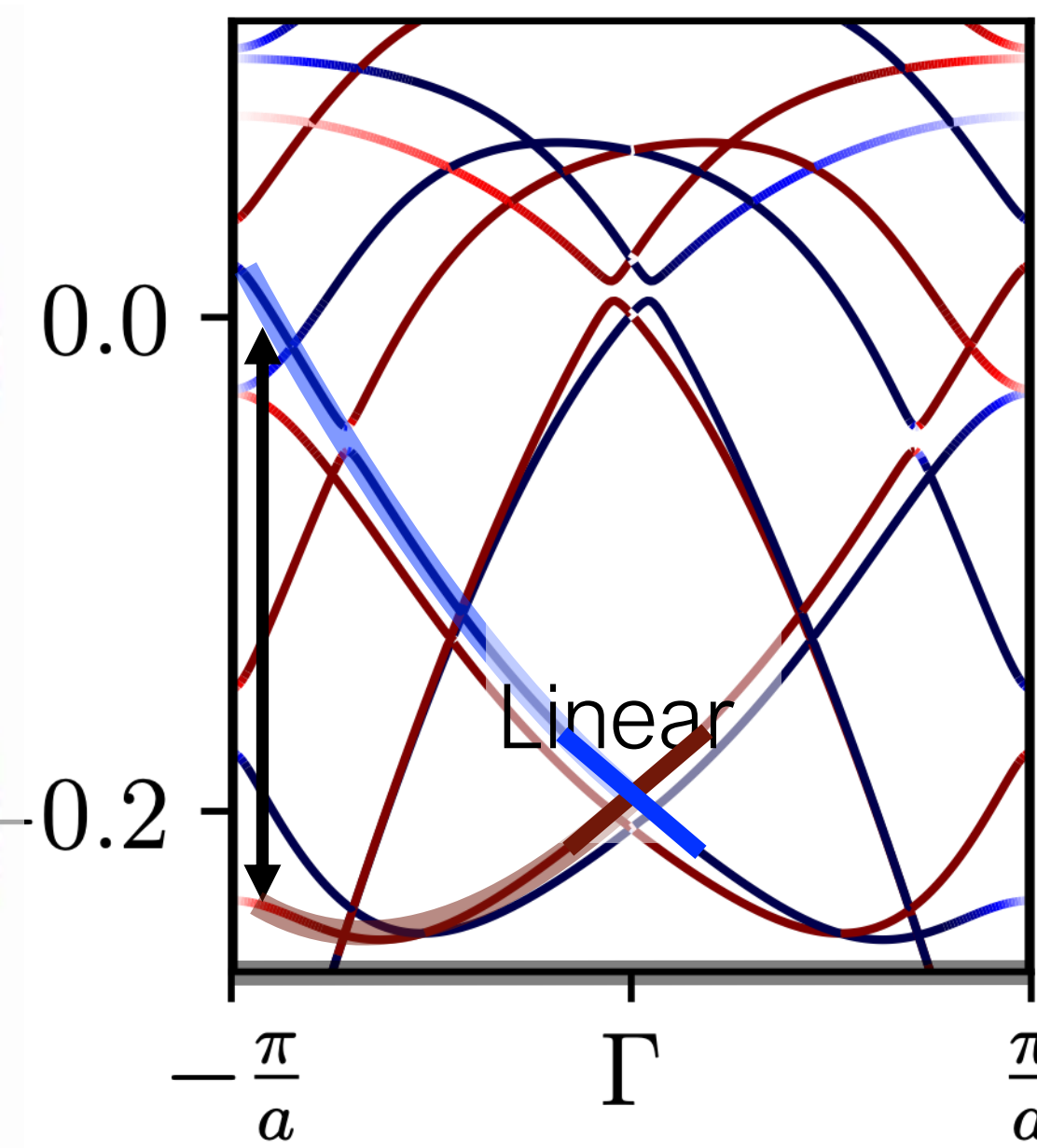
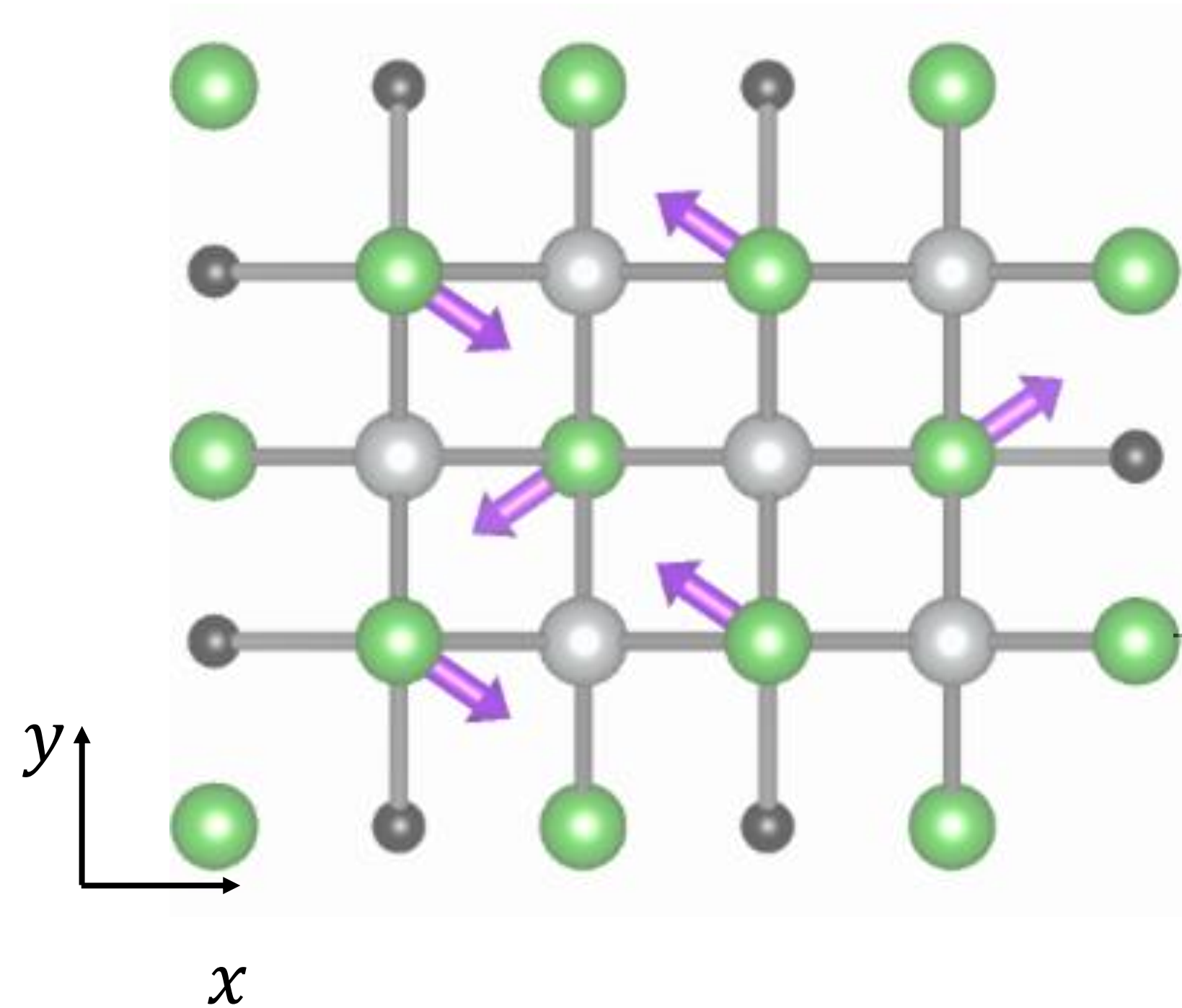
arXiv:2309.01607v2

