

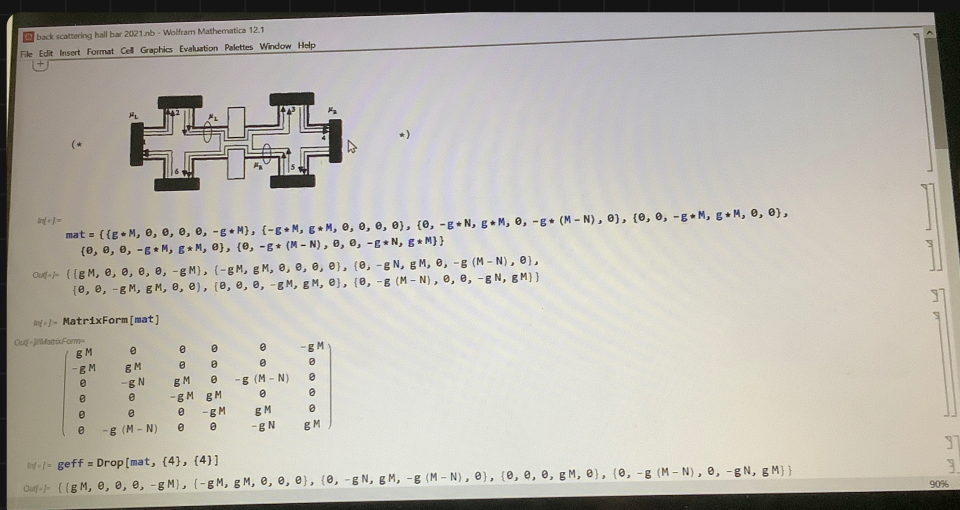
Recap :- # 6 terminal geometries

- B breaks time reversal symmetry
- recap of conductance matrix $\rightarrow$ sparse matrix
- local variation of density is possible.
- $M-N$ states reflected back.
- newer matrix elements

2nd problem

reality of edge states

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



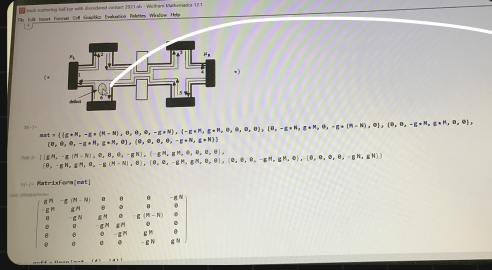
set $V_4 = 0$ $\rightarrow$ sub matrix & invert it.

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

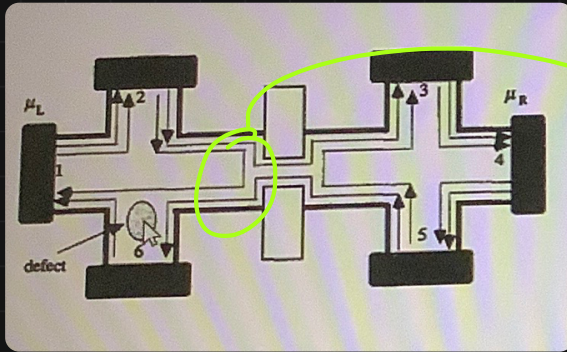
V_{26} doesn't show any difference

$\Rightarrow$ not a virtual problem $\rightarrow$ can put ^{electrostatic} gates to deplete the density

Disordered Contacts



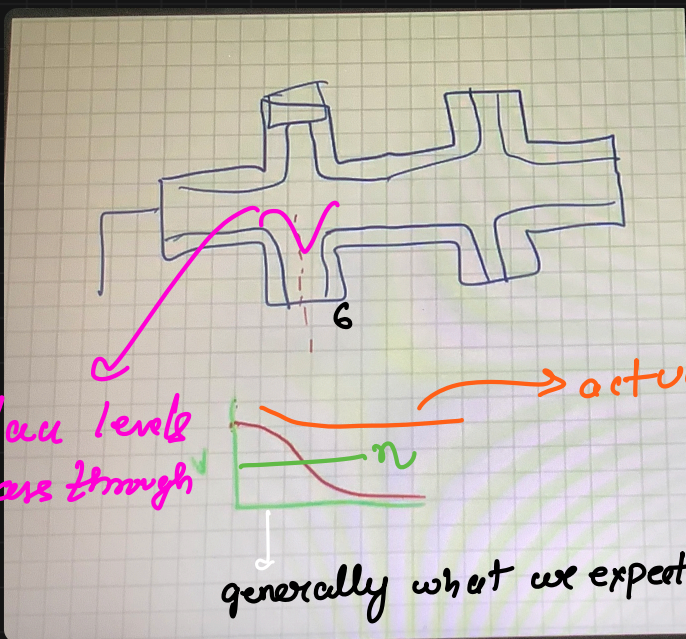
→ a disorder changes
the local density
↳ doesn't allow
an edge state to
go through 6.



→ edge state
can't go to site 6
[due to non-uniform
density]

Tip- If you're using iPad & laptop, might connect the screen of iPad onto laptop)

Physical
picture

density diff.

