# *Spin Hall Effect And Spin Orbit Torques*

Spintronics, an abbreviation of spin based electronics and also known as magneto electronics, has attracted a lot of interest in recent years. It aims to explore the role of electrons' spins in building next generation electric devices. Using electrons' spins rather than electrons' charges may allow faster, lower energy cost devices. Spin Hall Effect is an important subfield of spintronics. It studies spin current, spin transport, and spin accumulation in paramagnetic systems. It can further understanding of quantum physics, device physics, and may also provide insights for spin injection, spin detection and spin manipulation in the design of the next generation spintronics devices. In this experimental work, two sets of experiments were prepared to detect the Spin Hall Effect in metallic systems. The first set of experiments aims to extract Spin Hall Effect from Double Hall Effect in micrometer size metal thin film patterns. Our experiments proved that the Spin Hall Effect signal was much smaller than the theoretically calculated value due to higher electrical resistivity in evaporated thin films. The second set of experiments employs a multi-step process. It combines micro fabrication and electrochemical method to fabricate a perpendicular ferromagnet rod as a spin injector. Process description and various techniques to improve the measurement sensitivity are presented. Measurement results in aluminum, gold and copper are presented in Chapters III, IV and V. Some new experiments are suggested in Chapters V and VI.

This book comprises the first systematic exposition of various physical aspects of the orientation of electron and nuclear spins in semiconductors by optical means.

In this dissertation I studied the anomalous

Hall effect in MgO/Permalloy/Nonmagnetic Metal(NM) based structure, spin polarized current in YIG/Pt based thin films and the origin of the perpendicular magnetic anisotropy(PMA) in the Ru/Co/Ru based structures. The anomalous Hall effect is the observation of a nonzero voltage difference across a magnetic material transverse to the current that flows through the material and the external magnetic field. Unlike the ordinary Hall effect which is observed in nonmagnetic metals, the anomalous Hall effect is only observed in magnetic materials and is orders of magnitude larger than the ordinary Hall effect. Unlike quantum anomalous Hall effect which only works in low temperature and extremely large magnetic field, anomalous Hall effect can be measured at room temperature under a relatively small magnetic field. This allows the anomalous Hall effect to have great potential applications in spintronics and be a good characterization tool for ferromagnetic materials especially materials that have perpendicular magnetic anisotropy(PMA). In my research, it is observed that a polarity change of the Hall resistance in the MgO/Permalloy/NM structure can be obtained when certain nonmagnetic metal is used as the capping layer while no polarity change is observed when some other metal is used as the capping layer. This allows us to tune the polarity of the anomalous Hall effect by changing the thickness of a component of the structure. My conclusion is that an intrinsic mechanism from Berry curvature plays an important role in the sign of anomalous Hall resistivity in the MgO/Py/HM structures. Surface and interfacial scattering also make substantial contribution to the measured Hall resistivity. Spin polarization(P) is one of the key concepts in spintronics and is defined as the difference in the spin up and spin down electron population near the

Fermi level of a conductor. It has great applications in the spintronics field such as the creation of spin transfer torques, magnetic tunnel junction(MTJ), spintronic logic devices. In my research, spin polarization is measured on platinum layers grown on a YIG layer. Platinum is a nonmagnetic metal with strong spin orbit coupling which intrinsically has zero spin polarization. Nontrivial spin polarization measured by ARS is observed in the Pt layer when it is grown on YIG ferromagnetic insulator. This result is contrary to the zero spin polarization in the Pt layer when it is grown directly on SiO2 substrate. Magnetic proximity effect and spin current pumping from YIG into Pt is proposed as the reason of the nontrivial spin polarization induced in Pt. An even higher spin polarization in the Pt layer is observed when an ultrathin NiO layer or Cu layer is inserted between Pt and YIG which blocks the proximity effect. The spin polarization in the NiO inserted sample shows temperature dependence. This demonstrates that the spin current transmission is further enhanced in ultrathin NiO layers through magnon and spin fluctuations. Perpendicular Magnetic Anisotropy(PMA) has important applications in spintronics and magnetic storage. In the last chapter, I study the origin of PMA in one of the structures that shows PMA: Ru/Co/Ru. By measuring the ARS curve while changing the magnetic field orientation, the origin of the PMA in this structure is determined to be the strain induced by lattice mismatch.

