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Energy-Efficient Domain-Wall Motion Governed by the Interplay of Helicity-Dependent Optical Effect and Spin-Orbit Torque

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Spin-orbit torque provides a powerful means of manipulating domain walls along magnetic wires. However, the current density required for domain-wall motion is still too high to realize low power devices. We experimentally demonstrate helicity-dependent domain-wall motion by combining synchronized femtosecond laser pulses and short current pulses in Co/Ni/Co ultrathin-film wires with perpendicular magnetization. The domain wall can remain pinned under one laser circular helicity while being depinned by the opposite circular helicity. Thanks to the all-optical helicity-dependent effect, the threshold current density due to spin-orbit torque can be reduced by more than 50%. Based on this joint effect combining spin-orbit torque and helicity-dependent laser pulses, an optoelectronic logic-in-memory device is experimentally demonstrated. This work enables an alternative class of low-power spintronic-photonic devices beyond the conventional approach of all-optical switching or all-current switching for data storage.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Domain-wall motion is of great interest for several spintronic applications, such as high-density racetrack memory [1,2] and magnetic domain-wall logic [3–5], where data can be encoded nonvolatily as a pattern of magnetic domain walls that move along magnetic wires. The manipulation of domain walls is generally induced by external magnetic fields [6] or currents [7,8]. Current-induced domain-wall motion, driven by spin-transfer torque or spin-orbit torque, has provided new opportunities for high-performance all-electrical spintronics devices. However, the current density required to move domain walls is still too high [9,10] and the energy consumption still needs to be reduced.

Materials with strong perpendicular magnetic anisotropy (PMA), such as [Co/Ni] multilayers [11–13], are often considered as promising materials for current-induced magnetization reversal or domain-wall motion because of their high spin polarization and tunable PMA [9,10,14–17]. In order to study the physics of domain-wall motion and to provide alternative solutions for domain-wall manipulation at low power consumption, several methods have been proposed, such as electric field [18]

and ultrafast optics [19]. Indeed, ultrashort laser pulses provide an alternative way for magnetization manipulation [20–24]. All-optical helicity-dependent switching (AOHDS) was observed in ferromagnetic multilayered thin films using circularly polarized light, where deterministic switching of magnetic states was achieved using laser helicity as a new degree of freedom. It has attracted significant interest because of its potential for the integration of ultralow power all-optical writing in data storage industries [25–28].

In this work, we show the combined effect of synchronized femtosecond laser pulses and short current pulses on domain-wall motion in Co/Ni/Co ultrathin-film wires with perpendicular magnetization. The contributions from the helicity-dependent optical effect, heating from laser pulses and current pulses, and spin-orbit torque are investigated by tuning the laser polarization, the current amplitude, the current pulse duration, and the synchronization delay between the electron and light stimuli. The origin of the effect has been elucidated by examining the physical contributions of different parameters using the Fatuzzo-Labrune model [29,30]. In addition, we present how such an effect can be exploited to generate Boolean logic functions. Our findings provide additional insights toward the development of low-power optoelectronic logic-in-memory devices, where logic functions can be implemented into the memory array [31,32].

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II. RESULTS

A. Preliminary AOHDS and current-induced domain-wall motion experiments in perpendicularly magnetized Co/Ni/Co wires

The investigated sample is a sputtered ultrathin film of Ta(3 nm)/Pt(5 nm)/Co(0.3 nm)/Ni(0.6 nm)/Co(0.3 nm)/Pt(2 nm) on a glass substrate [Fig. 1(a)]. Thin-film magnetic properties are characterized by a superconducting quantum interference device-vibration sample magnetometer (SQUID-VSM) at room temperature. We obtain a coercivity field H_c of 35 Oe and a saturation magnetization M_S of 770 emu/cm³. The hysteresis loop measured with a magnetic field applied perpendicular to the plane of the layers shows the perpendicular anisotropy of the thin film [33].

To investigate the interplay of spin-orbit torque and helicity-dependent optical effect on the domain-wall motion, microsecond current pulses and laser pulses with a pulse duration of 35 femtoseconds (fs) are synchronized at a 5-kHz-repetition rate [Fig. 1(a)]. A Kerr microscope is used to image the magnetic configuration of the investigated samples. The magnetic contrast is enhanced by subtracting two pictures taken before and after the domain-wall nucleation, current injection, or laser excitation, where the initial magnetization saturation direction is up ($M\uparrow$) and the white contrast corresponds to a reversal to down magnetization ($M\downarrow$).