Birk Hellenes, Jungwirth, Sinova, and Šmejkal



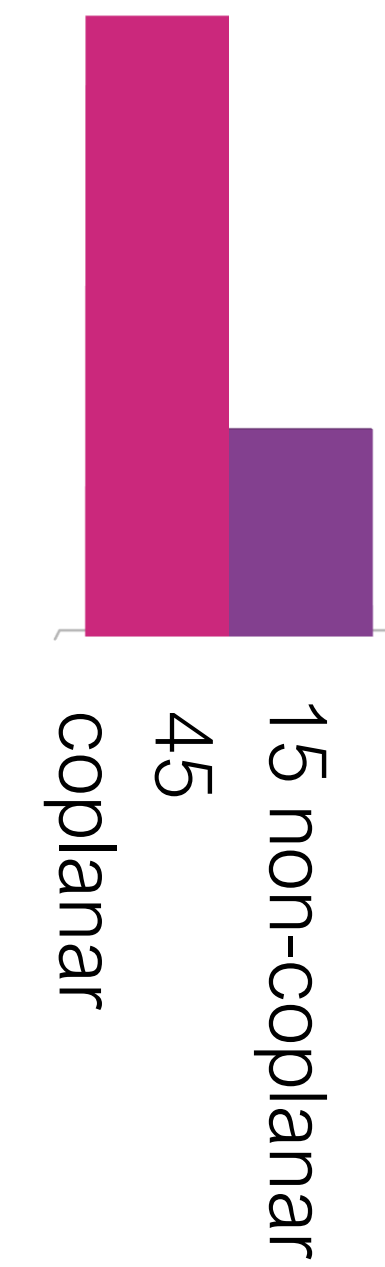
# P-wave materials behave as expected

(magnetic exchange + single-particle physics) + symmetry-protected  