Electrical Spin Generation by the Spin Hall Effect in Semiconductors

Magnetic Memory Technology
Inverse Spin Hall Effect in P-type and N-type Semiconductors
More Surprises in Theoretical Physics
Fundamentals and Perspectives

As the first comprehensive introduction into the rapidly evolving field of spintronics, this textbook covers ferromagnetism in nano-electrodes, spin injection, spin manipulation, and the practical use of these effects in next-generation electronics. Based on foundations in quantum mechanics and solid state physics this textbook guides the reader to the forefront of research and development in the field, based on repeated lectures given by the author. From the content: Low-dimensional semiconductor structures Magnetism in solids Diluted magnetic semiconductors Magnetic electrodes Spin injection Spin transistor Spin interference Spin Hall effect Quantum spin Hall effect

Topological insulators Quantum computation with electron spins The past few decades of research and development in solid-state semicon ductor physics and electronics have witnessed a rapid growth in the drive to exploit quantum mechanics in the design and function of semiconductor devices. This has been fueled for instance by the remarkable advances in our ability to fabricate nanostructures such as quantum wells, quantum wires and quantum dots. Despite this contemporary focus on semiconductor "quantum devices," a principal quantum mechanical aspect of the electron - its spin has it accounts for an added quan largely been ignored (except in as much as tum mechanical degeneracy). In recent years, however, a new paradigm of electronics based on the spin degree of freedom of the electron has begun to emerge.

This field of semiconductor "spintronics" (spin transport electron ics or spin-based electronics) places electron spin rather than charge at the very center of interest. The underlying basis for this new electronics is the intimate connection between the charge and spin degrees of freedom of the electron via the Pauli principle. A crucial implication of this relationship is that spin effects can often be accessed through the orbital properties of the electron in the solid state. Examples for this are optical measurements of the spin state based on the Faraday effect and spin-dependent transport measure ments such as giant magneto-resistance

(GMR). In this manner, information can be encoded in not only the electron's charge but also in its spin state, i. e. Nowadays information technology is based on semiconductor and ferromagnetic materials. Information processing and computation are based on electron charge in semiconductor transistors and integrated circuits, and information is stored on magnetic high-density hard disks based on the physics of the electron spins. Recently, a new branch of physics and nanotechnology, called magneto-electronics, spintronics, or spin electronics, has emerged, which aims at simultaneously exploiting both the charge and the spin of electrons in the same device. A broader goal is to develop new functionality that does not exist separately in a ferromagnet or a semiconductor. The aim of this book is to present new directions in the development of spin electronics in both the basic physics and the technology which will become the foundation of future electronics.

Memorial Volume For Shoucheng Zhang

Dirac Equation in Condensed Matter
Topology in Magnetism
Concepts in Spin Electronics
Semiconductor Spintronics
Spintronics is an emerging technology that exploits the

intrinsic spin of the electron and its associated magnetic moment in addition to its fundamental electronic charge. The central issue of this multidisciplinary field is the manipulation of the spin degree of freedom in solid-state systems. Discoveries in recent years have inspired a new route in spintronic research which needs no ferromagnetic components. The research field "spintronic without magnetism" is based on the possibility to manipulate electric currents via spin-orbit coupling only. The spin Hall effect (SHE) is one of the most promising effects for the generation of spin polarized currents which is even present in non-magnetic materials. The

SHE appears when an electric current flows through a medium with spin-orbit coupling present, leading to a spin-current perpendicular to the charge current. In this work the SHE as well as the anomalous Hall effect

(AHE) are investigated on a first principles level using the spin-polarized fully relativistic Korringa-Kohn-Rostoker Green's function method (SPR-KKR-GF) in conjunction with the linear response Kubo-Streda formalism. Intrinsic as well as extrinsic contributions to the SHE/AHE are treated on equal footing. This opened up for the first time the possibility to reliably decompose the SHE/AHE into skew and side-jump scattering as well as intrinsic contributions in a quantitative manner.

This book honors the remarkable science and life of Shoucheng Zhang, a condensed matter theorist known for his work on topological insulators, the quantum Hall effect, spintronics, superconductivity, and other fields. It contains the contributions displayed at the Shoucheng Zhang Memorial Workshop held on May 2-4, 2019 at Stanford University.

