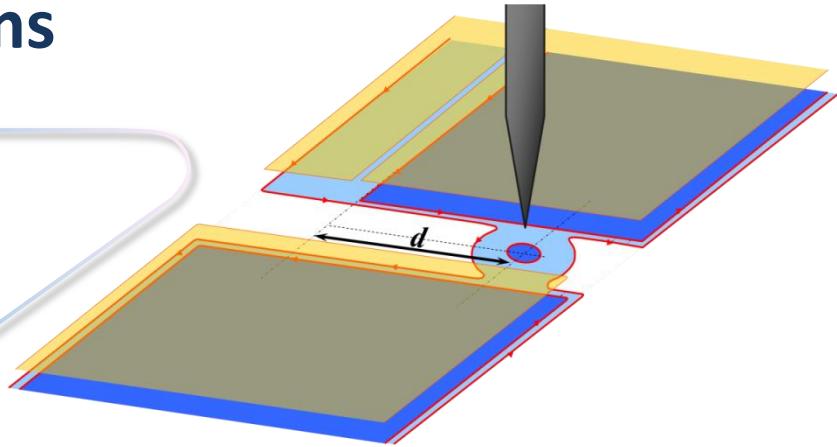


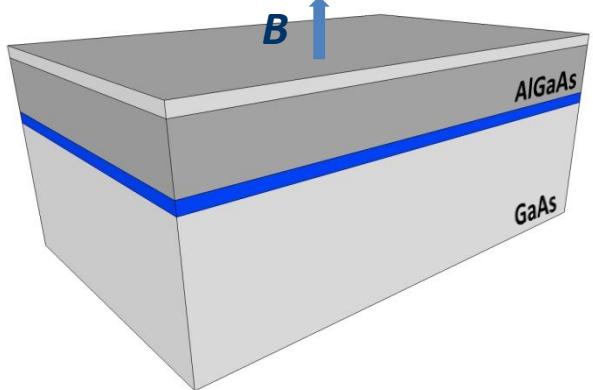
Imaging Fractional Incompressible Stripes in Integer Quantum Hall Systems



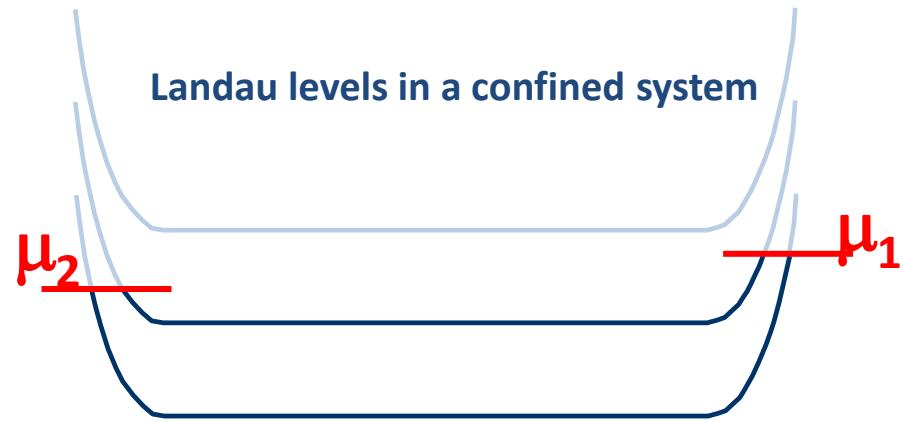
Nicola Paradiso,¹ Stefan Heun,¹ Stefano Roddaro,¹ Giorgio Biasiol,² Lucia Sorba,¹ Loren N. Pfeiffer,³ Ken W. West,³ and Fabio Beltram¹

1. *NEST, Istituto Nanoscienze-CNR and Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy*
2. *Istituto Officina dei Materiali CNR, Laboratorio TASC, Basovizza (TS), Italy*
3. *Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Princeton University, New Jersey 08544, USA*

The non-interacting picture of the QH effect



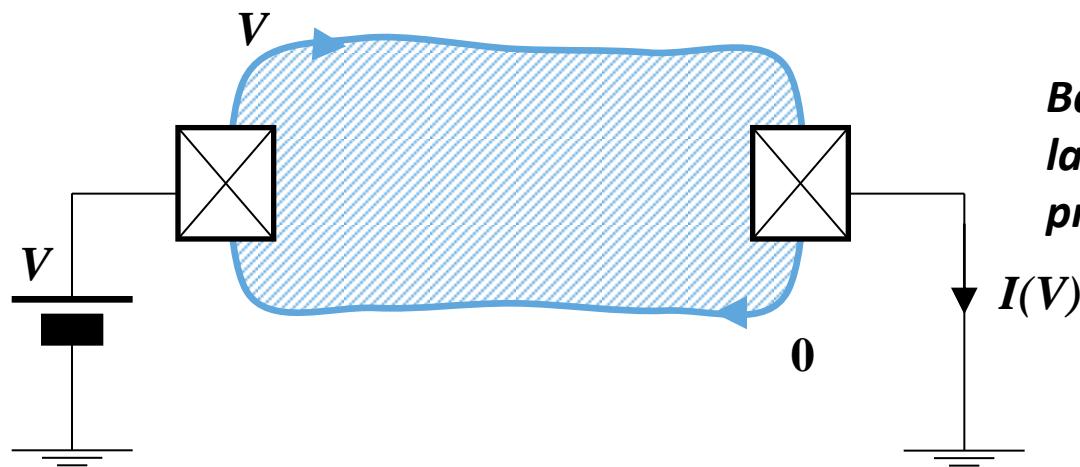
2DES
in high field



Landau levels in a confined system

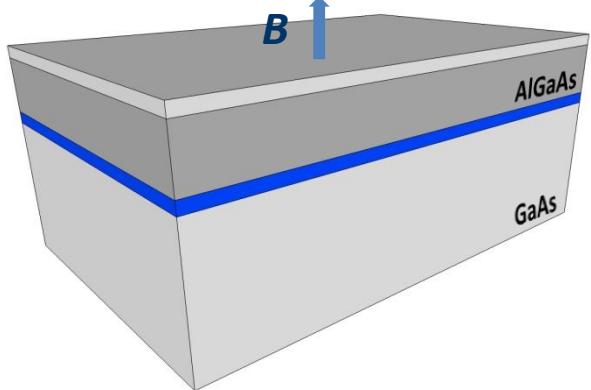
- Edge state picture:
current is carried by chiral 1D channels

$$G \equiv \frac{dI}{dV} = \nu \frac{e^2}{h}$$

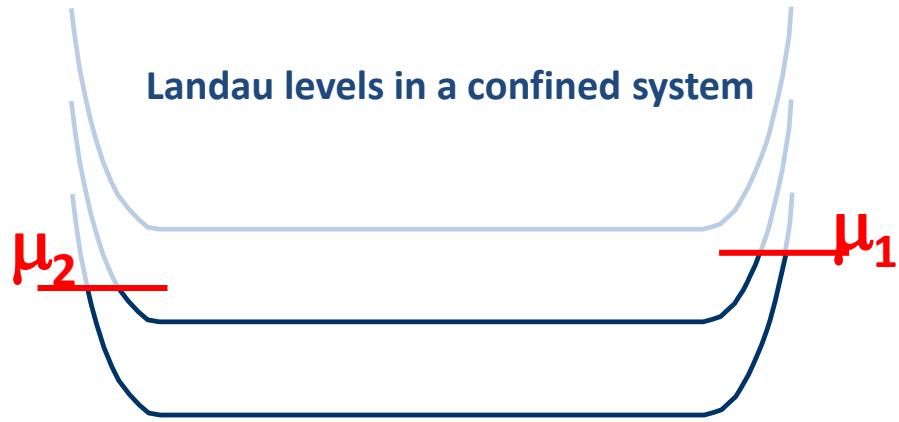


Backscattering is suppressed due to the large spatial separation between counter-propagating channels

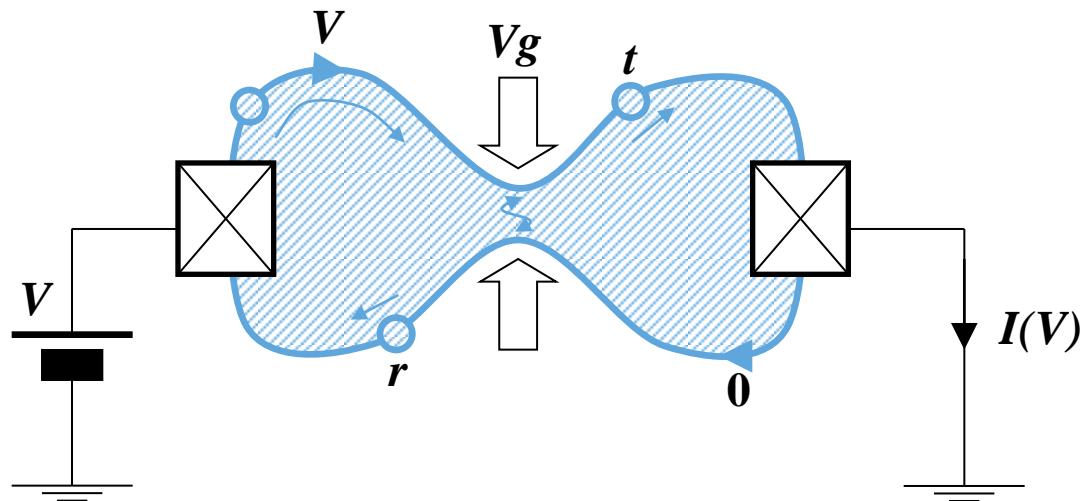
The non-interacting picture of the QH effect