First, the AOHDS process and current-induced domain-wall motion process are measured independently. After saturating the thin films under a perpendicular magnetic

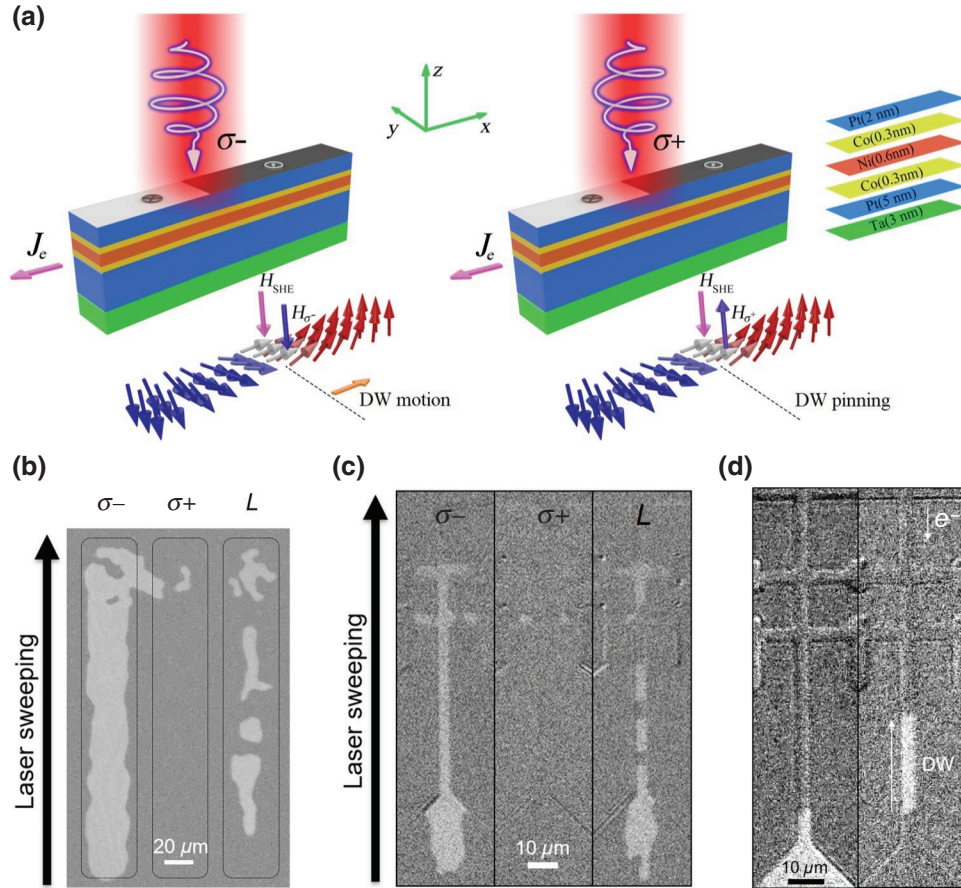


FIG. 1. (a) Schematic of the experimental setup: A current pulse is injected along the 4- μm Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wire while a synchronized femtosecond laser beam shines on the wire. Grayscale topside displays Kerr images from a left-handed chiral Néel domain wall (DW) nucleated in the wire. The effective field H_{SHE} moves domain walls in the direction against electron flow J_e , while the right-circularly ($\sigma+$) or left-circularly ($\sigma-$) polarized laser beam favors $M\uparrow$ or $M\downarrow$. (b) Kerr images of the Co/Ni/Co thin film. Linear (L), right-circularly ($\sigma+$), and left-circularly ($\sigma-$) polarized laser beams are swept over the film with a fluence of 9 mJ/cm². (c),(d) Kerr images of 4- μm Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wires. (c) Linear (L), right-circularly ($\sigma+$), and left-circularly ($\sigma-$) polarized laser beams are swept over the wire with a fluence of 9 mJ/cm². (d) Current pulses with a density of 16.5×10^6 A/cm², a pulse duration of 8 μs , and a frequency of 5 kHz are injected during 10 s after a nucleation of a reversed domain in the wire. The initial magnetization saturation direction is $M\uparrow$ and the white contrast corresponds to a reversal to magnetization $M\downarrow$.

