## Gate-Controlled Spin-Orbit Interaction in InAs Quantum Well Structures Epitaxially Transferred onto Si Substrates

 $\frac{\text{Kyung-Ho Kim}^{1}, \text{Doo-Seung Um}^{2}, \text{Hochan Lee}^{2}, \text{Seongdong Lim}^{2}, \text{Joonyeon Chang}^{1}, \text{Hyun Cheol Koo}^{1}, \text{Hyunhyub Ko}^{2}, \text{and Hyung-jun Kim}^{1}$ 

<sup>1</sup>Spin Convergence Research Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), Seoul 136-791, South Korea <sup>2</sup>School of Energy and Chemical Engineering, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST), Ulsan 689-798, South Korea

Gate-controlled spin-orbit interaction (SOI) in InAs quantum well (QW) structures has been investigated after the epitaxial transfer onto Si substrates.[1] Successful epitaxial transfer of the QW structure after separation from an original InP substrate ensures that the InAs QW maintains a strong bonding interface and good crystalline quality with a high electron mobility. Furthermore, Shubnikov-de Haas (SdH) oscillation analysis reveals that a Rashba SOI parameter can be manipulated using a gate electric field for the purpose of spin field-effect transistor operation.

## **References:**

 $\left[1\right]$  Kyung-Ho Kim et al., ACS Nano 7, 9106 (2013)