This new edition presents a unified description of these insulators from one to three dimensions based on the modified Dirac equation. It derives a series of solutions of the bound states near the boundary, and describes the current status of these solutions. Readers are introduced to topological invariants and their applications to a variety of systems from one-dimensional polyacetylene, to two-dimensional quantum spin Hall effect and p-wave superconductors, three-dimensional topological insulators and superconductors or superfluids, and topological Weyl semimetals, helping them to better understand this fascinating field. To reflect research advances in topological insulators, several parts of the book have been updated for the second edition, including: Spin-Triplet Superconductors, Superconductivity in Doped Topological Insulators, Detection of Majorana Fermions and so on. In particular, the book features a new chapter on Weyl semimetals, a topic that has attracted considerable attention and has already become a new hotpot of research in the community.

Resonant Spin Hall Effect in Two-dimensional Electron Systems

Spin Currents Detected Via the Inverse Spin-Hall Effect

Optical Orientation
Spin Hall Effect and Spin Pumping
Topological Insulators
Since the discovery of the giant magnetoresistance (GMR) effect in magnetic multilayers in 1988,

a new branch of physics and technology, called spin-electronics or spintronics, has emerged, where the flow of electrical charge as well as the flow of electron spin, the so-called "spin current", are manipulated and controlled together. Recent progress in the physics of magnetism and the application of spin current has progressed in tandem with the nanofabrication technology of magnets and the engineering of interfaces and thin films. This book is intended to provide an introduction and guide to the new physics and applications of spin current. The emphasis is placed on the interaction between spin and charge currents in magnetic

nanostructures.
This book first provides the basics of magnetism that electrical engineering students in the semiconductor curriculum can easily understand. Then, it goes one step forward to discuss

electron spin. Following the above background discussion, readers are taught the physics of magnetic tunnel junction device (MTJ), the work horse of MRAM, for memory applications. At the end of this book, the author gives a comparison of emerging non-volatile memories (PCM, ReRAM, FeRAM and MRAM). The author also explores MRAM's unique quality among emerging memories, in that is the only one in which the atoms in the device do not move when switching states. This property makes it the most reliable and low power.

"This series summarizes the field of Organic Spintronics up to 2017. It contains four volumes dedicated to spin injection, spin transport, spin pumping, organic magnetic field effect, and molecular spintronics. The field of Organic Spintronics has accelerated and matured in the last dozen years with the realization of an organic spin-valve (in 2004) and magneto-resistance and magneto-electroluminescence in organic optoelectronic devices (2006). The book series is comprehensive in that it summarizes all aspects of Organic Spintronics to date. The first two volumes deal with spin injection, spin transport, spin manipulation and spin pumping into organic semiconductors. The main device that is thoroughly discussed here is the organic spin-valve, where spinterface states at the interface between the organic semiconductor and the ferromagnetic (FM) electrode has been the focus of many chapters. An interesting emerging subject is the role of chirality in the organic layer of the device. A relatively new method of achieving spin aligned carriers in organic semiconductors is spin pumping, where magnons in the FM substrate generate spin aligned carriers in the organic layer at the FM/organic interface. The third volume deals mainly with magnetic field effect in organic devices. Several spin-mixture processes that lead to magnetic field effect in devices and films are thoroughly discussed, such as hyperfine interaction, direct spin-orbit coupling, indirect spin-orbit coupling via [delta]g, triplet-triplet annihilation, and thermal spin alignment. The similarity between the magnetic field effect obtained in optoelectronic devices based on organic semiconductors and the novel hybrid organic-inorganic semiconductors is also a subject of intense interest. The fourth volume deals with spin in molecular films and devices. It includes thorough discussion of spin exchange interaction that leads to organic ferromagnets, as well as manifestation of various spin interactions in thin

molecular films and devices."--
Spin Physics in Semiconductors
Spin-dependent Quantum Phenomena
The Spin Hall Effect in Quantum Wires
Spintronics for Next Generation