field, the laser beam is swept over the film surface without any applied magnetic field or current. A clear AOHDS effect is observed in the Co/Ni/Co ultrathin film as reported in Fig. 1(b) for a fluence of 9 mJ/cm^2 . The sample is then patterned into $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ -wide wires by UV optical lithography and ion-beam etching. After saturation under a perpendicular magnetic field, the laser beam with a fluence of 9 mJ/cm^2 is swept along the magnetic wire under no magnetic field or current. Figure 1(c) indicates that the AOHDS process is still observed in the $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wire after the patterning. Furthermore, current pulses with a current density of $16.5 \times 10^6 \text{ A/cm}^2$, a pulse duration of $8 \mu\text{s}$, and a frequency of 5 kHz are applied during 10 s without any magnetic field or laser beam after the nucleation of a reversed domain in the wire. This results in domain-wall propagation, as shown in Fig. 1(d). Indeed, the presence of the Pt layer can induce the spin Hall effect (SHE), which converts the charge currents into pure spin currents perpendicular to the electrical current [34]. In our samples, both Pt layers act as spin-current sources with opposite spin directions. However, since the spin Hall current depends on the layer thickness [35], a net spin Hall current is expected to occur in our sample with a direction of the effective field H_{SHE} that is along $\hat{\mathbf{m}} \times (\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \hat{\mathbf{j}}_e)$ [36], where $\hat{\mathbf{m}}$, $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$, and $\hat{\mathbf{j}}_e$ are unit vectors along the magnetization, z axis, and electron flow, respectively. With an effective Dzyaloshinskii–Moriya interaction (DMI) field H_{DMI} of $+300 \text{ Oe}$ [33] that favors left-handed chiral Néel domain walls [37,38], H_{SHE} enables the domain-wall propagation against the electron flow, which is consistent in our case with current-induced domain-wall motion driven by spin-orbit torque. After the nucleation of a reversed domain in the wire, a laser fluence lower than 4.5 mJ/cm^2 with a

5-kHz -repetition rate and a 35-fs -pulse duration is not sufficient to move the domain wall. Also, a current density lower than $15 \times 10^6 \text{ A/cm}^2$ with a 5-kHz frequency and a $10\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ -pulse duration cannot move the domain wall. Those quantities define the laser fluence and the current density threshold values.

B. Domain-wall motion combining synchronized femtosecond laser pulses and short current pulses

Based on the presence of AOHDS and current-induced domain-wall motion in $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wires, the experiments combining a helicity-dependent optical effect and spin-orbit torque are performed with current densities and laser fluences below the threshold values defined in the previous section, and a single domain wall is nucleated in the wire after a magnetization saturation with $M \uparrow$.

Figure 2(a) shows domain-wall motion after 10 s of laser pulses with a 4 mJ/cm^2 fluence and 5-kHz -repetition rate together with synchronized current pulses of $7.3 \times 10^6 \text{ A/cm}^2$ and a $10\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ -pulse duration. The center of the laser spot is placed $8 \mu\text{m}$ away from the domain wall, as indicated by the star in Fig. 2(a). The left-circularly (σ^-) polarized laser beam induces a larger domain-wall displacement since the domain wall moves further than the position of the beam, while a linear (L) polarized laser beam induces a moderate domain-wall propagation up to the beam center. The right-circularly (σ^+) polarized laser beam, however, does not lead to any domain-wall motion. The beam center corresponds to the hottest region [inset of Fig. 2(a)], which induces the domain-wall propagation up to this point with a linear (L) laser beam due to

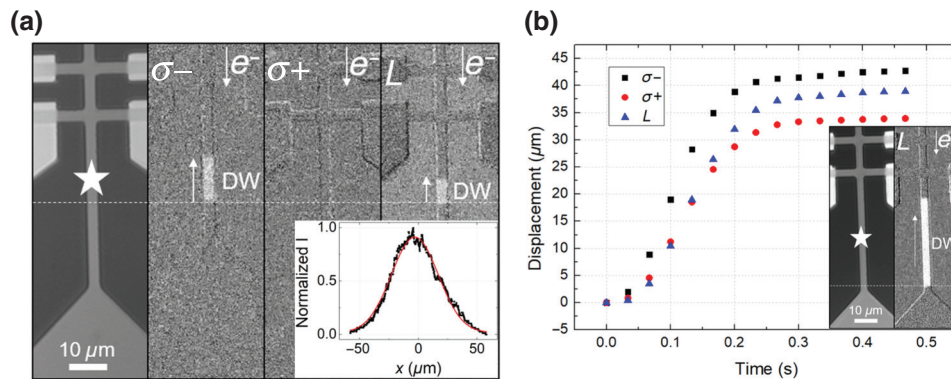


FIG. 2. (a) Kerr images of a $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wire. Linear (L), right-circularly (σ^+), and left-circularly (σ^-) polarized laser beams shine on the sample with a fluence of 4 mJ/cm^2 for 10 s , together with synchronized current pulses of $7.3 \times 10^6 \text{ A/cm}^2$ and $10\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ pulse duration (5-kHz -repetition rate), both of which are below the threshold value for domain-wall motion. Inset: Gaussian profile of the laser spot with a FWHM of $47 \mu\text{m}$. (b) Time evolution of the domain-wall displacement of a $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wire from domain-wall video recording and analysis with the APREX TRACK software as a function of the laser polarization, where the current density is increased to $14.6 \times 10^6 \text{ A/cm}^2$. Inset: Kerr images of a $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wire, which shows the domain-wall motion with a Linear (L) laser beam. The initial magnetization saturation direction is $M \uparrow$ and the white contrast corresponds to a reversal to $M \downarrow$.