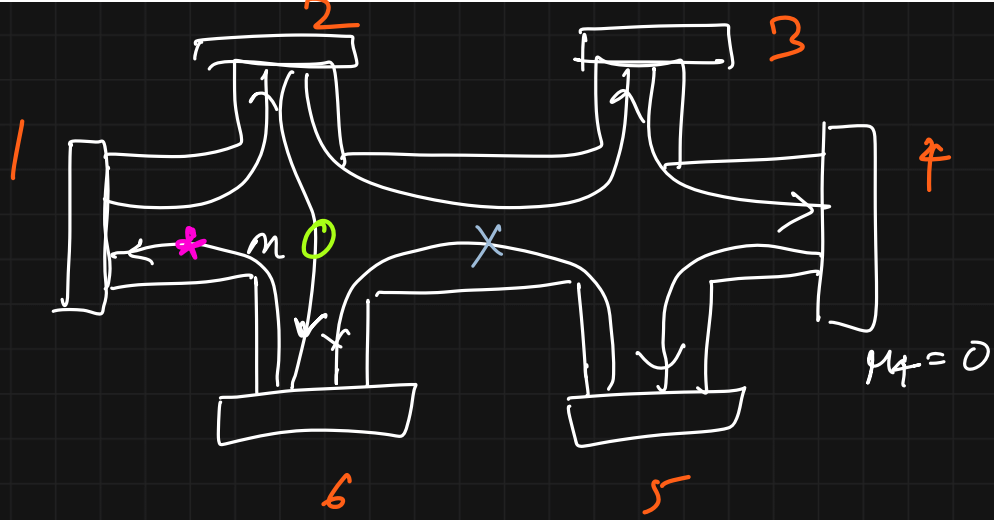
e.g. Schottky
Barrier/p-n
junctions

damdaa level
pass through

generally what we expect at 6

• actually a local density of charges is different

Slightly
deep
idea of
Landauer
buttiker
picture



edge states can force a terminal to float up in

$x \rightarrow$ comes with potential μ_5

$0 \rightarrow \mu_2$

$*$ goes with μ_6

these edge states
are brought to the
same potential

diff potential diff.

will get equilibrated at edges

so we

Assume full equilibration.

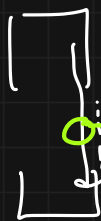
$\Rightarrow$ ϕ Hall edge states may/may not equilibrate.

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

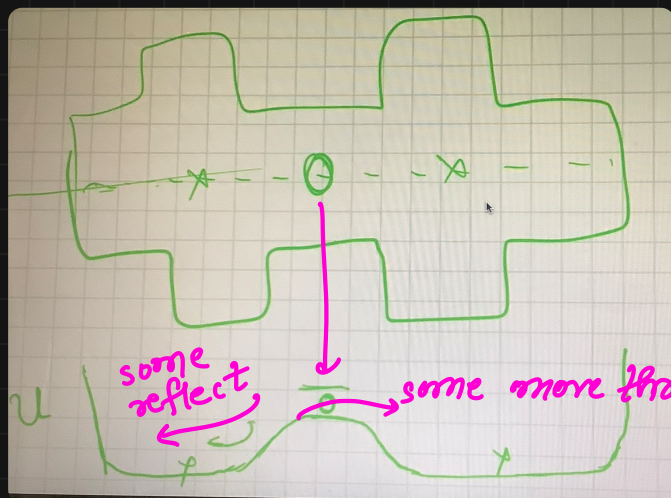
$\hookrightarrow$ IQHE $\rightarrow$ mostly understood, but still not
fully understood.

Doubt

$\Rightarrow$

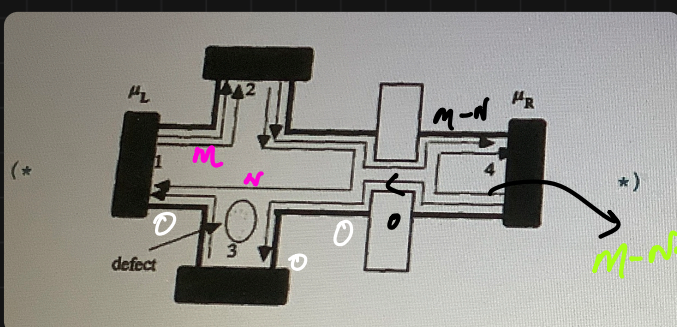


$\rightarrow$ not traversing via the bulk but
an edge. (more like a potential
gradient)



Problem :-

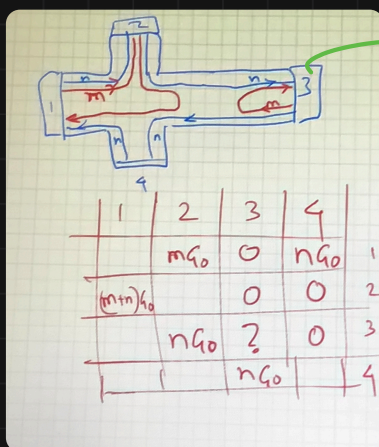
Problem
Data 4.2



Green matrix :

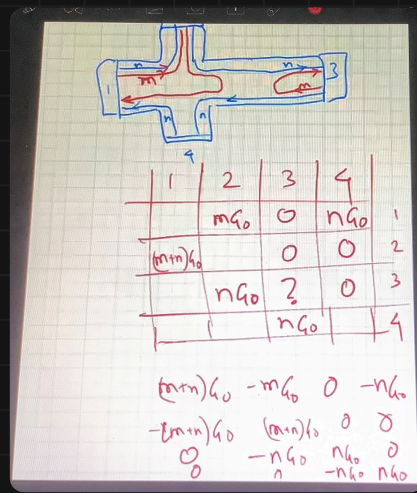
$$\begin{bmatrix} - & \underline{g_{0N}} & \underline{g_{00}} & - \\ \underline{g_{0M}} & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & \underline{g_{00}} \\ - & \underline{g_{0(M-N)}} & - & \underline{g_{0(M-N-0)}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Correct



1	2	3	4	
	mg_0	0	ng_0	1
$(m+n)g_0$	0	0		2
	ng_0	?	0	3
		ng_0		4

→ because it starts ③
 & ends at ③, it can be
 added with $+mg_0$
 $-mg_0$



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

Conclusion $\rightarrow$ # electrode enforce equilibration.
 $\hookrightarrow$ absence of them will not
will not allow equilibration