

MAR12-2011-005390

Abstract for an Invited Paper
for the MAR12 Meeting of
the American Physical Society

Interferometric evidence for non-Abelian quasiparticles at filling factor $5/2$

ROBERT WILLETT, Bell Laboratories, Alcatel-Lucent

The $5/2$ fractional quantum Hall state charge $e/4$ excitations are proposed to follow non-Abelian statistics [1]. In edge state interference these purported non-Abelian quasiparticles should display period $e/4$ Aharonov-Bohm oscillations if the interfering quasiparticle encircles an even number of localized $e/4$ charges, but suppression of oscillations if an odd number is encircled [2-3]. To test this, we have performed swept area interference measurements at $5/2$ [4-5]. We observe an alternating pattern of $e/4$ and $e/2$ period oscillations in resistance for a large change in the interferometer area, with the area sweep changing the enclosed localized $e/4$ quasiparticle number. This observed aperiodic alternation is consistent with proposed non-Abelian $e/4$ properties: the $e/4$ oscillations occur for encircling an even number of localized quasiparticles over their aperiodic spatial distribution, and the lower amplitude $e/2$ oscillations are observed when encircling an odd number as the $e/4$ oscillations are suppressed, allowing observation of the persistent smaller Abelian $e/2$ oscillations. Importantly, adding localized quasiparticles to the encircled area by changing magnetic field can change the parity of the enclosed quasiparticle number and should induce interchange of the expressed $e/4$ and $e/2$ periods: such interchange is observed in these measurements. In further experiments with the goal of understanding specific $e/4$ edge propagation properties, a series of interferometers of different sizes have been tested. The range of device dimensions has allowed measurement of the $e/4$ quasiparticle propagation attenuation length, demonstrating that small interferometric pathlengths are necessary to observe the interference oscillations. The stability in phase and amplitude of the $e/4$ oscillations has been tested with respect to sample dimensions, time, and temperature using this set of interferometers, and these results will be discussed.

- [1] Moore, G. and Read, N., Nucl. Phys. B360, 362 (1991).
- [2] Stern, A. and Halperin, B. I., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 016802-016805 (2006).
- [3] Bonderson, P., Kitaev, A. and Shtengel, K., Phys. Rev. Lett. 96, 016803-016806 (2006).
- [4] Willett, R.L., Pfeiffer, L.N., West, K.W., PNAS 106: 8853-8858 (2009).
- [5] Willett, R.L., Pfeiffer, L.N., West, K.W., PRB 82: 205301 (2010).