Gaussian laser heating. The measurements obtained for the two helicities demonstrate that the domain wall can remain pinned when the laser beam shines with one circular helicity, while it is depinned when using the opposite circular helicity. This clearly demonstrates that the laser polarization offers a new degree of freedom to control domain-wall motion. It also shows that the domain wall moves against the direction of the electron flow, which confirms the effect of spin-orbit torque. The dashed lines in Fig. 2 correspond to the initial domain-wall position. With the reversed current, the domain wall moves in the opposite direction as a propagation toward $M\downarrow$ domains, which is also against the direction of electron flow. The roles of left-circularly ($\sigma-$) and right-circularly ($\sigma+$) polarized lasers reverse as $\sigma+$ favors a propagation toward $M\downarrow$ domains [33]. With the inputs of synchronized laser and current pulses below the threshold, a large domain-wall displacement can only be realized with both a left-circularly ($\sigma-$) polarized laser beam and current injection, which can be exploited for magnetic domain-wall logic.

The domain-wall motion is further studied by increasing the current density up to 14.6×10^6 A/cm², which is still below the threshold value for domain-wall motion. The center of the laser spot is placed 20 μ m away from the domain wall, as indicated by the star in the inset of Fig. 2(b). Because of the Gaussian distribution of the laser intensity, the domain wall can propagate over a large distance, as shown in the inset of Fig. 2(b), as a linear (L) laser beam shines on the sample, where the dashed lines correspond to the initial domain-wall position. The video of the domain-wall motion is recorded and the time evolution of the domain-wall velocity is obtained by detecting the distance traveled by the domain wall along the wire using the APREX TRACK software [39]. By the integration of the domain-wall velocity in regard to the time evolution, the displacement as a function of the laser polarization is shown in Fig. 2(b). Three regimes can be distinguished: the domain wall propagates slowly at first and moves rapidly as it gets close to the center of the laser spot, then it slows down and stops. The contribution of Gaussian laser heating around the beam spot on the domain-wall motion is confirmed. With the increased current density, spin-orbit torque enables the domain-wall propagation regardless of the laser polarization. Some helicity-dependence optical effect is still clearly demonstrated and a left-circularly ($\sigma-$) polarized laser beam gives the maximum velocity for domain-wall propagation toward $M\uparrow$ domains. With the reversed current, the domain wall moves in the opposite direction as a propagation toward $M\downarrow$ domains, which is also against the direction of electron flow, and a right-circularly ($\sigma+$) polarized laser beam induces a larger velocity as it favors a propagation toward $M\downarrow$ domains [33]. The experiments are repeated and the above conclusions are confirmed.

C. Effect of synchronization delay between the electron and light stimuli on domain-wall motion

In order to determine the respective contributions of current pulses and laser pulses, the synchronization delay between the electron and light stimuli and the duration of current pulses are varied. In this experiment, the center of the laser spot is placed close to the domain wall, as indicated by the star in Fig. 3(a). During 10 s, linear (L) laser pulses with a 4 mJ/cm² fluence and current pulses of 11×10^6 A/cm² are injected in the wire with a 5-kHz-repetition rate. The synchronization delay between the laser pulses and the current pulses is then adjusted. Both the laser fluence and the current density are below the threshold values for domain-wall motion, and a single domain wall is nucleated in the wire after a magnetization saturation with $M\uparrow$.

