

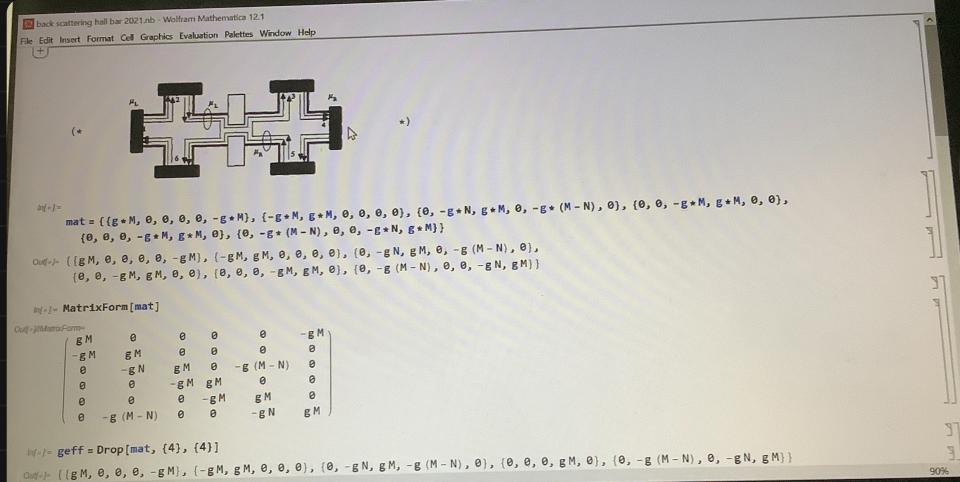
Recap :- # 6 terminal geometries

- $\vec{B}$  breaks time reversal symmetry
  - recap of conductance matrix  $\rightarrow$  sparse matrix
  - Local variation of density is possible.

## 2nd problem

reality  
of edge states

is it Gauge dependent?  $\Rightarrow$  just makes solving the problem the easier.



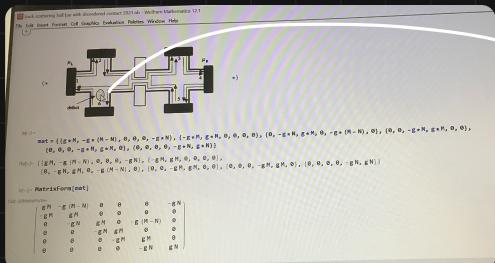
set  $\sqrt{4} = 0$   $\rightarrow$  sub matrix & invert it.

mean change  $\rightarrow \sqrt{23}, \sqrt{56} \rightarrow$  show role of  
partial scattering  
of edge states

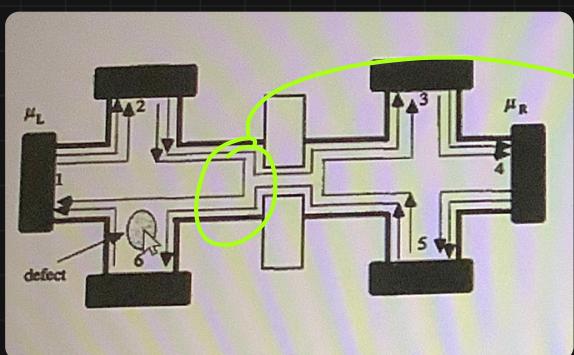
#  $\sqrt{2}_6$  doesn't show any difference

$\Rightarrow$  not a virtual problem  $\rightarrow$  can put <sup>electrostatic</sup> gates to deplete the density

