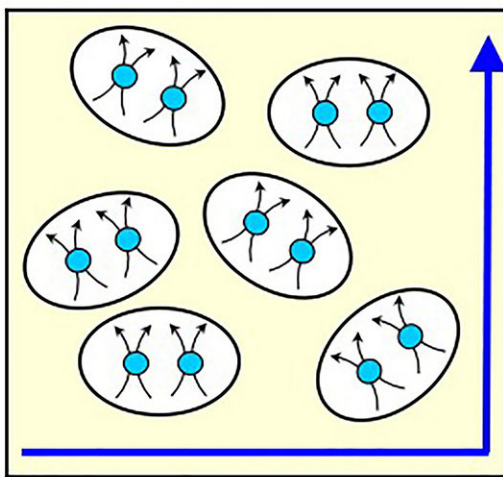
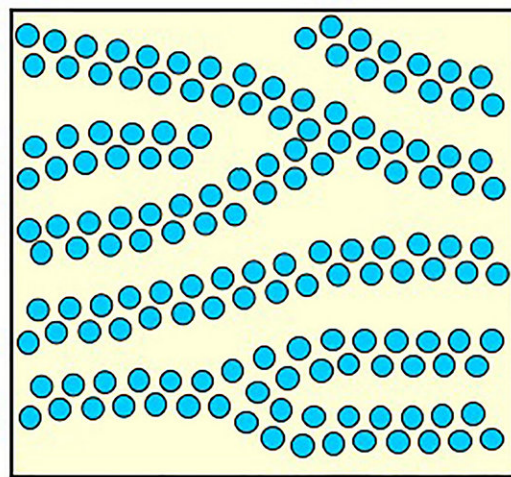


Interaction of paired and lined-up electrons can be manipulated in semiconductors

June 19 2018, by Kayla Wiles



paired fractional quantum Hall state



quantum Hall nematic

Two different kinds of electron arrangements in a semiconductor, paired as composite particles or lined-up, can interact with and tweak each other in the presence of hydrostatic pressure. Credit: Purdue University image/Gábor Csáthy

The way that electrons paired as composite particles or arranged in lines interact with each other within a semiconductor provides new design opportunities for electronics, according to recent findings in *Nature Communications*.

What this means for [semiconductor components](#), such as those that send information throughout [electronic devices](#), is not yet clear, but hydrostatic [pressure](#) can be used to tune the interaction so that electrons paired as composite particles switch between paired, or "superconductor-like," and lined-up, or "nematic," phases. Forcing these phases to interact also suggests that they can influence each other's properties, like stability – opening up possibilities for manipulation in electronic devices and quantum computing.

"You can literally have hundreds of different phases of electrons organizing themselves in different ways in a semiconductor," said Gábor Csáthy, Purdue professor of physics and astronomy. "We found that two in particular can actually talk to each other in the presence of hydrostatic pressure."

Csáthy's group discovered that [hydrostatic pressure](#), which is 10,000 times stronger than ambient pressure, compresses the lattice of atoms in a semiconductor and, therefore, influences the electron arrangement within a two-dimensional electron gas hosted by the semiconductor. The strength of the pressure determines which arrangement is favored and tunes the transition between the paired and lined-up phases, making them more tailorable for an application. Of the two phases, the paired phase may support a certain type of [quantum computing](#).



Gábor Csáthy's lab has discovered a new way that electron arrangements could be manipulated within a two-dimensional electron gas of a semiconductor.

Credit: Purdue University image/Kayla Wiles

"We can also tune the interaction by engineering the semiconductor," Csáthy said. "Say, for example, we grew a semiconductor with a particular width and electron density that we estimated could stabilize the nematic phase. Then we've tuned the electron-electron interaction as a result."

Michael Manfra, Purdue professor of physics and astronomy, electrical and computer engineering and materials engineering, and researchers Loren Pfeiffer and Kenneth West at Princeton University grew the [semiconductor](#) samples for this study. Yuli Lyanda-Geller, Purdue

associate professor of physics and astronomy, provided theoretical support for the understanding on how these electron-electron interactions took place.

More information: K. A. Schreiber et al. Electron–electron interactions and the paired-to-nematic quantum phase transition in the second Landau level, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-04879-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-018-04879-1)

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