Results are shown in Fig. 3(a). For both 5- and 10- μ s-current-pulse durations, we can observe that the domain wall propagates the same distance if the laser pulses and the current pulses are synchronized. In this case, the two effects act simultaneously and the domain-wall propagation is limited by the competition between the Gaussian laser heating, spin-orbit torque, and the pinning. The bottom dashed line corresponds to the initial domain-wall position. The study on the effect of the synchronization delay on the domain-wall motion shows that the domain wall propagates less when the current pulse is injected after the laser pulse and the domain-wall propagation distance is smaller for a 100- μ s delay than for 50 or 150 μ s. As the absorption of laser energy occurs only in the electronic bath, the laser pulses induce a large increase of electron temperature T_e . Then, the electronic thermal bath is coupled to that of the phonons, which induces a fast decrease of temperature to a stable value. The center of the laser beam spot normally corresponds to a maximum temperature of 600 K [19]. The temperature increases ΔT due to the current heating from an injected current pulse [40] are 38 K or 59 K for the pulse durations of 5 μ s or 10 μ s, respectively [33]. The wire temperature increase as a function of time can be estimated, as shown in Fig. 3(b). When the current pulse comes 50 μ s after the laser pulse, the residual laser heating helps the spin-orbit torque to move the domain wall. When the delay is 100 μ s, the residual laser heating is small when the following current pulse is injected, while the residual heating of this current pulse is small when the following laser pulse arrives, but they can induce a shorter domain-wall displacement distance. In the case of 150 μ s, a larger displacement can be obtained due to the larger residual current heating. The table of Fig. 3(a) shows the domain-wall displacement distance for each pulse duration and synchronization delay. The integration of residual temperature increases ΔT with regard to time is indicated by the blue shadow area in Fig. 3(b) for each pulse duration and synchronization delay, where a larger blue shadow area (integration of ΔT with regard