CeNiAsO



~ 200 meV

Total: 60



$k_x$  → ✓

arXiv:2309.01607

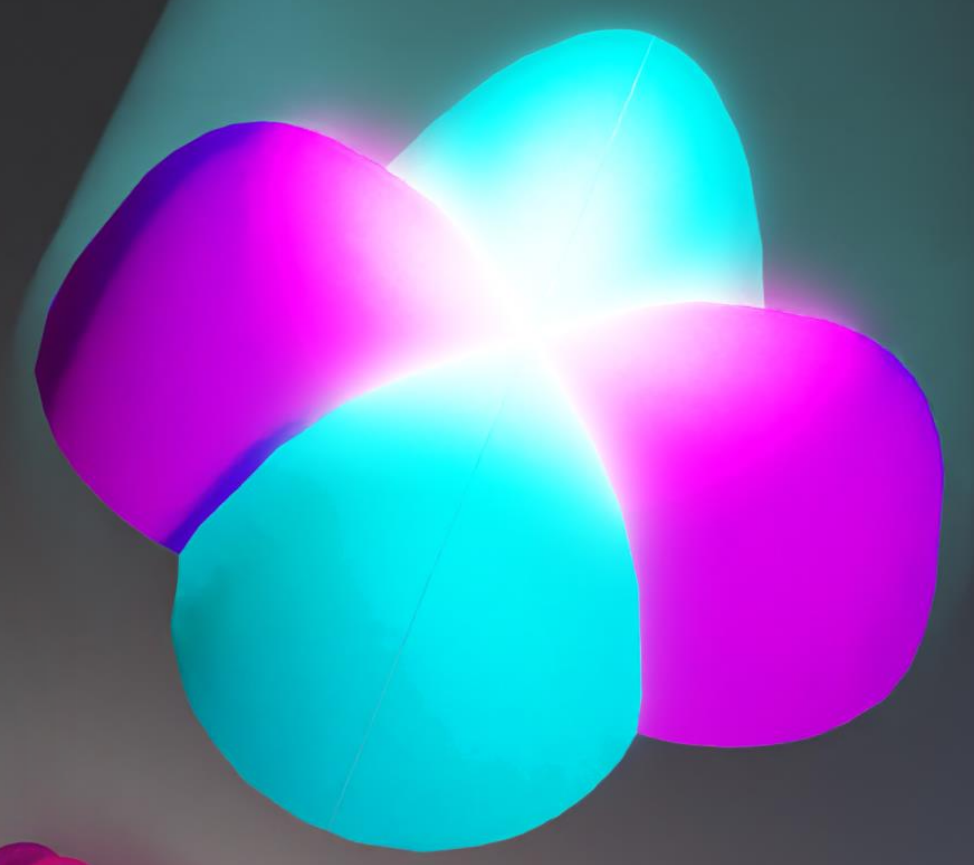
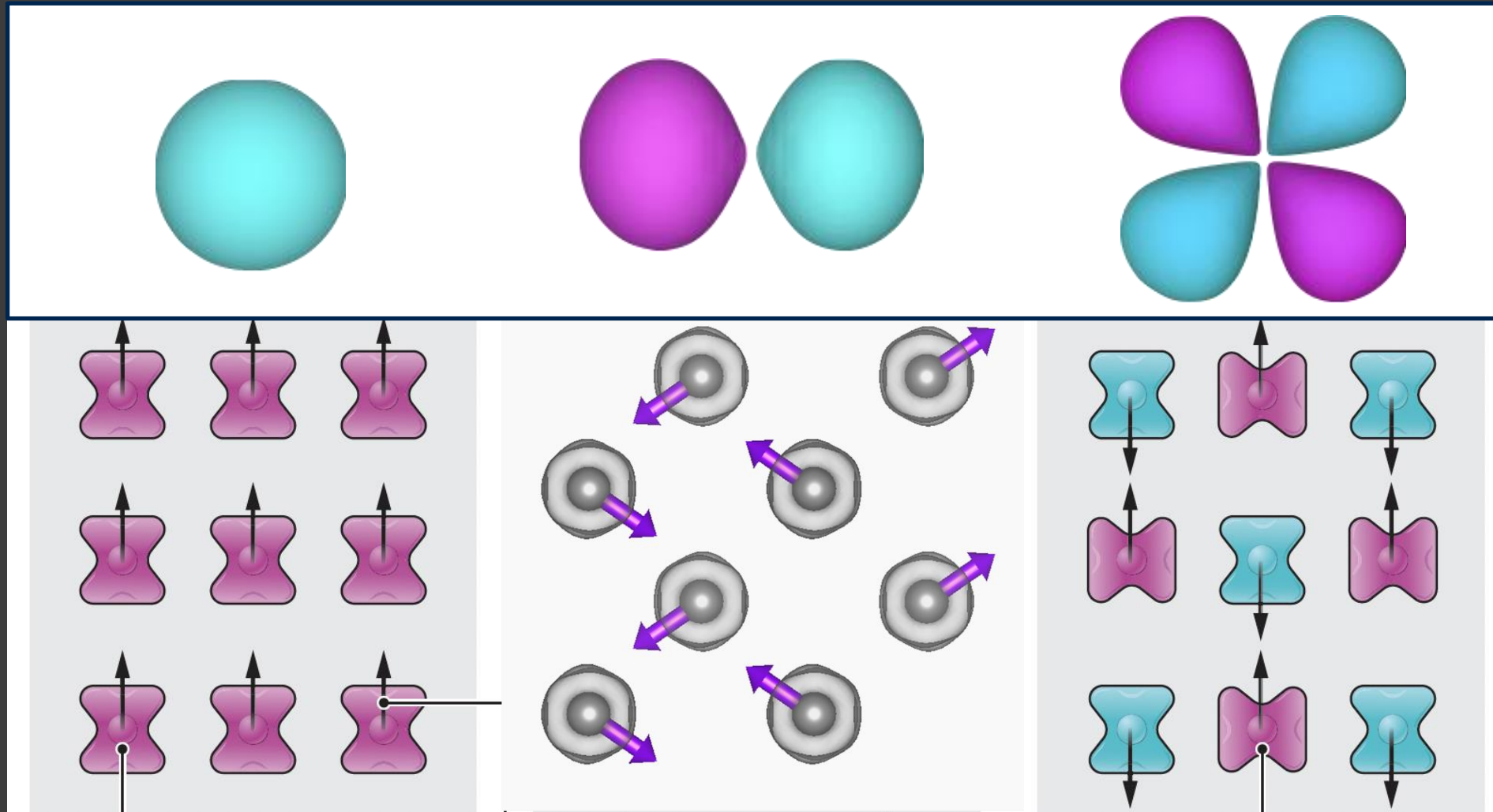
arXiv:2309.01607v2