2DES
in high field



- Edge state picture:
current is carried by chiral 1D channels



With a QPC we can intentionally induce backscattering, which provides us information about the edge properties

Roddaro et al.: PRL 90 (2003) 046805

Roddaro et al.: PRL 93 (2004) 046801

Roddaro et al.: PRL 95 (2005) 156804

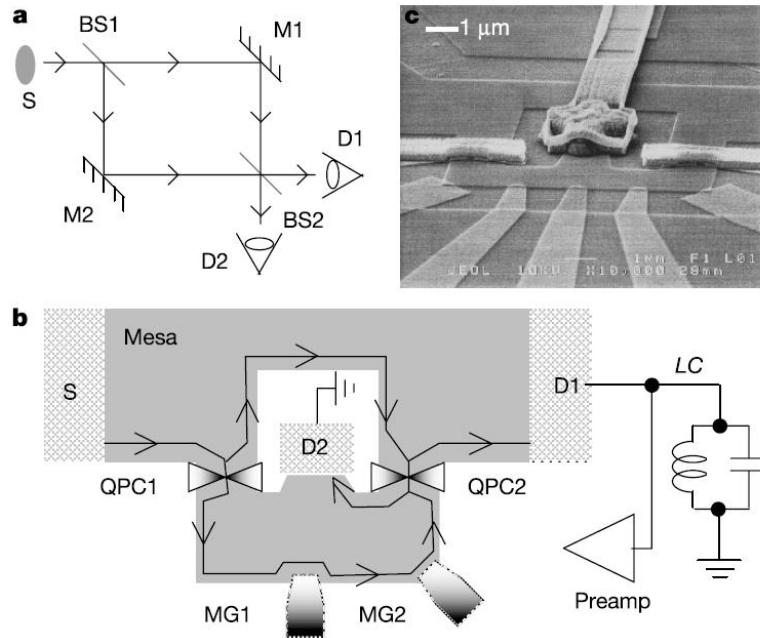
Roddaro, Paradiso et al.: PRL 103 (2009) 016802

Edge channel-based interferometers

The very large coherence length has been exploited to implement complex interferometers as the electronic Mach-Zehnder.

An electronic Mach–Zehnder interferometer

Yang Ji, Yunchul Chung, D. Sprinzak, M. Heiblum, D. Mahalu & Hadas Shtrikman



Ji *et al.*: Nature **422**, 415 (2003)

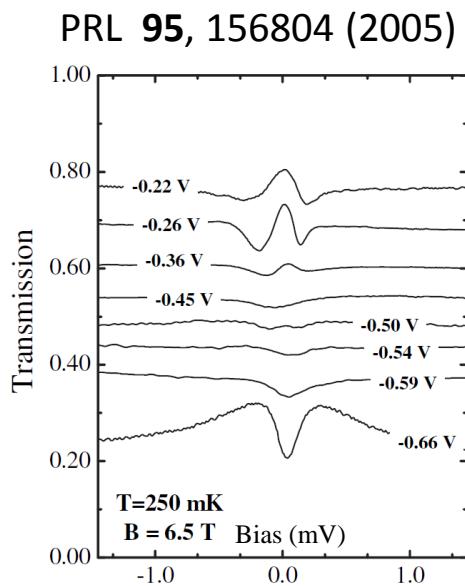
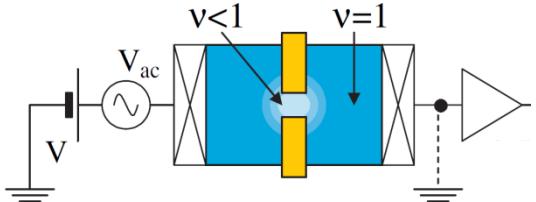
Edge channel-based interferometers

The very large coherence length has been exploited to implement complex interferometers as the electronic Mach-Zehnder.

Puzzle: internal structure of edge seems to play no role here

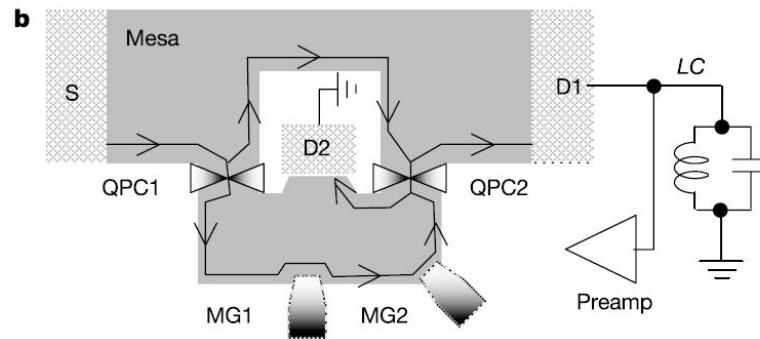
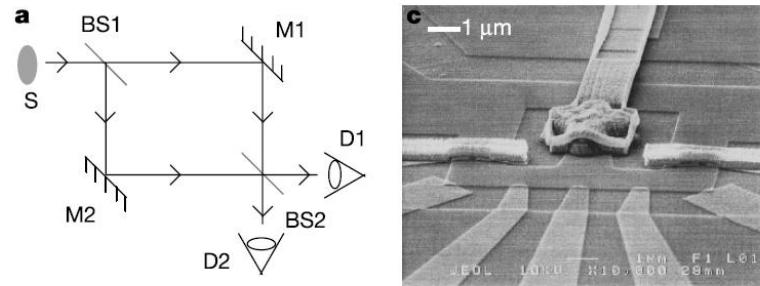
Role of the inner edge structure?

Roddaro *et al.*: experiments on QPCs revealed signatures of **fractional components** in “simple” integer channels



An electronic Mach–Zehnder interferometer

Yang Ji, Yunchul Chung, D. Sprinzak, M. Heiblum, D. Mahalu & Hadas Shtrikman



Ji *et al.*: Nature 422, 415 (2003)

Need for **spatially resolved** measurements

Non-interacting VS interacting picture

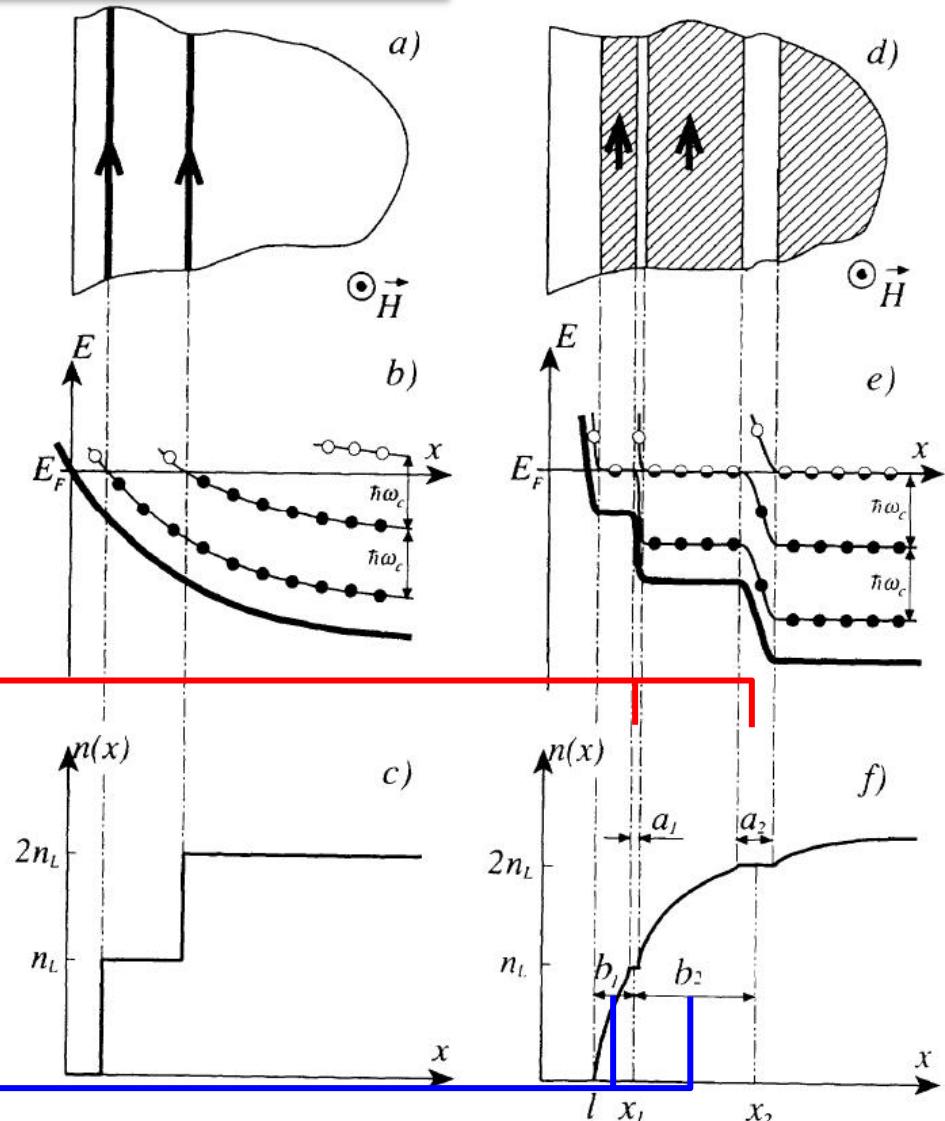
- The self consistent potential due to e-e interactions modifies the edge structure
- For any realistic potential the density goes smoothly to zero.
- Alternating compressible and incompressible stripes arise at the sample edge

Incompressible stripes:

- The electron density is constant
- The potential has a jump

Compressible stripes:

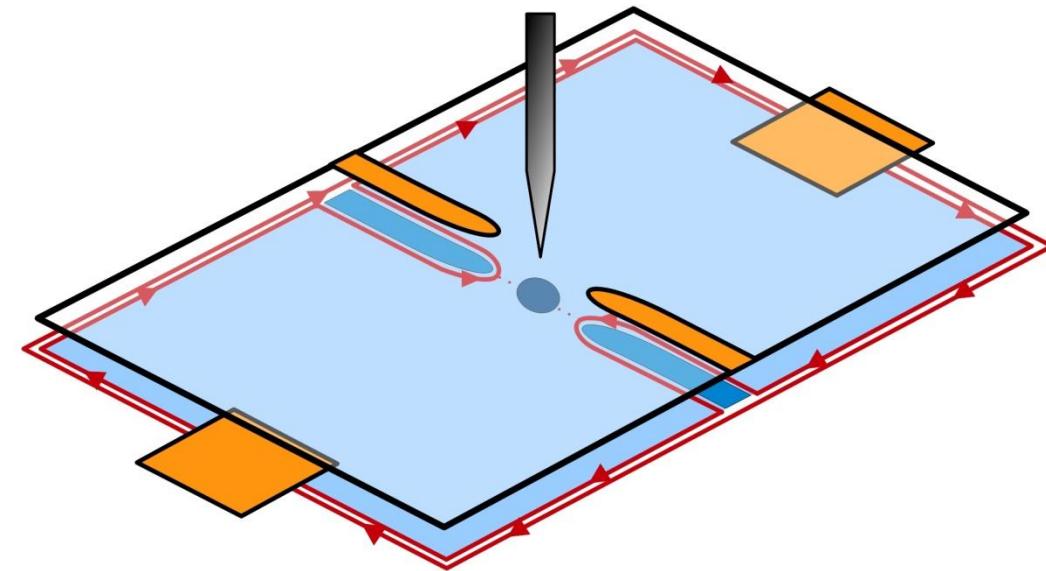
- The electron density has a jump
- The potential is constant



D. B. Chklovskii *et al.*:
PRB 46 (1992) 4026.

Edge channel tomography by SGM

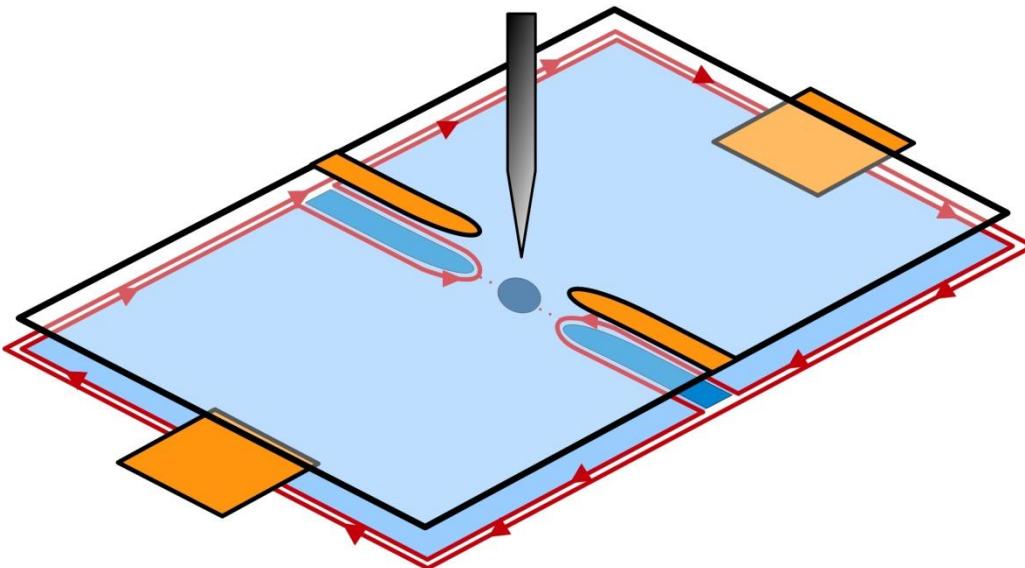
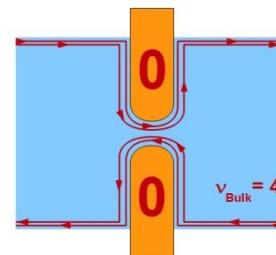
SGM technique: we **select** individual channels from the edge of a quantized 2DEG, we **send** them to the constriction and make them **backscatter** with the biased **SGM tip**.



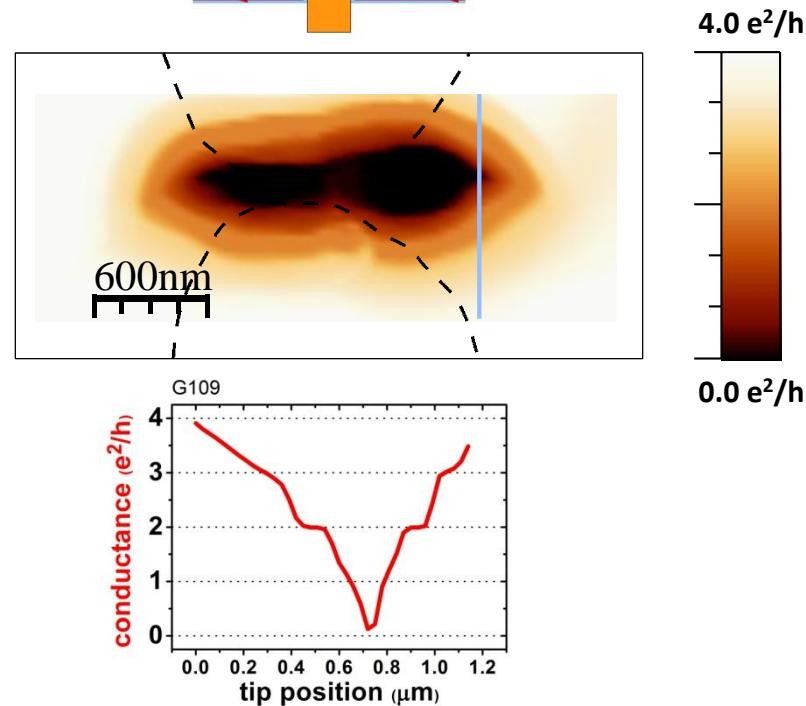
- Bulk filling factor $\nu=4$
- $B = 3.04 \text{ T}$
- 2 spin-degenerate edge channels
- gate-region filling factors $g_1 = g_2 = 0$

Edge channel tomography by SGM

SGM technique: we **select** individual channels from the edge of a quantized 2DEG, we **send** them to the constriction and make them **backscatter** with the biased SGM tip.



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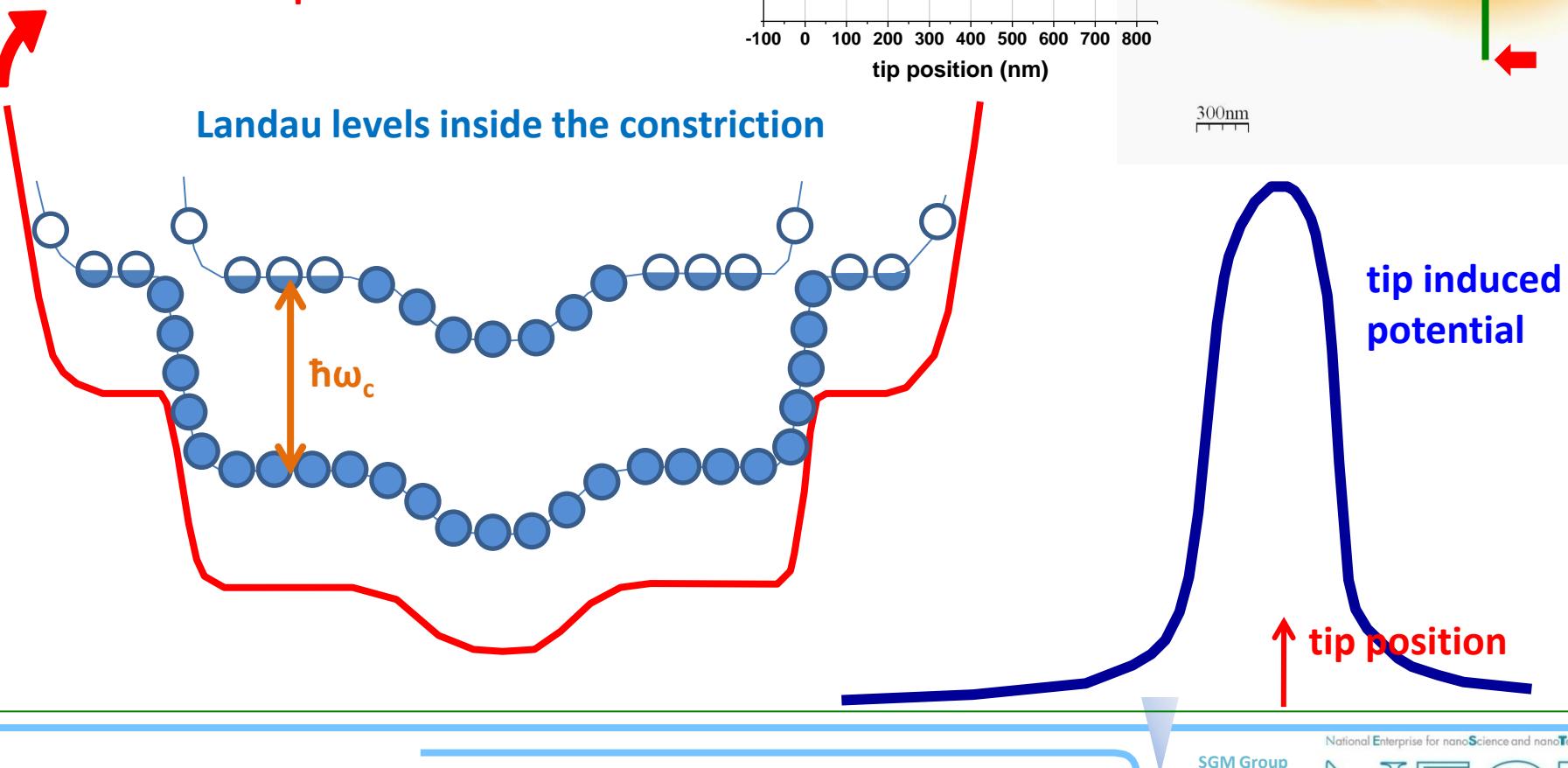