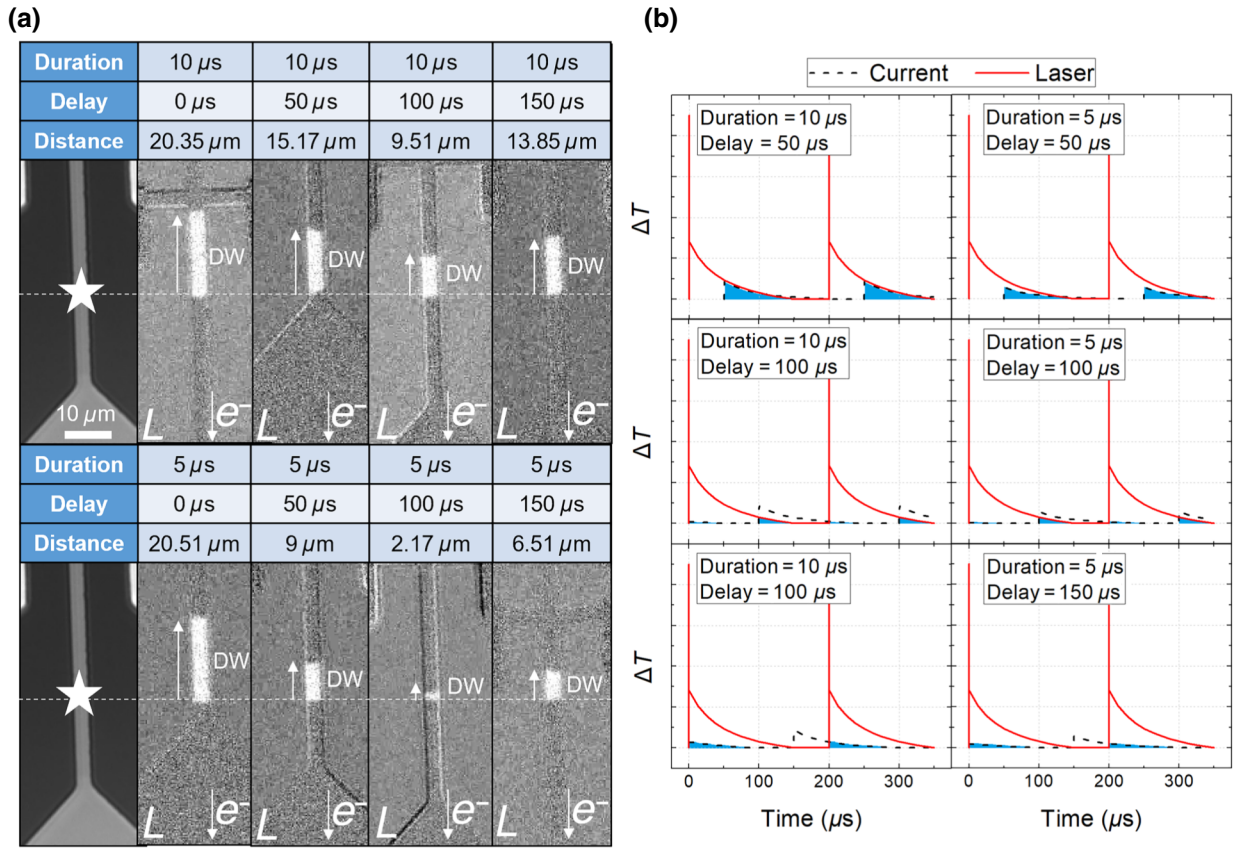


FIG. 3. (a) Kerr images of 4- μm Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wires. Linear (L) laser beam shines on the sample with a fluence of 4 mJ/cm^2 for 10 s, together with current pulses of 11×10^6 A/cm^2 and 10- μs or 5- μs -pulse duration with a synchronization delay of 0, 50, 100, 150 μs (200- μs period), both of which are below the threshold values for domain-wall motion. The initial magnetization saturation direction is $M \uparrow$ and the white contrast corresponds to a reversal to $M \downarrow$. The domain-wall displacement distances are shown in the table for each pulse duration and synchronization delay. (b) Schematic of the wire temperature increase ΔT due to the laser pulses (red solid lines) and the current pulses (black dashed lines) as a function of time with synchronization delays of 50, 100, or 150 μs (200- μs period). The integration of residual temperature increases ΔT in regard to the time is indicated as a blue shadow area for each pulse duration and synchronization delay.

to the time) induces a larger domain-wall displacement. The larger displacement with a 10- μs -current pulse duration than that with 5 μs shows the role of current heating, as the 10- μs -current pulse induces a larger ΔT with a longer applied time.

The contribution of current heating and spin-orbit torque on the domain-wall motion is demonstrated by performing field-driven current-assisted domain-wall velocity measurements [33], indicating that the current heating increases the domain-wall velocity by helping the domain wall to overcome the pinning energy barrier [41], while spin-orbit torque assists the domain-wall motion against the direction of electron flow.

D. Energy consumption

To quantify the energy consumption in the presence of laser pulses, we compare the current-induced domain-wall motion as shown in Fig. 1(d) and the domain-wall motion

combining synchronized current pulses and laser pulses as shown in Fig. 2(a) with a left-circularly (σ^-) polarized laser beam. With a total energy of 14.6×10^{-4} J per 1 μm domain-wall displacement with a current density of 16.5×10^6 A/cm^2 for the first case and 6.5×10^{-4} J/ μm with 7.3×10^6 A/cm^2 for the second case [33], we can conclude that in the presence of circularly polarized laser pulses, the energy consumption and the threshold current density due to spin-orbit torque for domain-wall motion can be reduced by more than 50% in the investigated wire.

III. DISCUSSION

The above results demonstrate that domain-wall motion is due to the combination of the helicity-dependent optical effect, heating from laser pulses and current pulses, and spin-orbit torque. In order to analyze the different contributions, we use the Fatuzzo-Labrune model [29,30] to evaluate the domain-wall velocity and displacement under

the combined action of laser pulses and current pulses:

$$v = v_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E - 2H_{\text{eff}}M_S V_B}{k_B T}\right), \quad (1)$$

where E represents the pinning energy barrier to be overcome in order to enable the domain-wall motion within the Barkhausen volume V_B and H_{eff} is an effective field that contains the contribution from the laser pulses and the current pulses.

The spin-orbit torque can be described by an effective field H_{SHE} originating from the SHE whose direction favors domain-wall propagation against the direction of electron flow [9]: $H_{\text{SHE}} = (\hbar\theta_{\text{SH}}J)/(2eM_S t)$, where $\hbar = h/2\pi$ and h is the Planck constant, e represents the elementary charge, θ_{SH} is the Spin Hall angle, and t stands for the total thickness of the ferromagnetic layers. The Gaussian laser heating due to the laser profile [inset of Fig. 2(a)] gives a Gaussian distribution of temperature T and we assume that the center of the laser beam corresponds to a maximum temperature of 600 K for linear polarization [19]. The laser helicity induces an effective field H_σ and the direction of H_σ depends on the laser helicity.

A current density J of 7.3×10^6 A/cm² gives a H_{SHE} of 16 Oe with $M_S = 770$ emu/cm³, $t = 1.2$ nm, $\theta_{\text{SH}} = 0.04$, and a temperature increase ΔT of 25.8 K to T [33]. σ^- and σ^+ induce the H_σ that favors $M\downarrow$ and $M\uparrow$, respectively, where $|H_\sigma|$ equals 3 Oe. As the domain-wall velocity v is a function of the Gaussian distribution of H_σ and T related to the laser position x with $v = dx/dt = f(x)$, by solving the equation, the domain-wall displacement x as a function of the time t can then be obtained with $V_B = 10^{-23}$ m⁻³ and $v_0 = 2 \times 10^{12}$ $\mu\text{m/s}$, as shown in Fig. 4(a). Spin-orbit

torque enables the domain-wall motion against the direction of the electron flow. Domain-wall motion moves significantly with left-circular (σ^-) laser pulses due to the laser helicity, and Gaussian laser heating enables the domain-wall motion to the beam center with linear (L) light, while right-circular (σ^+) laser pulses give almost no domain-wall motion. The simulations as shown in Fig. 4(a) tend to indicate the dominating role of the laser polarization with smaller current density, which provides domain-wall motion results similar to those previously described in Fig. 2(a).