Innovative Devices
Inverse Spin Hall Effect in Metallic Heterostructures

Present worldwide funding in organic electronics is poised to stimulate major research and development efforts in organic materials research for lighting, photovoltaic, and other optoelectronic applications. The field of organic spintronics, in particular, has flourished in the area of organic magneto-transport. Reflecting the main avenues of substantial advances in this arena, Organic Spintronics is an up-to-date summary of the experimental and theoretical aspects of the field. With contributions by a panel of international experts on the cutting edge of research, this volume explores: Spin injection and manipulation in organic spin valves The magnetic field effect in organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) The spin transport effect in relation to spin manipulation Organic magnets as spin injection electrodes in organic spintronics devices The coherent control of spins in organic devices using the technique of electronically detected magnetic resonance The possibility of using organic spin valves as sensors Balancing practical experimentation with analytical constructs, the book covers both the theoretical aspects of spin injection, transport, and detection in organic spin valves as well as the underlying mechanism of the magnetoresistance and magneto-electroluminescence in

OLEDs. The first book of its kind on this specialized area, this volume is destined to provide researchers and students with the impetus to develop new channels of inquiry in an area that has almost limitless potential. The purpose of this collective book is to present a non-exhaustive survey of sp- related phenomena in semiconductors with a focus on recent research. In some sense it may be regarded as an updated version of theOpticalOrientation book, which was entirely devoted to spin physics in bulk semiconductors. During the 24 years that have elapsed, we have witnessed, on the one hand, an extraordinary development in the wonderful semiconductor physics in two dim- sions with the accompanying revolutionary applications. On the other hand, during the last maybe 15 years there was a strong revival in the interest in spin phen- ena, in particular in low-dimensional semiconductor structures. While in the 1970s and 1980s the entire world population of researchers in the ?eld never exceeded 20 persons, now it can be counted by the hundreds and the number of publications by the thousands. This explosive growth is stimulated, to a large extent, by the hopes that the electron and/or nuclear spins in a semiconductor will help to accomplish the dream of factorizing large numbers by quantum computing and eventually to develop a new spin-based electronics, or “ spintronics ” . Whether any of this will happen or not, still remains to be seen. Anyway, these ideas have resulted in a large body of interesting and exciting research, which is a good thing by itself. The ?eld of spin physics in semiconductors is extremely rich and interesting with many spectacular effects in optics and

transport.
The spin Hall effect (SHE) induced spin current in some certain heavy transition metals has been shown to impose spin transfer torque (STT) upon an adjacent magnetic layer strong enough to excite magnetization switching and/or magnetic oscillation

therein. The similarities and differences between this new paradigm and the traditional route of spin generation will be the main focus of this dissertation. Firstly, these phenomena stemming from the SHE can be viewed as a reminiscent of the traditional spin-torque generation from a ferromagnetic layer in spin-valve-like devices, except that now the source of the STT is coming from the normal metal (NM) layer instead of the ferromagnetic (FM) spin-polarizer in those traditional devices with sandwich structures (FM/NM/FM or FM/Insulator/FM). In this fashion, essentially only one layer of ferromagnetic layer is required as the read-out means. In the first part of this dissertation, I will show that this detection of the spin-Hall response can be done either via anisotropic magnetoresistance (AMR), anomalous Hall effect (AHE), or planar Hall effect

(PHE) in a simple NM/FM bilayer structure. By analyzing the data from both high and low frequency measurements, the spin Hall angle, which represents the strength of the SHE, from various transition metals are estimated. Secondly, the symmetry of the SHE, from which the resulting spin current is transverse to the applied charge current, allows us to design STT devices using in-plane charge current (CIP) instead of the traditional utilization of current-perpendicular-toplane (CPP) architecture. This facilitates the realization of a new three-terminal device, which eventually leads us to a prototype of magnetic cross-point nonvolatile memory. By studying the SHE-STT switching from beta-Ta and beta-W-based three-terminal devices, I will confirm that the spin Hall angle of [beta]-Ta and [beta]-W are respectively [ALMOST EQUAL

TO]-0.15 and [ALMOST EQUAL TO]-0.30, which are consistent with the results from the first part of this work. The strong SHE from these transition metals can also be adopted to modulate spin-waves and will be shown at the end of this section. Lastly, the adaptation of a CIP architecture means that the spin-charge transport properties in the spin Hall devices are, per se, more complicated than that in their CPP counterparts. The interface(s) as well as the bulk properties in these magnetic heterostructures both play important roles in determining the final spin transport properties, thereby the effective spin Hall efficiency. In this final section, I will present the variation of the current induced damping-like torque and field-like torque in NM/(spacer)/FM heterostructures, from which the possible interplay between interface(s) and bulk, as well as their relative contributions, can be estimated.

