
SPIN-ORBITRONICS

Albert Fert^{*1}

¹Unité mixte de physique CNRS/Thalès Université Paris Sud Orsay (UMP CNRS/THALES) – CNRS : UMR137, THALES – 1 avenue A. Fresnel, 91767 PALAISEAU CEDEX, France

Abstract

A. Fert¹, V. Cros¹, C. Deranlot¹, J-M. George¹, J. Grollier¹, H. Jaffres¹, N. Reyren¹, J. Sampaio¹, Y. Kawanishi², Y. Niimi², Y. Otani^{2,3}, D.-H. Wei², M. Chshiev⁴, S. Rohart⁵, A. Thiaville⁵, H.-X. Yang⁴,

J.P. Attané⁶, P. Laczkowski⁶, J.C. Rojas Sanchez⁶, L. Vila⁶, V. Khvalkovskiy⁷, J.-M. De Teresa⁸.

¹UMP CNRS-Thales and Université Paris-Sud, 1 Av. A. Fresnel, Palaiseau, 91767, France

²Institute for Solid State Physics, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba, Japan

³RIKEN-ASI, Wako, Saitama, Japan

⁴SPINTEC, UMR-8191, CEA/CNRS/UJF/GINP, 38054 Grenoble, France

⁵LPS, Université Paris-Sud, Orsay, France

⁶INC, CEA, 38054, Grenoble, France

⁷Grandis, Inc., 1123 Cadillac Court, Milpitas, California 95035, U.S.A

⁸ICM, Univ-Zaragoza-CSIC, Zaragoza, Spain

e-mail:

Spintronics can be described as a new type of electronics based on the propagation of spin-polarized currents. In classical spintronic devices the exchange interaction between the spin of conduction electrons and local spins in magnetic materials is used to create spin-polarized current or to manipulate nanomagnets by spin transfer from spin-polarized currents. A novel direction of spintronics exploits more the spin-orbit coupling than the exchange, either to generate spin-polarized currents with only nonmagnetic materials or to create new types of magnetic objects like skyrmions. I will review recent advances in two directions of this field.

^{*}Speaker

- a) Magnetic skyrmions induced by interface-induced Dzyaloshinsky-Moriya interactions in thin films and current induced motion of skyrmions in magnetic tracks.
- b) Spin Hall, Rashba, Edelstein-Rashba effects and their use for current-induced motion of domain walls (or skyrmions).