With a larger H_{SHE} of 32 Oe and a higher ΔT of 103.3 K [33] corresponding to a J of 14.6×10^6 A/cm², the domain-wall displacement is shown in Fig. 4(b), where the larger spin-orbit torque induces the domain-wall motion regardless of the laser polarization. The three regimes of domain-wall displacement confirm the effect of Gaussian laser heating, while spin-orbit torque plays a dominant role on the domain-wall velocity, which is in agreement with the experimental results as shown in Fig. 2(b).

In addition, based on the above conditions, implementing only current pulses or laser pulses into the model gives a vanishing domain-wall velocity and displacement profile. Therefore, the main results of domain-wall motion experiments combining current pulses and laser pulses are well reproduced.

Based on the domain-wall motion resulting from the contribution of the helicity-dependent optical effect and the spin-orbit torque, we propose that our structure, which mimics a magnetic domain-wall gate, can form a building block for generating Boolean logic functions. An example for an AND gate is given in Fig. 5. The principle is very similar to the concept of the magnetic shift register

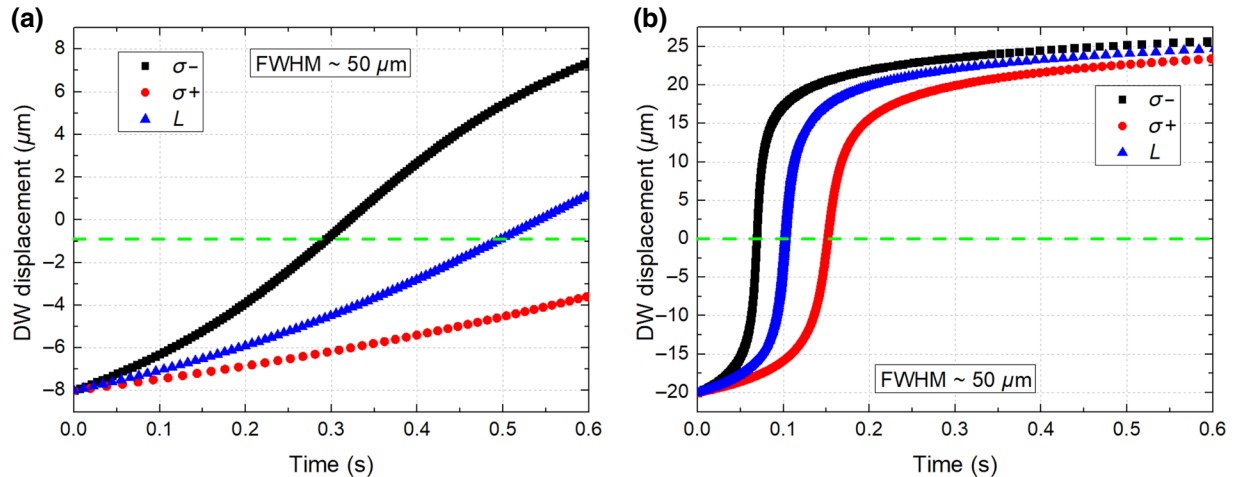


FIG. 4. Time-dependent simulations of the domain-wall displacement based on the Fatuzzo-Labrune model. The domain-wall motion is induced by synchronized current pulses and linear (L), right-circularly (σ^+), or left-circularly (σ^-) polarized laser pulses with (a) a H_{SHE} of 16 Oe, a Gaussian distribution of H_σ , and T with a FWHM of approximately $50 \mu\text{m}$, (b) a H_{SHE} of 32 Oe, a Gaussian distribution of H_σ , and T with a FWHM of approximately $50 \mu\text{m}$. Similar results for the domain-wall displacement as shown in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) are obtained in (a) and (b), respectively. The green dashed line corresponds to the position of the laser beam center.