World Scientific Reference On Spin In Organics (In 4 Volumes)

The Spin Hall Effect Induced Spin Transfer Torque in Magnetic Heterostructures

Spin Current
Intrinsic Spin-Hall Effect in N-Doped Bulk GaAs
Organic Spintronics
***The quantum Hall liquid is a novel state of matter with profound emergent***

*properties such as fractional charge and statistics. Existence of the quantum Hall effect requires breaking of the time reversal symmetry caused by an external* *magnetic field. In this work, we predict a quantized spin Hall effect in the absence of any magnetic field, where the intrinsic spin Hall conductance is quantized* *in units of 2 e/4[pi]. The degenerate quantum Landau levels are created by the spin-orbit coupling in conventional semiconductors in the presence of a strain* *gradient. This new state of matter has many profound correlated properties described by a topological field theory. Like its predecessor, this book by the renowned* *physicist Sir Rudolf Peierls draws from many diverse fields of theoretical physics to present problems in which the answer differs from what our intuition had led* *us to expect. In some cases an apparently convincing approximation turns out to be misleading; in others a seemingly unmanageable problem turns out to have* *a simple answer. Peierls's intention, however, is not to treat theoretical physics as an unpredictable game in which such surprises happen at random. Instead* *he shows how in each case careful thought could have prepared us for the outcome. Peierls has chosen mainly problems from his own experience or that of his collaborators,* *often showing how classic problems can lend themselves to new insights. His book is aimed at both graduate students and their teachers. Praise for*

*Surprises in Theoretical Physics: "A beautiful piece of stimulating scholarship and a delight to read. Physicists of all kinds will learn a great deal from it."--R. J. Blin-*

*Stoyle, Contemporary Physics*

*We show that the bulk Dresselhauss (k3) spin-orbit coupling term leads to an intrinsic spin-Hall effect in n-doped bulk*

*GaAs, but without the appearance of uniform magnetization. The spin-Hall effect in strained and unstrained bulk GaAs has been recently observed experimentally by Kato et.*

*al. [1]. We show that the experimental result is quantitatively consistent with the intrinsic spin-Hall effect due to the Dresselhauss term, when lifetime broadening is*

***taken into account. On the other hand, extrinsic contribution to the spin-Hall effect is several orders of magnitude smaller than the observed effect.***

*Spin Hall Effect in Paramagnetic Thin Films Tuning Anomalous Hall Effect and Spin Polarized Current in Magnetic Ultrathin Films Fractional Quantum Hall*

*Effect and Quantum Spin Hall Effect in Semiconductor Heterostructures*
*Nonlinear Spin-wave Excitation Detected by the Inverse Spin-Hall Effect*

*Quantum Spin Hall Effect*

**The first comprehensive and authoritative coverage of the angular momentum of light, illustrating both its theoretical and applied aspects.**

**This chapter will focus on the experimental properties of the quantum spin Hall effect in HgTe quantum well structures. HgTe quantum wells above a critical thickness are**

**2-dimensional topological insulators. The most prominent signature of the non-trivial topology in these systems is the occurrence of the quantum spin Hall effect when the**

**Fermi energy is located inside the bulk band gap. We will present the main experimental results we obtained for transport in the quantum spin Hall regime and discuss how**

**they confirm the prediction of the quantum spin Hall effect as a helical edge state system consisting of two counterpropagating oppositely spin polarized**

**edge states.**
**This book presents both experimental and theoretical aspects of topology in magnetism. It first discusses how the topology in real space is**

**relevant for a variety of magnetic spin structures, including domain walls, vortices, skyrmions, and dynamic excitations, and then focuses on the phenomena that are driven**

**by distinct topology in reciprocal momentum space, such as anomalous and spin Hall effects, topological insulators, and Weyl semimetals. Lastly, it examines how topology**

**influences dynamic phenomena and excitations (such as spin waves, magnons, localized dynamic solitons, and Majorana fermions). The book also shows how these**

**developments promise to lead the transformative revolution of information technology.**

**Cavity Polaritons**

**Geometric Spin Hall Effect of Light**

**Semiconductor Spintronics and Quantum Computation**
**Chapter 5. Quantum Spin Hall State in HgTe**
**Spin-transfer-Torque MRAM and Beyond**

Spintronics (short for spin

electronics, or spin transport electronics) exploits both the intrinsic spin of the electron and its associated magnetic moment, in addition to its fundamental electronic charge, in solid-state devices.