N. Paradiso *et al.*, *Physica E* 42 (2010) 1038.

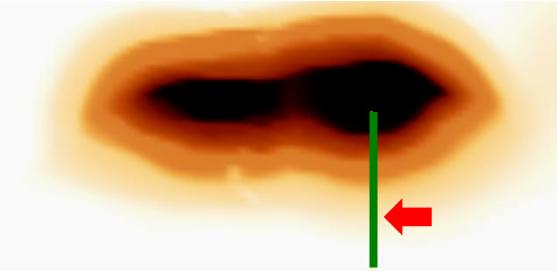
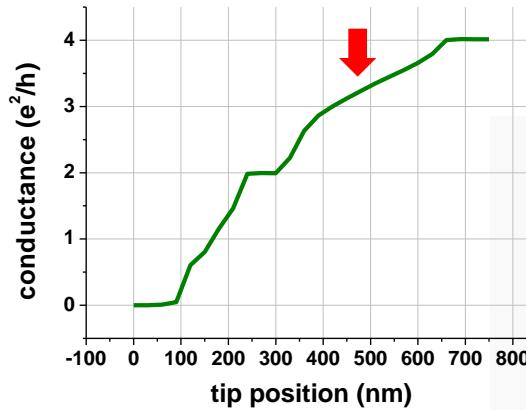
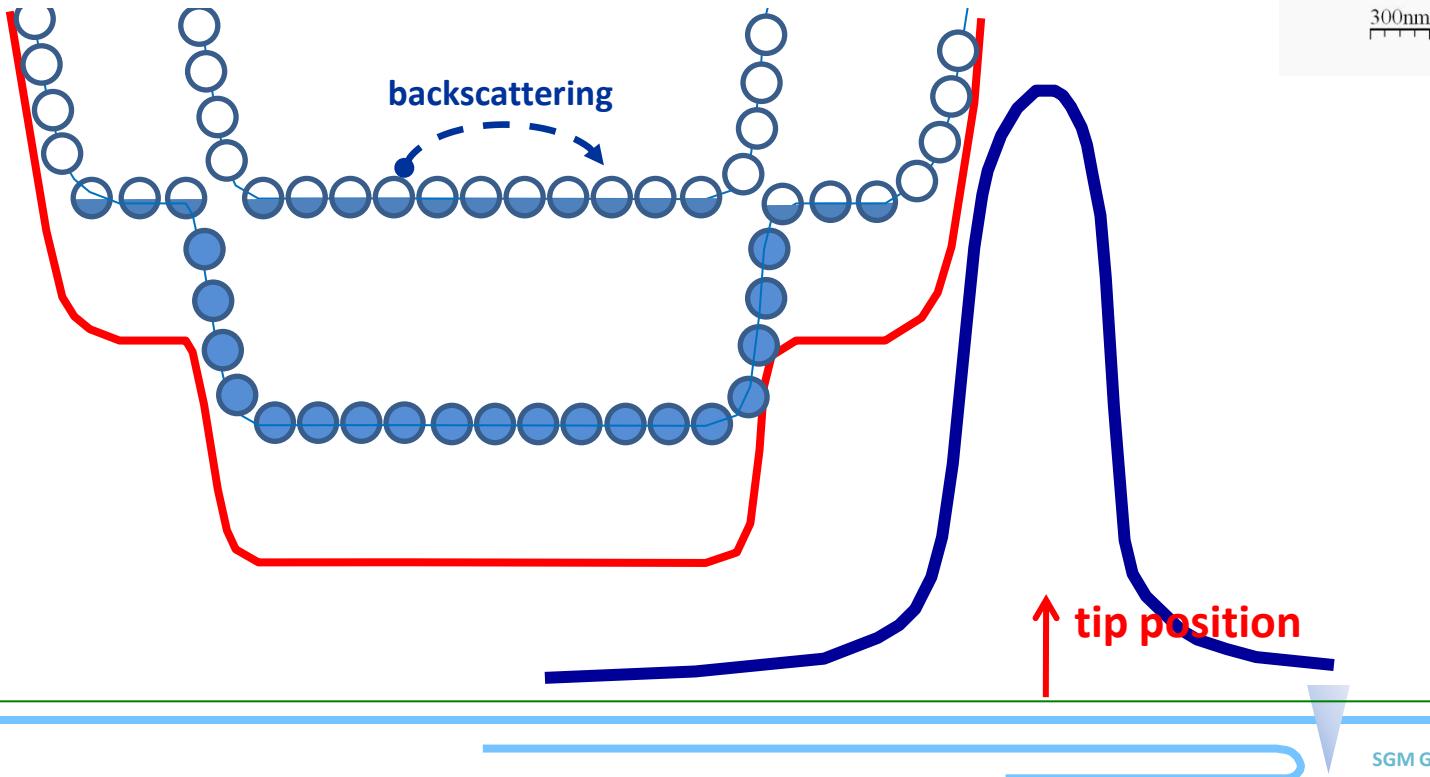
How we probe incompressible stripes

Self-consistent potential

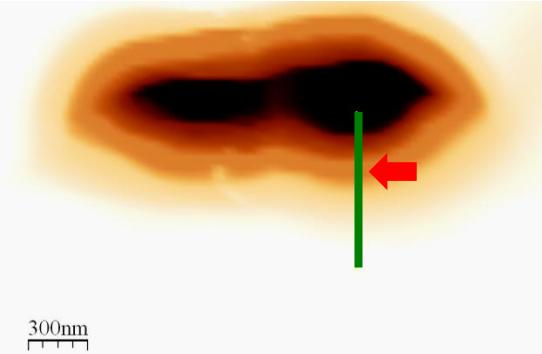
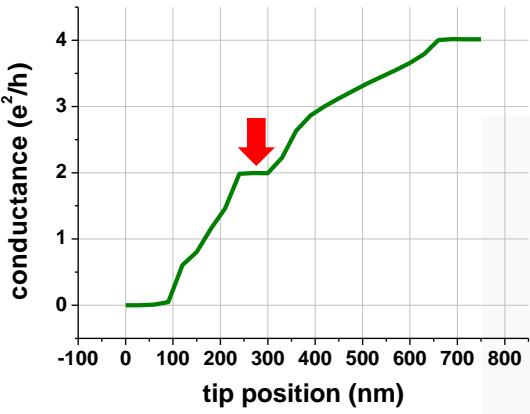
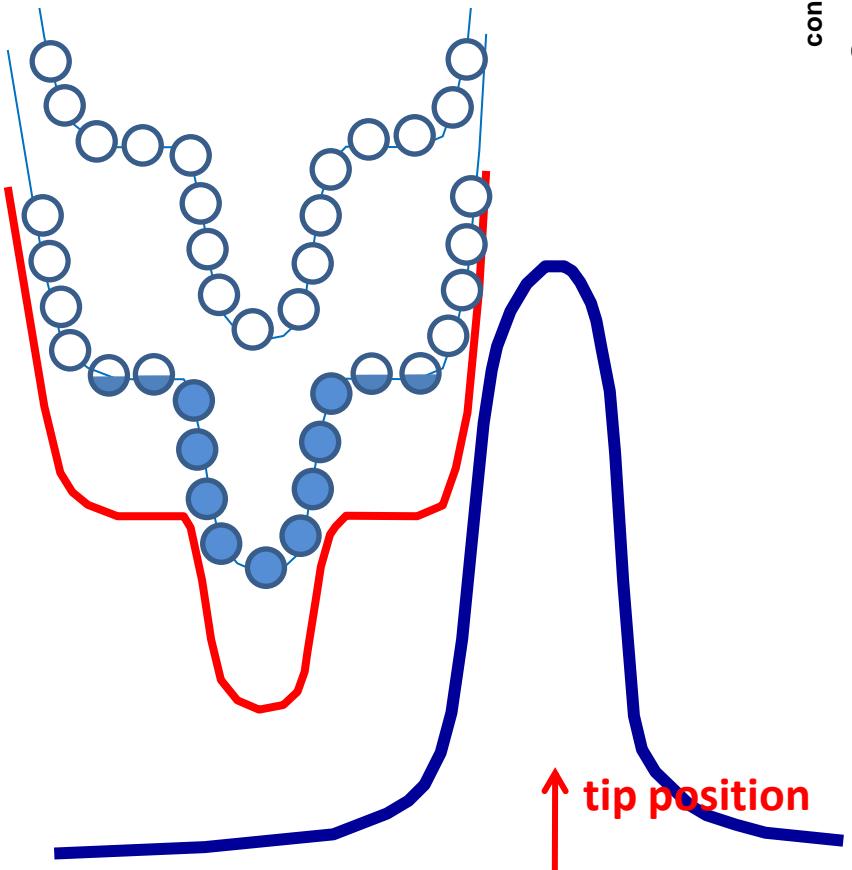
Landau levels inside the constriction



