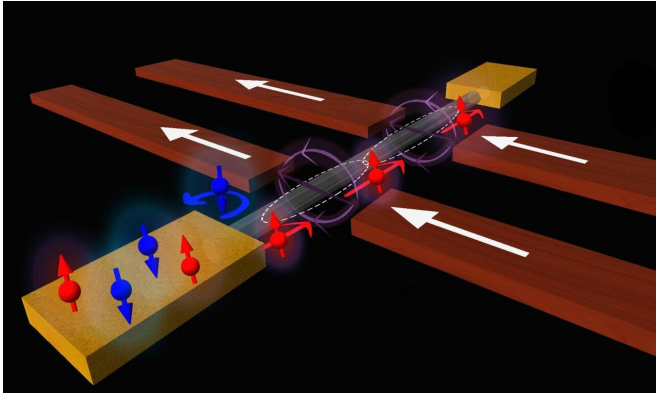


Efficient valves for electron spins

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Both quantum dots (dashed ellipses) on the nanowire are tuned by nanomagnets (brown bars) such that they only allow electrons with an 'up' spin to pass. If the orientation of one of the magnets is changed, the current flow is suppressed. Credit: University of Basel, Department of Physics

Researchers at the University of Basel in collaboration with colleagues from Pisa have developed a new concept that uses electron spin to switch an electrical current. In addition to fundamental research, such spin valves are also the key elements in spintronics—a type of electronics that exploits the spin instead of the charge of electrons. The results were published in the scientific journal *Communications Physics*.

At some point, spintronics might become a buzzword that is as much a part of our vocabulary as electronics. The idea behind it is to use the angular momentum (spin) of an electron instead of the electrical charge. Researchers around the world have been pursuing this goal for many years. Spintronics promises numerous applications in information storage and processing, and could improve the energy efficiency of electronic devices. An important prerequisite is the efficient control and detection of electron spins.

A team of physicists around Professor Christian Schönenberger and Dr. Andreas Baumgartner

from the Swiss Nanoscience Institute and the Department of Physics at the University of Basel has now developed a new technique for spintronics in semiconductor devices. Researchers from the Istituto Nanoscienze-CNR in Pisa were also involved.

Nanomagnets are the key

For this purpose, the scientists form two small semiconductor islands (quantum dots) behind each other on a nanowire and generate magnetic fields in the quantum dots using nanomagnets. Using an external field, they are able to control these magnets individually and thus can determine whether a quantum dot allows electrons to pass with a spin directed upward (up) or downward (down). When two [quantum dots](#) are connected in series, a current only flows if both are set to 'up' or both to 'down.' Ideally, no current flows if they are oriented in opposite directions.

Arunav Bordoloi, first author of the publication and Ph.D. student in the Schönenberger team, found that this method produced a spin polarization close to the theoretical maximum. "With this technique, we can choose whether a single electron in a given spin state is allowed to enter or leave a quantum system—with an efficiency far greater than in conventional spin valves," he says.

"In recent years, researchers around the world found it a hard nut to crack to fabricate spin valves useful for nano- and quantum-electronic devices," says Dr. Andreas Baumgartner, who is supervising the project. "We have now succeeded in producing one."

Exploring new phenomena

The physicists were also able to show that the magnetic fields are localized to specific locations on the nanowire. "This technique should therefore allow us to study the spin properties of new phenomena typically too sensitive to magnetic fields, such as novel states at the ends of special

superconductors," comments Dr. Baumgartner.

This new approach to spintronics should now enable direct measurements of spin correlations and spin entanglement and shed new light on many old and new physical phenomena. In the future, the concept could even prove useful in the quest to use electron spins as the smallest information unit (quantum bit) in a quantum computer.

More information: Arunav Bordoloi et al, A double quantum dot spin valve, *Communications Physics* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s42005-020-00405-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42005-020-00405-2)

Provided by University of Basel

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