## Disordered Contacts



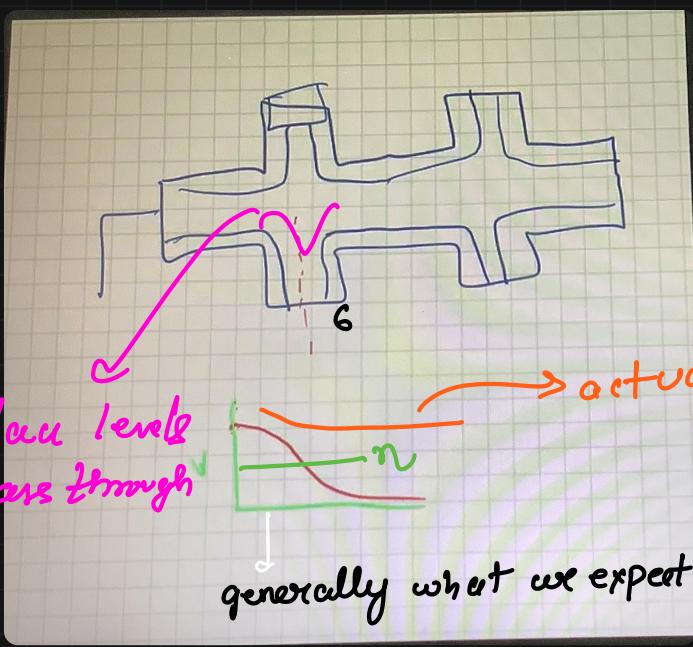
- a disorder changes  
the local density
- ↳ doesn't allow  
an edge state to  
go through 6.



→ edge state  
can't go to site 6  
(due to non-uniform density)

Tip:- If you're using iPad & Laptop, might wanna have screen of iPad onto Laptop)

## Physical Picture



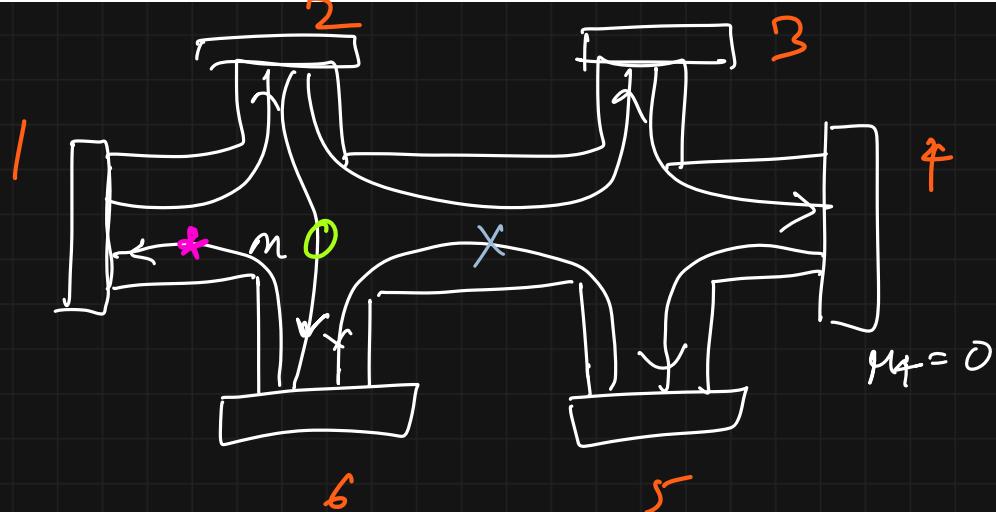
density dof.  
↑  
e.g. Schottky  
Barrier/p-n  
junctions

Demand levels pass through



generally what we expect at 6  
of charge is different

Slightly  
deep  
idea of  
Landauer  
barrier  
picture



# Edge states can force a terminal to float up in potential

$\times \rightarrow$  comes with  $\mu_5$   
 $0 \rightarrow \mu_2$   
 $*$   $\rightarrow$  goes with  $\mu_6$

These edge states are brought to the same potential diff. potential diff.

will get equilibrated at edges

so we assume full equilibration.

$\Rightarrow$  If all edge states may/may not equilibrate.