How we probe incompressible stripes

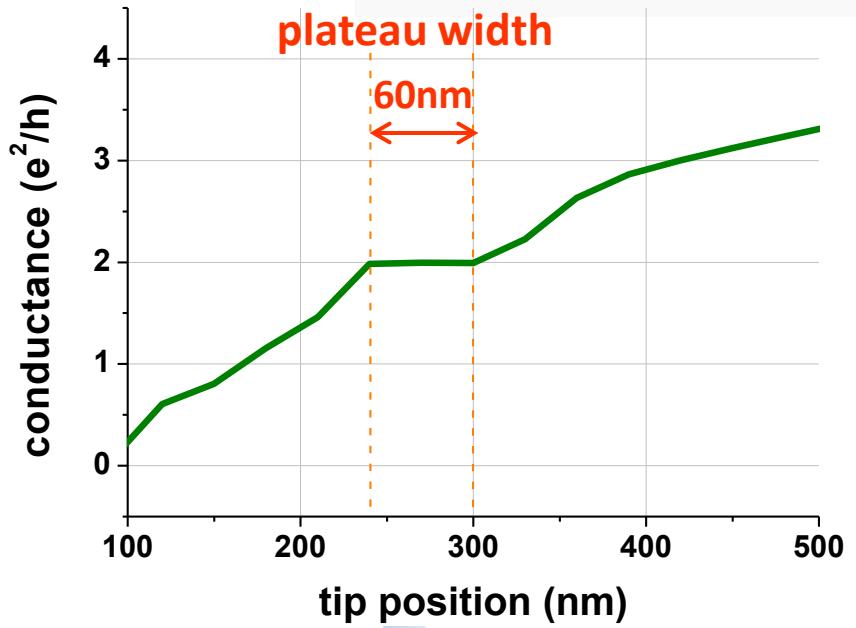
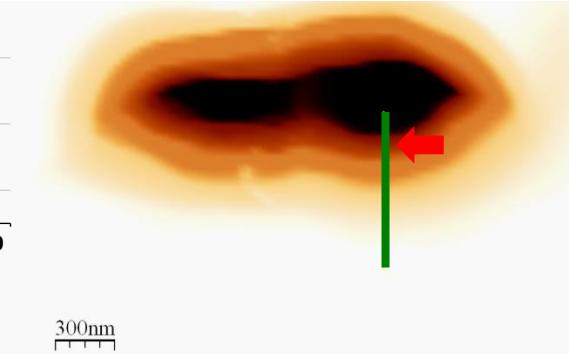
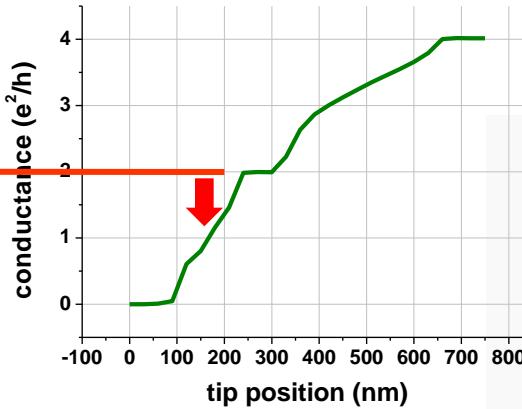
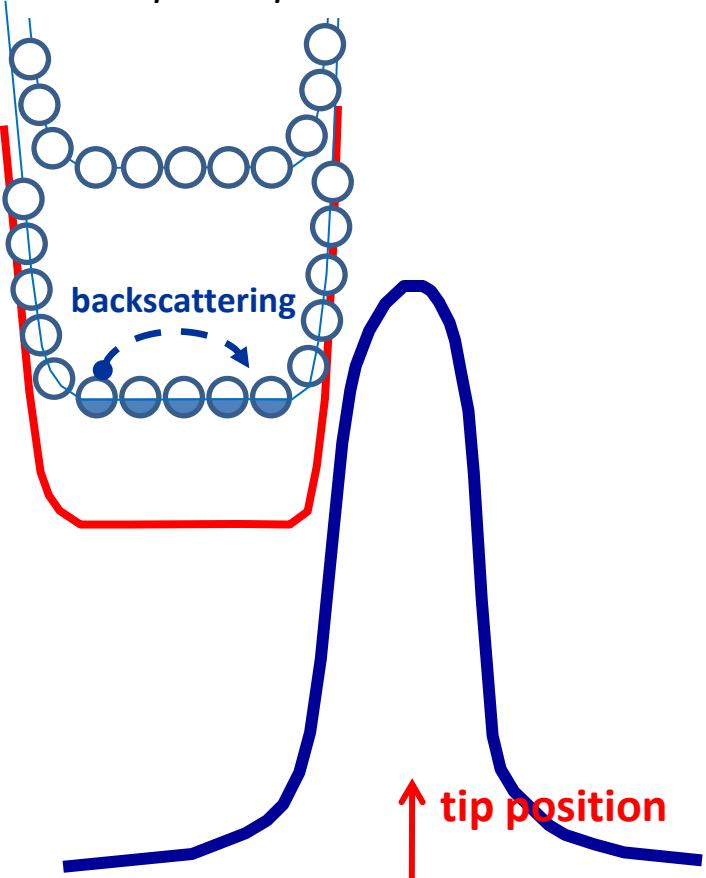


How we probe incompressible stripes

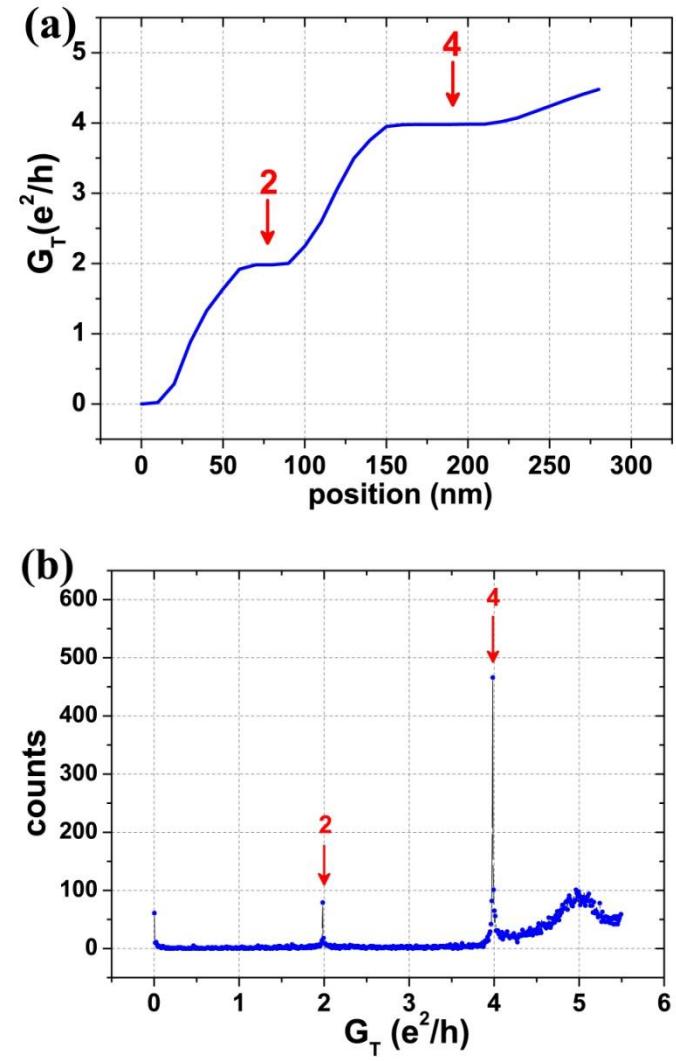
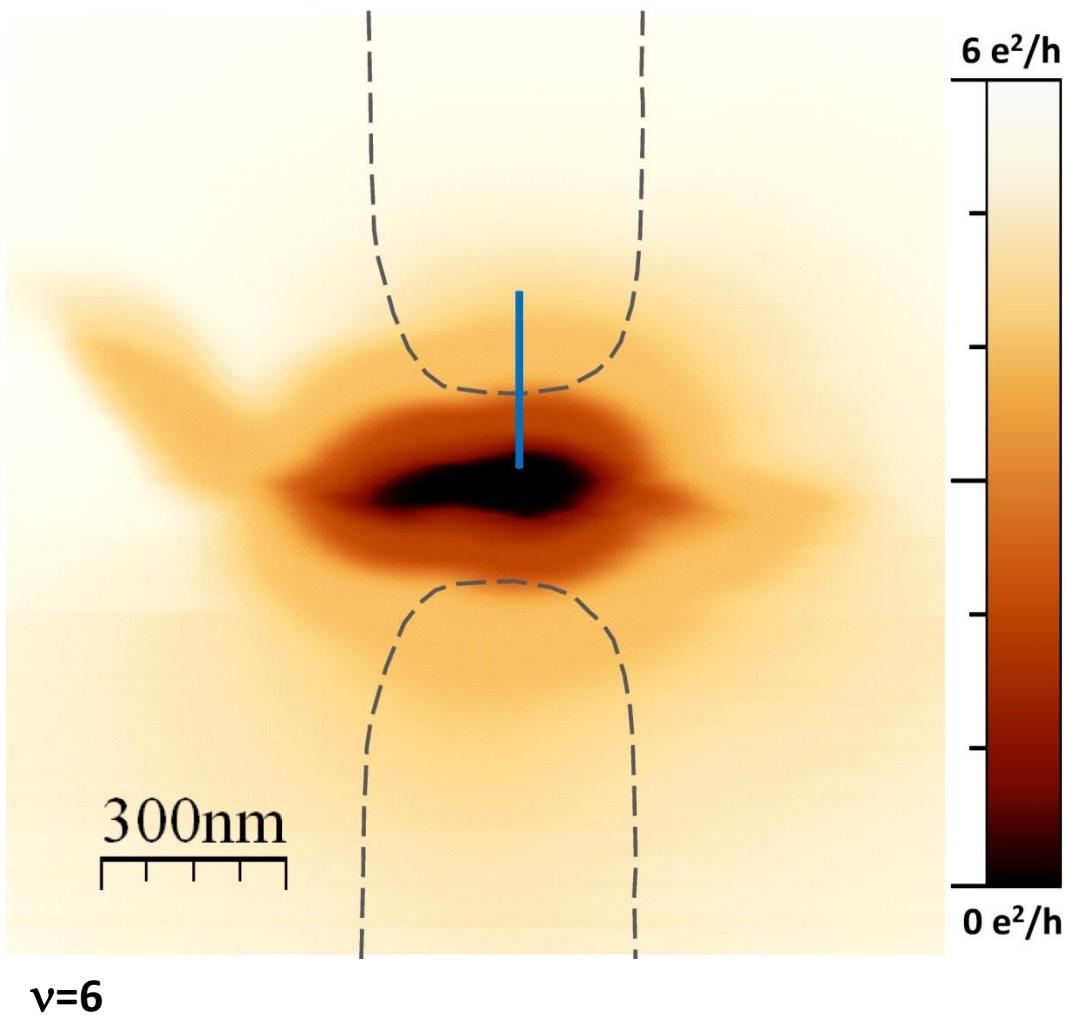


