

Anomalous 5/2 Quantum Hall Phase Due to Landau-Level Mixing

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INTRODUCTION

Current carrying 2D electron gas subjected to high magnetic field at vey low temperature

- \Rightarrow Discretize Fermi sea \Rightarrow Landau levels
- \Rightarrow Quantum Hall effect
- Filling factor, $v = N/N_{\phi} \Rightarrow$ Integer, Fraction

• $v = 5/2 \Rightarrow 1/2$ -filled second Landau level \Rightarrow Enigmatic state

• $v = 5/2 \Rightarrow$ Hosts non-Abelian quasi-particle \Rightarrow qubit of fault tollerent *Topological* quantum

Phases	Flux, N_{ϕ}	Model wave function	K
Pfaffian (Pf)	2N - 3	Moore-Read Pfaffian ^[2]	7/2
Anti-Pfaffian (A-Pf)	2N + 1	Moore-Read Conjugate	5/2
Particle-hole symmetric Pfaffian (PH-Pf)	2 <i>N</i> – 1	?	3/2

The Debate

Theoretical studies favour \implies A-Pf

• Topologically distinct possible candidates for 5/2,

Experimental observations $favour^{[3,4]} \Longrightarrow PH-Pf$

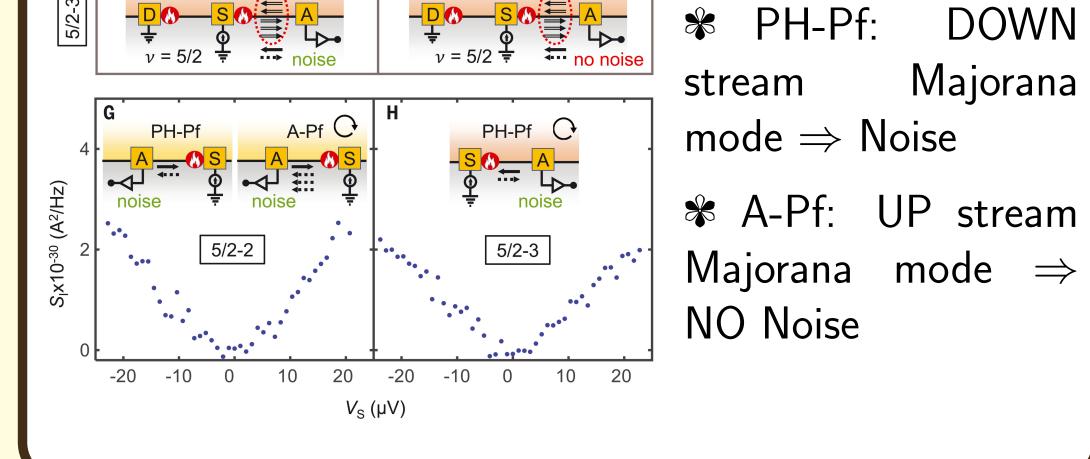


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• 5/2 state observed at $\Rightarrow B \sim 12 - 1 \text{ T}$ For GaAs sample LLM strength, $\kappa \sim 0.7-2.5$ ($\kappa = 2.52/\sqrt{B}$) • Theoretical predictions were limited to $\kappa \lesssim 1$ * The "realistic regime", $\kappa \gtrsim 1$ remained UNEXPLORED !! Effective Hamiltonian^[5] $\hat{H}_{\text{eff}}(\kappa) = \sum_{m} \left[V_m^{(2)} |_{Coulomb} + \kappa \,\delta \,V_m^{(2)} \right] + \sum_{m} \kappa \,V_m^{(3)}$ where $V_m^{(2)}$ and $V_m^{(3)}$ are two and three body *m*-th pseud-

potentials respectively

EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE LANDAU LEVEL MIXING - EMERGENCE OF ANOMALOUS PHASE (*A*-PHASE) Thermal Hall Conductivity Measurement^[3] 1.5 \mathcal{O}_{ij} 0.5 1.5 0 1.5 0 0.5 Normalized thermal PH-Pf A–Pf Pf conductance coefficient ☆ v = 2.50 0.5 $K = (2.53 \pm 0.04) \kappa_0$ for • ν = 2.51 \mathcal{K}_i 2.75 0.4 $T_o = 18 - 25 \,\mathrm{mK}$ 0.2 **\%** T_0 ≤ 15mk ⇒ in-(c) 2.50 crease of equilibration length of counter propa- $-w/\ell_0 = 1$ $w/\ell_0 = 2 + 15$ gating modes $\Rightarrow K$ rises (0) $\kappa = 0.7$ Pf $\kappa = 0.7$ A - Pf $-w/\ell_0 = 3$ **Shot Noise Experiment**^[4] PH- Pf A-Pf •••**•** M $\circ \kappa = 1.1$ $\nu = 0$ Measurement ${\scriptstyle t angle}\,\kappa=1.2$ 0.08 0.10 0.12 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 ******* Down stream noise v = 5/2 $\kappa = 1.2$ 0.06 0.02 0.04 at the interface of v = 5/2 and v = 3, > Fig (a)-(c), exact overlap matrix, $\mathscr{O}_{ij} = \langle \Psi_{ex}(\kappa_i) | \Psi_{ex}(\kappa_j) \rangle$ $\nu = 3$ v = 3 \bigcirc Fig (a)-(i) Entanglement spectra of exact states of Pf, \succ DOWN



for Pf, A-Pf, PH-Pf at N = 14, 12, 14 respectively > Blue crosses \Rightarrow unquantized points; Gray zones \Rightarrow unquantized regime