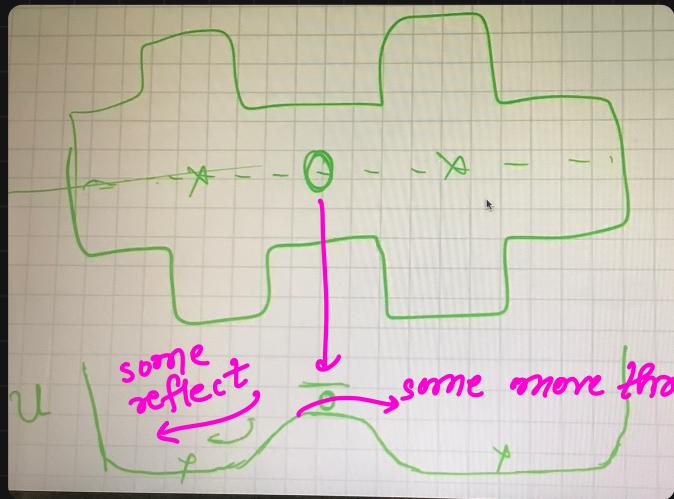
$\hookrightarrow$  FQHE  $\rightarrow$  equilibration isn't understood

$\hookrightarrow$  IQHE  $\rightarrow$  mostly understood, but still not fully understood.

Doubt  $\Rightarrow$

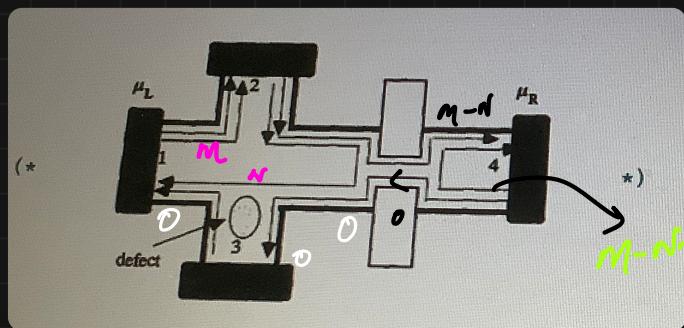


not traversing via the bulk but an edge. (more like a potential gradient)



Problem :-

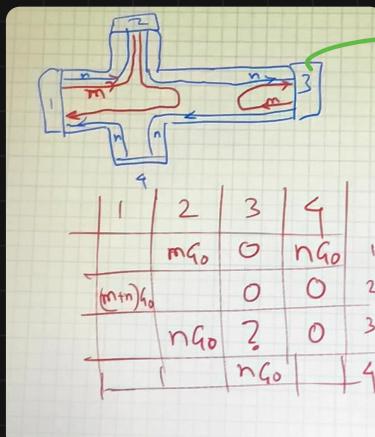
Problem  
Delta 4.2



Matrix :-

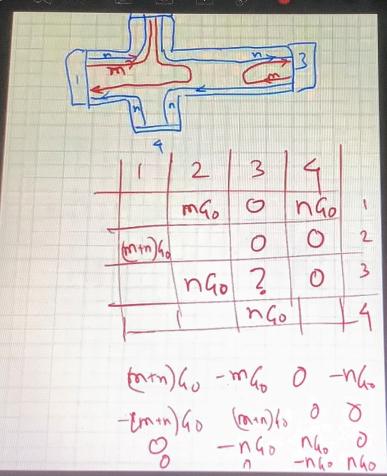
$$\begin{bmatrix} & \underline{g_{0N}} & \underline{g_{00}} & - \\ \underline{g_{0M}} & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & \underline{g_{00}} \\ - & \underline{g_{0(m-n)}} & - & \underline{g_{0(m-n-0)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Correct



$\rightarrow m$

$\rightarrow$  because it starts ③  
& ends at ③, it can be added with a  $+m g_0$   
 $-m g_0$



So the loop at 3 can be thought to exist  
"inside" 3.

Conclusion → # electrode enforce equilibration.  
 ↳ absence of them will not  
will not allow equilibrium