How we probe incompressible stripes

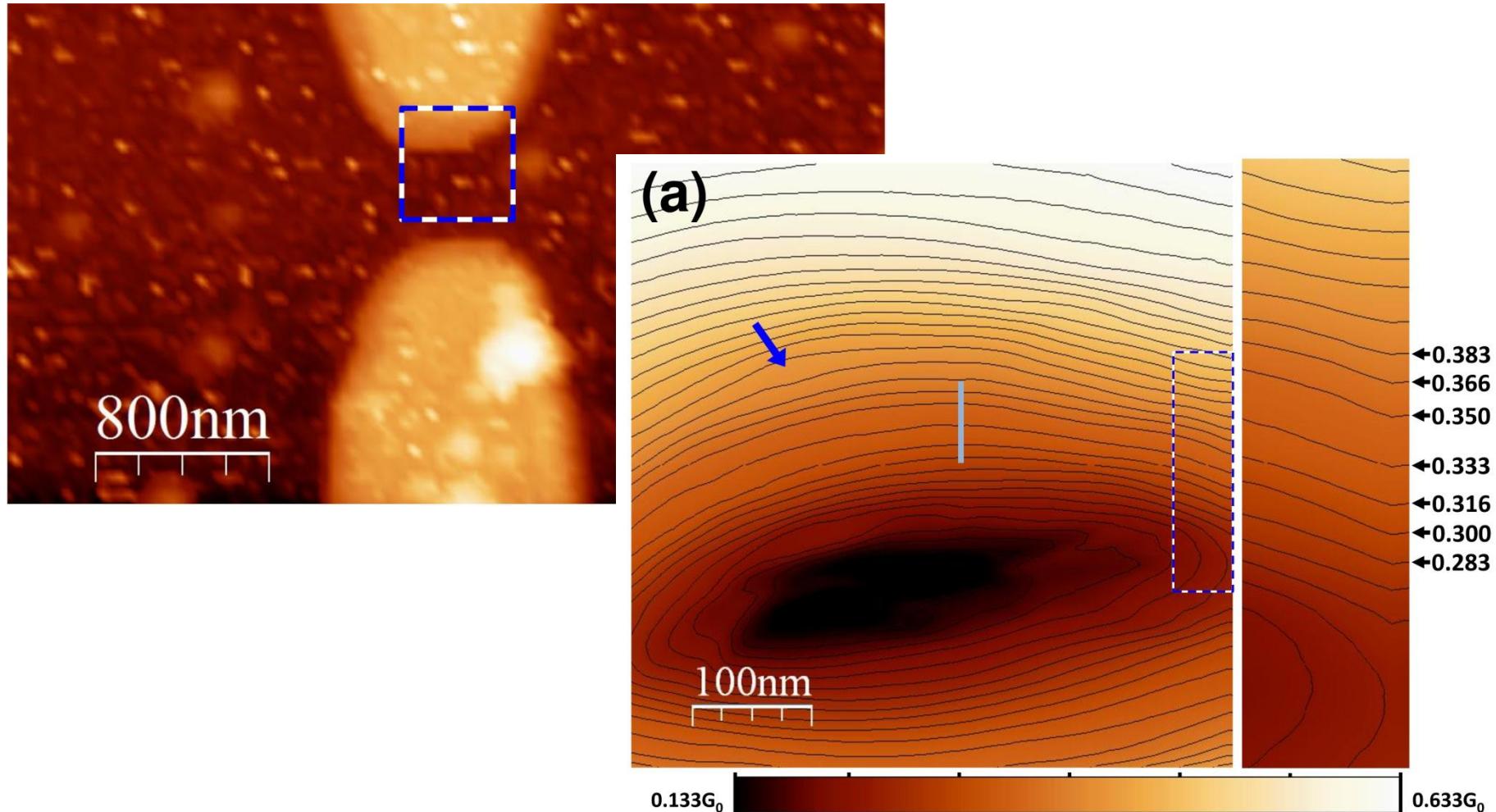
Energy gap: $\hbar\omega=5.7$ meV
Plateau width: 60 nm
Incompr. stripe width: ≈ 30 nm



Histogram analysis

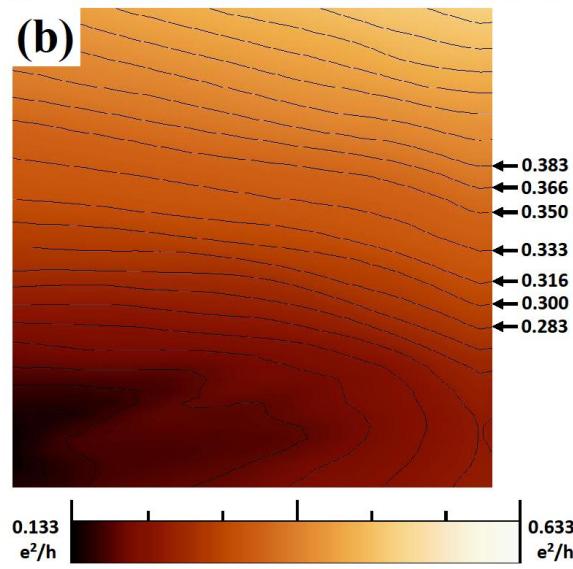
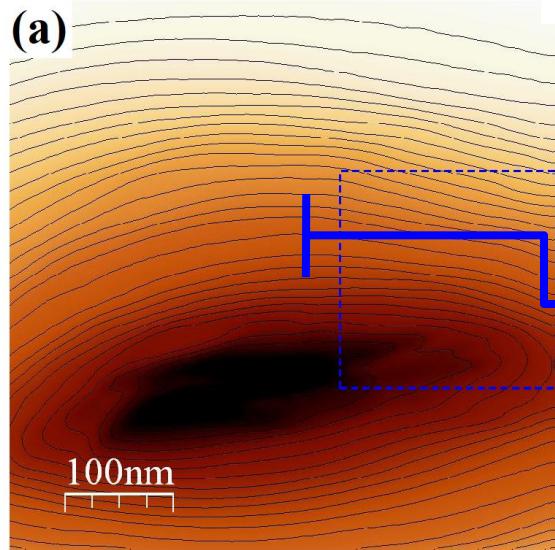


Imaging fractional structures in integer channels ($v=1$)

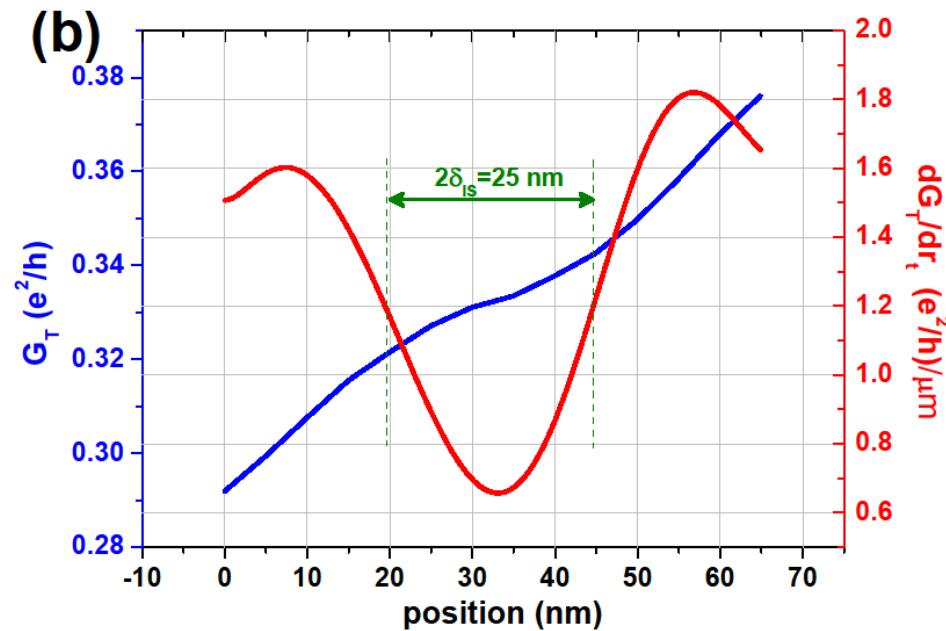


N. Paradiso *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 246801 (2012)

Imaging fractional structures in integer channels ($v=1$)