> Finte charge gap, Δ_c for PH-Pf at thermodynamic limit

 \succ Finte neutral excitation gap, Δ for PH-Pf at high- κ

 $\mathbf{O} \kappa \sim 0.7$ -1.5 \implies Reentrant Anomalous Phase

Experimental Regime

A-Pf, PH-Pf fluxes for different κ sectors

 \succ Well gapped ES in the \mathscr{A} -phase

 \succ Close similarities of ES in the \mathscr{A} -phase \Rightarrow Unique topological order irrespective of different flux

PROPOSED WAVE FUNCTION FOR 5/2 STATE IN THE \mathscr{A} -PHASE

• $J_N = \prod_{i < j}^N (z_i - z_j)$ is the N-particle Jastrow factor; z_i electronic coordinates.

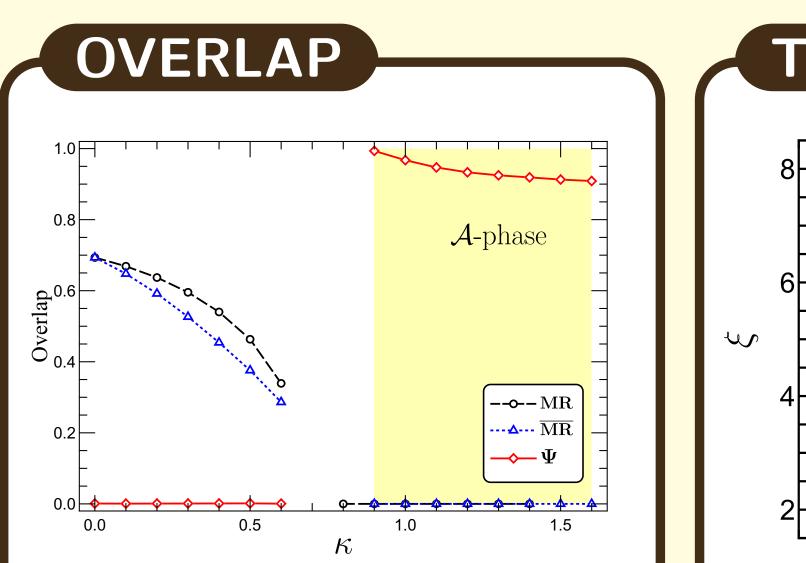
flux and Ψ

lying sector

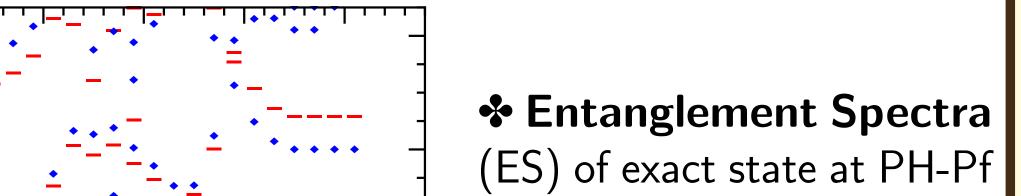
Excellent matching of low

Two Bose-Einstein condensates of non-interacting composite bosons consisting N/2-particles with strong repulsion.

 $\Psi = J_N \mathscr{S} \left[\prod_{1 \leqslant i,j \leqslant N/2} \left(z_i - z_{N/2+j} \right)^2 \right]$ • Total flux = 2N - 1 (PH-Pf)



TOPOLOGICAL PROPERTIES



SUMMARY

 \star Our work finds a possible resolution to the earlier theoretical debate and experimental observation.

 \star We have identified a reentrant anomalous phase, distinct from conventional Pf or A-Pf phase at an intermediate range of LLM.

 \bigstar In the lower κ -phase,

 \diamond The overlaps of MR and MR decays with κ

 \diamond Overlap of Ψ is zero

 \bigstar In the *A*-phase,

 \Rightarrow The overlaps of MR and \overline{MR} is zero \diamond Overlap of Ψ is consistently very high

exact $2 \mid N_A = 5, N_B = 5$

\clubsuit Topological properties of Ψ is encoded in **K-matrix**,

 $\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{t} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{s} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

- Filling factor, $v = \vec{t}^T \cdot \mathbf{K}^{-1} \cdot \vec{t} = 1/2$ **Shift** = $(2/\nu) \vec{t}^T \cdot \mathbf{K}^{-1} \cdot \vec{s} = 1$
- **Ground state degeneracy**, $\mathfrak{D} = |\mathsf{Det}(\mathsf{K})^g| = 8^g$
- **\clubsuit** Eigen-values of **K**: one +ve, one -ve \Rightarrow Central charge = 0
- Macroscopic N/2 bosons can sit together \Rightarrow coset group \mathbb{Z}_2 \Rightarrow possibly supports Majorana edge Mode
- Total central charge = 2 + 0 + 1/2 = 5/2

 \star We propose a wave function for this phase having similar flux of PH-Pf which possesses very high overlap and good matching of low-lying ES. \star The unique topological order observed for this A-phase should possibly correspond to the experimentally observed phase.

References

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