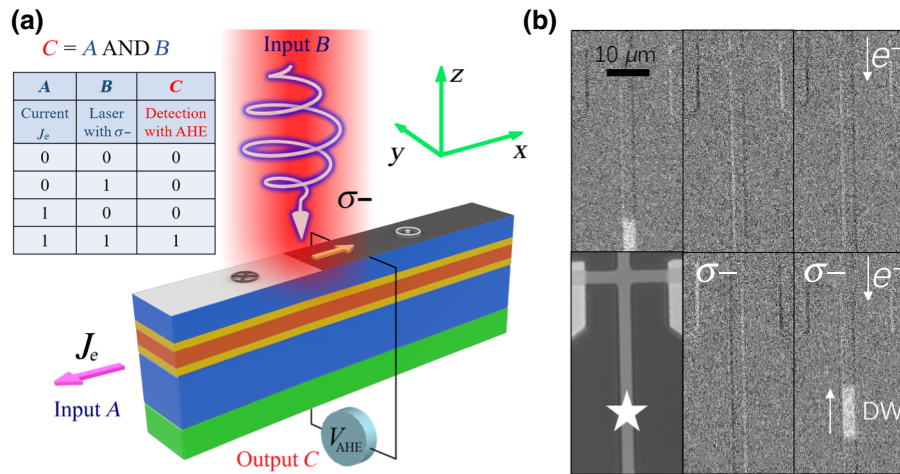


FIG. 5. (a) Design of an AND logic function by using laser pulses and current pulses to control the domain-wall motion. Inputs “A” and “B” are synchronized current pulses and laser pulses below the threshold values for domain-wall motion, and output “C” serves as a read out for the magnetization direction in the wire through AHE. This scheme corresponds to a logical AND operation and the AND table is shown on top. (b) Kerr images of 4- μm Co/Ni/Co ferromagnetic wires. The current pulses and laser pulses are the same as in Fig. 2(a). The top three figures correspond to the domain-wall nucleation and domain-wall motion with input $(A,B) = (0,0)$ and $(1,0)$, while the bottom three figures correspond to the indication of the laser spot center in the wire as a star, domain-wall motion with $(A,B) = (0,1)$ and $(1,1)$. The initial magnetization saturation direction is $M \uparrow$ and the white contrast corresponds to a reversal to $M \downarrow$.

based on moving domain walls in a racetrack geometry [1–5]. The elementary logic device consists of a domain-wall wire, with two inputs “A” and “B” that involve synchronized injected current and illuminated left-circularly (σ^-) polarized laser beam, both of which are below the threshold values for domain-wall motion, and an output “C” that involves detecting the local magnetization through the anomalous Hall effect (AHE). The device functions as follows: First, a single domain wall is nucleated in the wire, away from the AHE detection area, with the output “C” set to the resistance state “0” ($M \uparrow$). If neither or either of the stimuli “A” and “B” are applied, no domain-wall motion is induced, which leaves the output “C” in the “0” state. However, if both stimuli are on (inputs “A” and “B” set to “1”), the generated domain wall can propagate along the wire, driven by the combination of spin-orbit torque “A” and the helicity-dependent optical effect “B,” leading to the resistance state “1” ($M \downarrow$) of the output “C.” Therefore, a promising approach toward a low-power spintronic-photonic logic device can be constructed using domain-wall motion in magnetic wires.

In addition, after nucleation of a single domain wall and setting of the output of “C” in the resistance state “0” ($M \uparrow$), implementing a left-circularly (σ^-) or right-circularly (σ^+) polarized laser beam for input “A” along with current for input “B” leads to the “1” or “0” state for output “C,” which can be used for direct detection of laser helicity.

As the domain walls store data nonvolatily into magnetic states, the proposed domain-wall logic can be used for the logic-in-memory applications, where nonvolatile

memory elements are distributed over a logic-circuit plane [31,32].

IV. CONCLUSION

In summary, we experimentally demonstrate helicity-dependent domain-wall motion by the combined effect of synchronized femtosecond laser pulses and short current pulses in Co/Ni/Co ultrathin-film wires with perpendicular magnetization. The domain-wall motion results from the interplay of the helicity-dependence optical effect, heating from laser pulses and current pulses, and spin-orbit torque. The laser polarization provides a new degree of freedom to manipulate the domain wall in magnetic devices, where the domain wall can remain pinned under one laser circular helicity while being depinned for the opposite circular helicity. Due to the contribution of the helicity-dependence optical effect, the energy consumption and the threshold current density due to spin-orbit torque for domain-wall motion can be reduced by more than 50% in the investigated wire. Our energy-efficient approach highlights an alternative path toward low-power optoelectronic logic-in-memory devices, which enables the development of new families of spintronic devices combining photonics and electronics.

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