Controlling the spin of electrons within a device can produce surprising and substantial changes in its properties. Drawing from many cutting edge fields, including physics, materials science, and electronics device technology, spintronics has provided the key concepts for many next generation information processing and transmitting technologies. This book discusses all aspects of spintronics from basic science to applications and covers: • magnetic semiconductors • topological insulators • spin current science • spin caloritronics • ultrafast magnetization reversal •

**magneto-resistance effects and devices • spin transistors • quantum information devices This book provides a comprehensive introduction to Spintronics for researchers and students in academia and**

industry.
Volume 32 of the series addresses one of the most rapidly developing research fields in physics: microcavities. Microcavities form a base for fabrication of opto-electronic

devices of XXI century, in particular polariton lasers based on a new physical principle with respect to conventional lasers proposed by Einstein in 1917. This book overviews a theory of all major phenomena linked microcavities and exciton-polaritons and is oriented to the reader having no background in solid state theory as well as to the advanced readers interested in theory of exciton-polaritons in microcavities. All major experimental discoveries in the field are addressed as well. · The book is oriented to a general reader and is easy to read for a non-specialist. · Contains an overview of the most essential effects in physics of microcavities experimentally observed and theoretically predicted during the recent decade such as:. ' Bose-Einstein condensation at room temperature. ' Lasers without inversion of population. '

**Microcavity boom: optics of the XXI century! · Frequently asked questions on microcavities and responses without formulas. · Half-light-half-matter quasi-particles: base for the future optoelectronic devices**

**Electrical generation of spin polarization by the spin Hall effect is imaged with both spatial and temporal resolution using Kerr rotation microscopy in bulk zincblende semiconductors. The spin Hall**

effect, which arises due to the spin-orbit coupling, refers to the generation of a pure spin current transverse to a charge current driven by an electric field which causes a spontaneous quasi-equilibrium spin accumulation near sample boundaries without the need for magnetic fields or magnetic materials. Bulk current-induced in-plane spin polarization and out-of-plane spin accumulation from the spin Hall effect are observed in the II-VI semiconductor ZnSe despite no evidence for a spin-orbit induced internal magnetic field, which are only observed sub-critical thickness ZnSe with enhanced k-linear Hamiltonian terms due to biaxial strain. The wide band gap of ZnSe enables the first observation of electrical spin generation at room temperature. The spatial dependence of steady-state spin accumulation from the spin Hall effect is addressed in channels made of the III-V semiconductor GaAs. One- and two-dimensional spatially-resolved diffusion modeling clarifies the important role of drift and diffusion in transporting spin generated at sample boundaries to the interior of the device. Driving spin accumulation with an electrical pulse and probing with a frequency-synchronized ultrafast laser enables time-resolved measurement of the spin Hall effect. Probing the dynamical processes of spin accumulation and diffusion reveals spatially-dependent nanosecond timescales comparable to the electric-field dependent spin coherence time.

**Prospects are considered for an all-electrical measurement of the spin Hall effect which should enable more accurate determination of the magnitude of the spin Hall conductivity and illuminate the microscopic**

mechanisms governing the spin Hall effect in GaAs.

Relativistic Electronic Transport Theory

Spin Hall Effect of Light in Semiconductors

The Spin Hall Effect and Related

## Phenomena
## Spin Hall Effect in Two-dimensional Hole Gases
## The Angular Momentum of Light

There are only few discoveries and new

technologies in physical sciences that have the potential to dramatically alter and revolutionize our electronic world. Topological insulators are one of them. The present book for the first time provides a full overview and in-depth knowledge about this hot topic in materials science and condensed matter physics. Techniques such as angleresolved photoemission spectrometry (ARPES), advanced solid-state Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) or scanning-tunnel microscopy (STM) together with key principles of topological insulators such as spin-locked electronic states, the Dirac point, quantum Hall effects and Majorana fermions are illuminated in individual chapters and are described in a clear and logical form. Written by an international team of experts, many of them directly involved in the very first discovery of topological insulators, the book provides the readers with the knowledge they need to understand the electronic behavior of these unique materials. Being more than a reference work, this book is essential for newcomers and advanced researchers working in the field of topological insulators.

A New Generation of Microstructures

The Spin Hall Effect in

Silicon
Electrical Manipulation of the Spin Hall Effect in Semiconductors