$\delta_{IS} \sim 12 \text{ nm}$

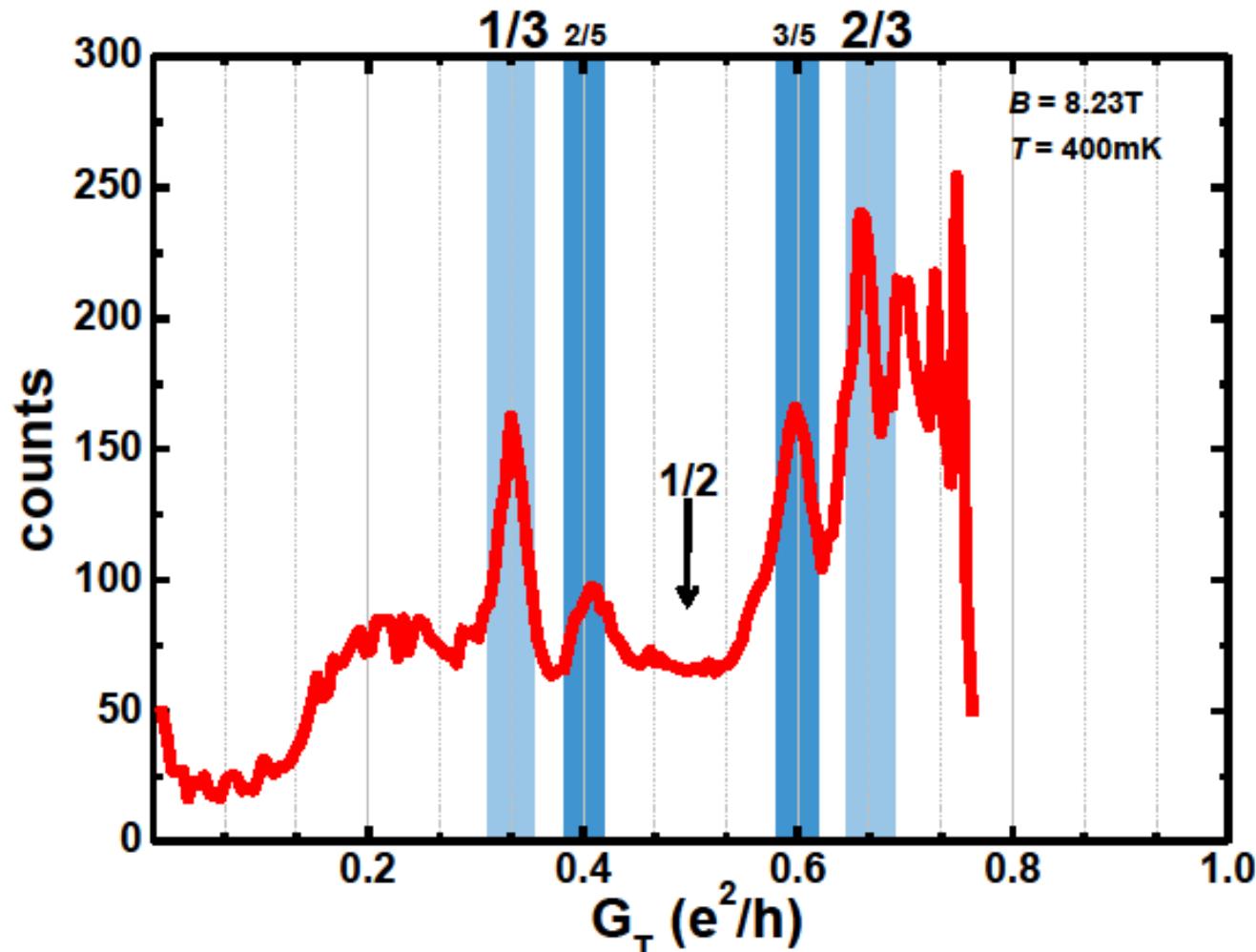


N. Paradiso *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 246801 (2012)

SGM Group

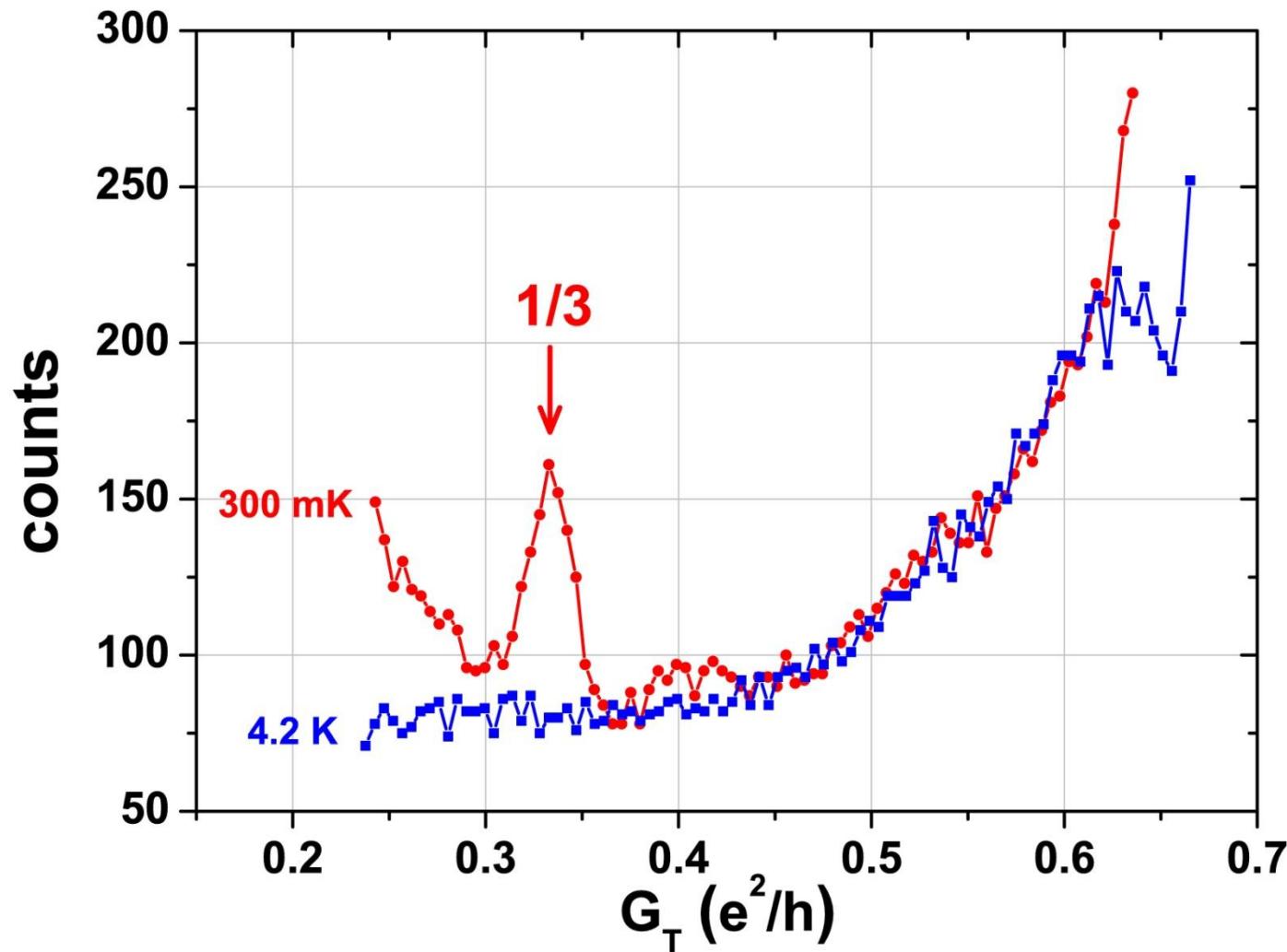
National Enterprise for nanoScience and nanoTechnology
NFSST

Imaging fractional structures in integer channels ($v=1$)



