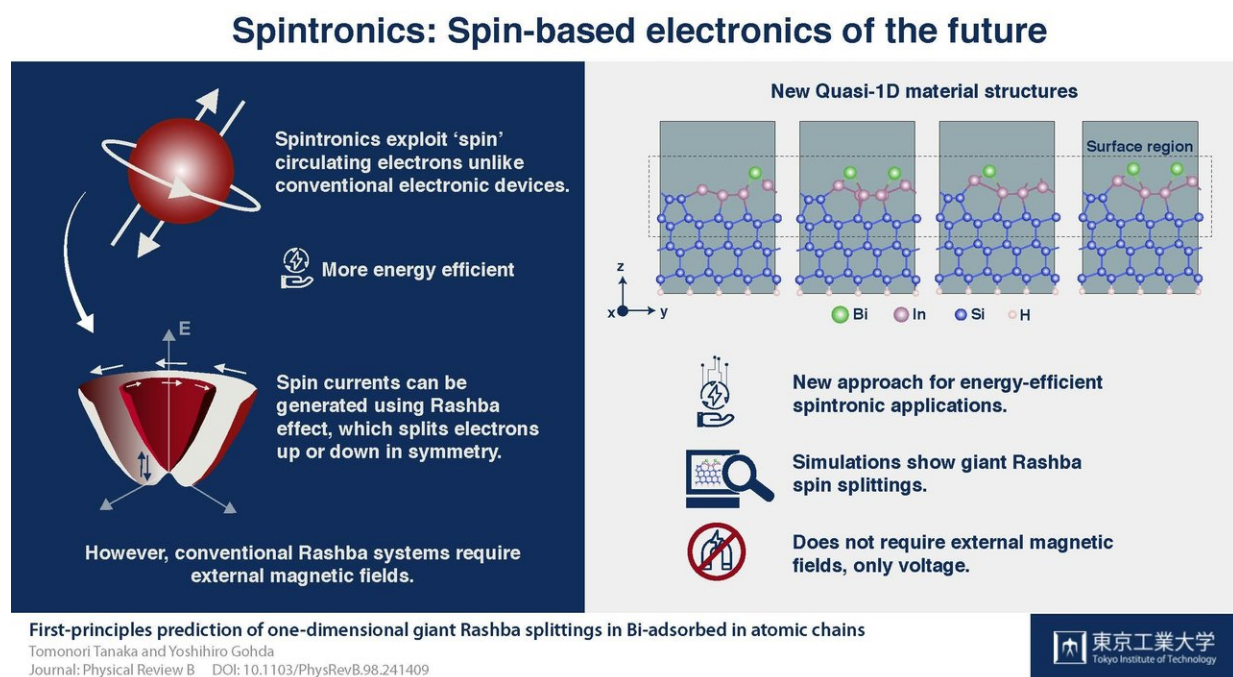


# Electronics of the future: A new energy-efficient mechanism using the Rashba effect

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First-principles prediction of one-dimensional giant Rashba splittings. Credit: Yoshihiro Goda and Tokyo Institute of Technology

Scientists at Tokyo Institute of Technology proposed new quasi-1-D materials for potential spintronic applications, an upcoming technology that exploits the spin of electrons. They performed simulations to demonstrate the spin properties of these materials and explained the mechanisms behind their behavior.

Conventional electronics is based on the movement of electrons and mainly concerns their [electric charge](#). However, modern electronics are close to reaching the physical limits for continuing improvements. But electrons bear another intrinsic quantum-physical property called "spin," which can be interpreted as a type of angular momentum and can be either "up" or "down." While conventional electronic devices do not relate to electron spin, spintronics is a field in which the spin of the conducting electrons is crucial. Serious improvements in performance and new applications can be attained through spin currents.

Researchers are still trying to find convenient ways of generating spin currents via material structures that possess electrons with desirable spin properties. The Rashba-Bychkov effect (or simply Rashba effect), which involves breaking the symmetry of spin-up and spin-down electrons, could potentially be exploited for this purpose. Associate Professor Yoshihiro Gohda from Tokyo Institute of Technology and his colleague have proposed a new mechanism to generate a spin current without [energy loss](#) from a series of simulations for new bismuth-adsorbed indium-based quasi-1-D [materials](#) that exhibit a giant Rashba effect. "Our mechanism is suitable for [spintronic](#) applications, having the advantage that it does not require an [external magnetic field](#) to generate nondissipative spin current," explains Gohda. This advantage would simplify potential spintronic devices and would allow for further miniaturization.

The researchers conducted simulations based on these materials to demonstrate that their Rashba effect can be large and only requires applying a certain voltage to generate [spin currents](#). By comparing the Rashba properties of multiple variations of these materials, they provided explanations for the observed differences in the materials' spin properties and a guide for further materials exploration.

This type of research is very important as radically new technologies are

required if we intend to further improve electronic devices and go beyond their current physical limits. "Our study should be important for energy-efficient spintronic applications and stimulating further exploration of different 1-D Rashba systems," concludes Gohda. From faster memories to quantum computers, the benefits of better understanding and exploiting Rashba systems will certainly have enormous implications.

**More information:** Tomonori Tanaka et al, First-principles prediction of one-dimensional giant Rashba splittings in Bi-adsorbed In atomic chains, *Physical Review B* (2018). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.98.241409](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.98.241409)

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