Birk Hellenes, Jungwirth, Sinova, and Šmejkal





# Summary: key concepts in discovering magnetic phases



	Anomalies in spintronics (2018-)	Altermagnetism (d-wave magnetism) and spin groups (2021-)	Unconventional p-wave magnets (2023-)
Prediction	LŠ et al., Science Adv. (2020) Mazin, LŠ et al., PNAS 118 (2021) LŠ et al. Phys Rev X 12, 011028 (2022)	LŠ, Sinova, Jungwirth, Phys. Rev. X (2022)	Birk Hellenes, Jungwirth, Sinova & LŠ arXiv:2309.01607v2
Observation	Feng*, LŠ* et al., Nature Electron. (2022) Fedchenko, LŠ, Science Adv. (2024)	Krempasky*, LŠ* et al., Nature (2024) Lee, LŠ et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. (2024) Reimers, LŠ et al. Nature Com. (2024)	
	<p>The Magnetic Susceptibility of MnO as a Function of the Temperature</p> <p>Rayen Welch Tyler Phys. Rev. <b>44</b>, 776 – Published 1 November 1933</p>	<p>Neutron Diffraction by Paramagnetic and Antiferromagnetic Substances</p> <p>C. G. Shull, W. A. Strauser, and E. O. Wollan Phys. Rev. <b>83</b>, 333 – Published 15 July 1951</p>	<p>INFLUENCE DES FLUCTUATIONS DU CHAMP MOLÉCULAIRE SUR LES PROPRIÉTÉS MAGNÉTIQUES DES CORPS</p> <p>Par L. NÉEL</p>





**Šmejkal**



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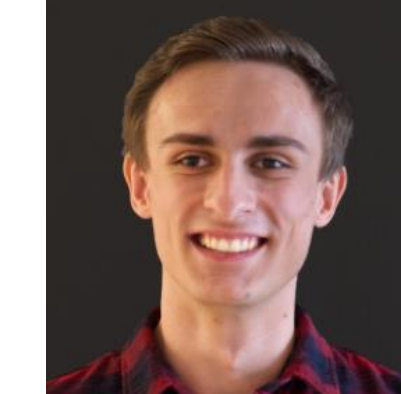
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