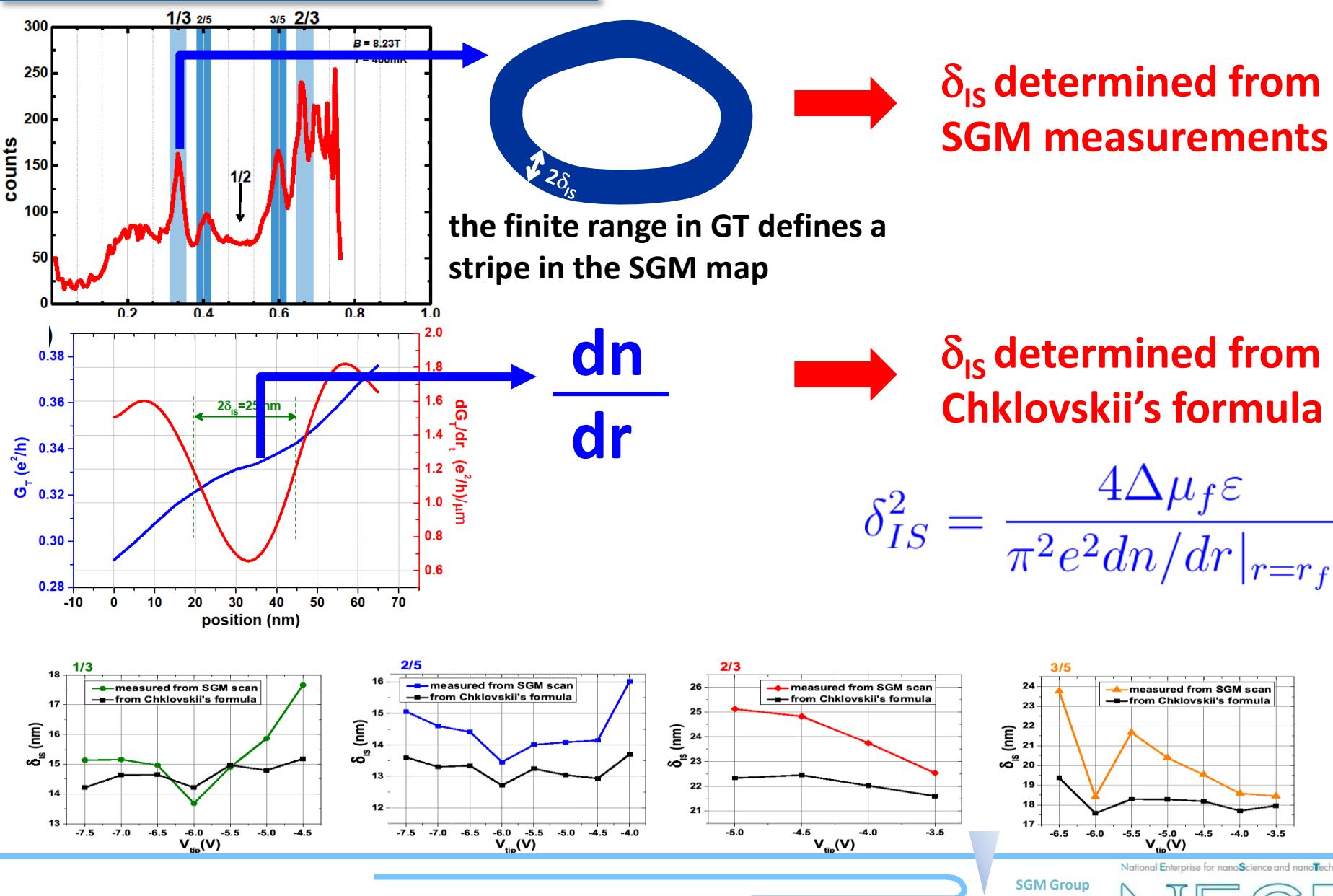
N. Paradiso *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 246801 (2012)

Temperature dependence of 1/3 peak in histogram



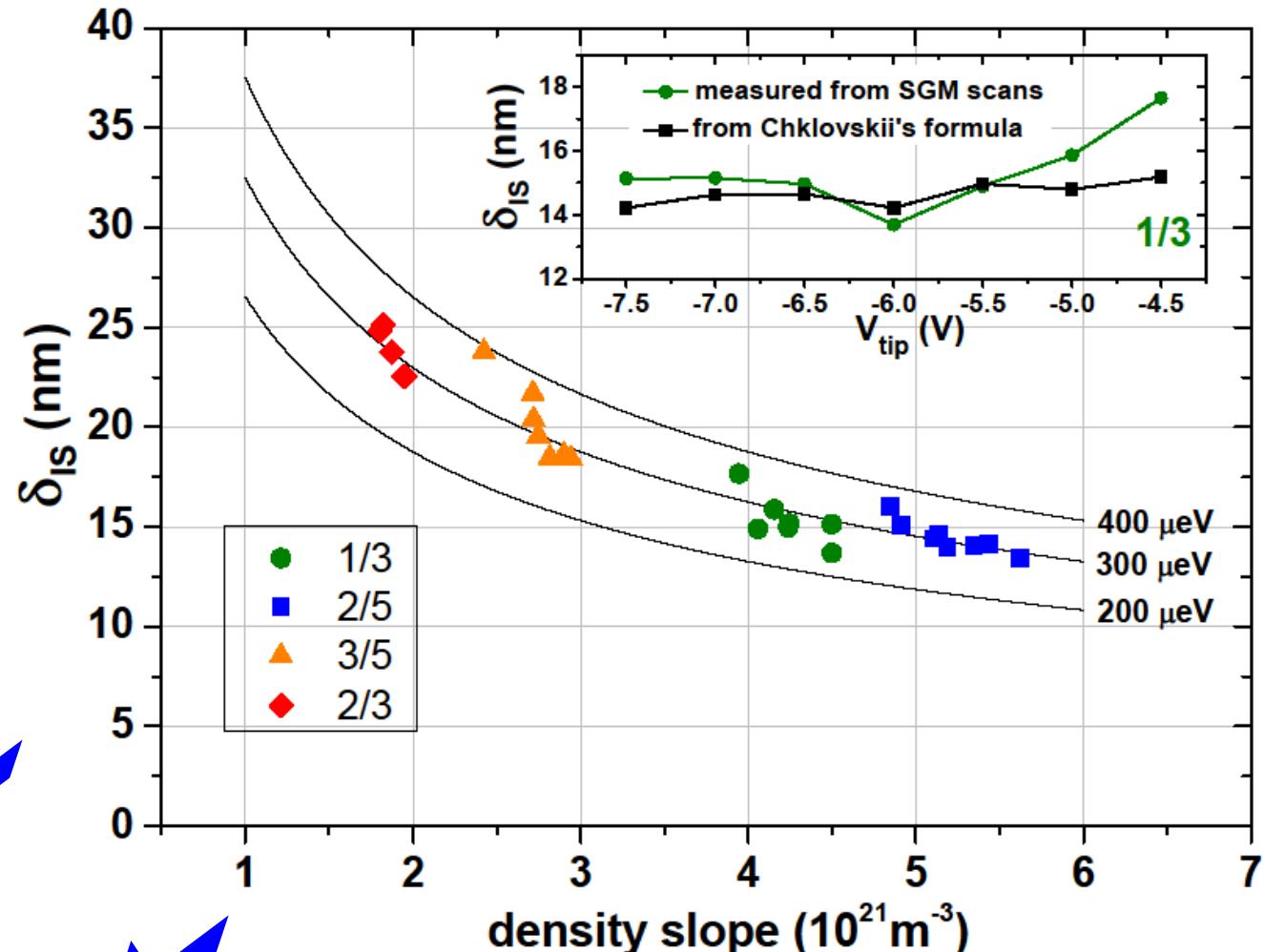
N. Paradiso *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 246801 (2012)

Fractional edge reconstruction



Fractional edge reconstruction

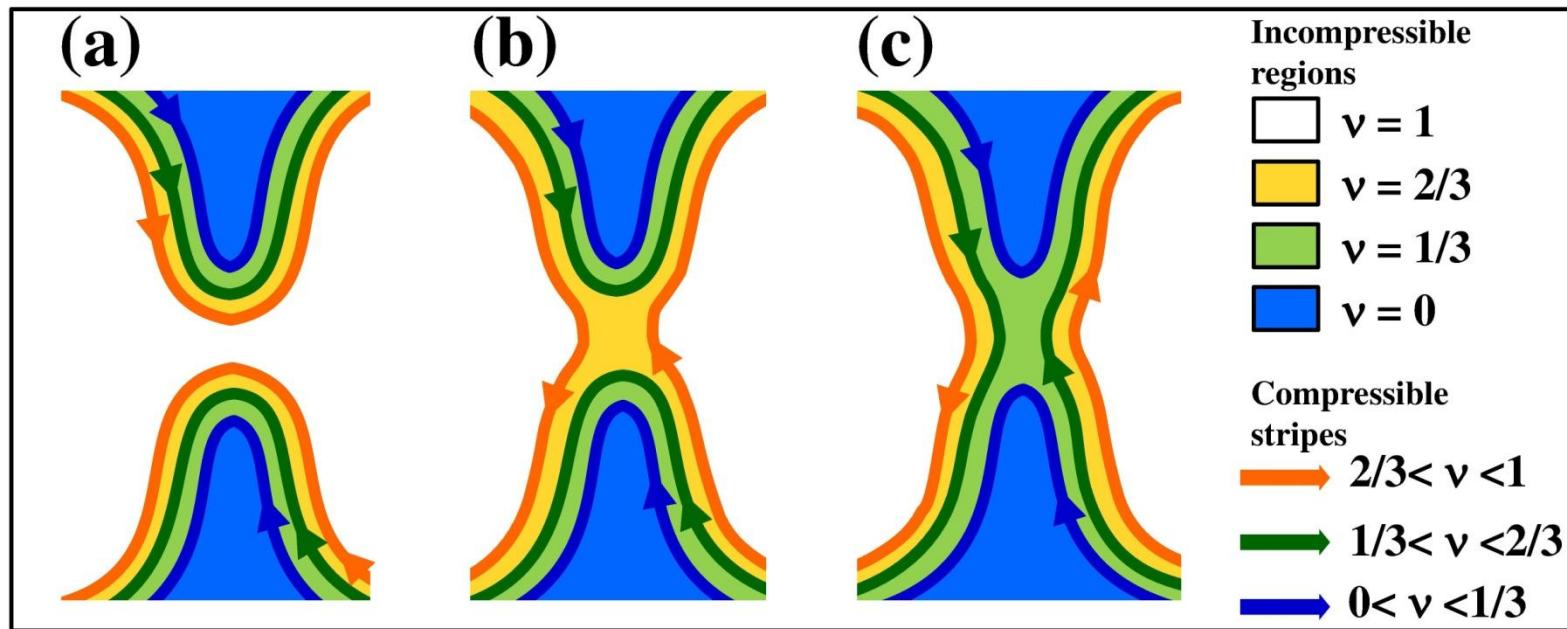
The IS width values (colored dots) obtained from SGM images compare well with the reconstruction picture predictions (black lines)



Inner edge structure demonstrated and imaged

Quantitative test of the IS width dependence on the density slope

Summary



- Fractional incompressible stripes observed in integer edge channels
- Estimate width of these stripes
- Comparison with edge reconstruction theory