

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Quantum Spin Hall Insulator State in HgTe Quantum Wells

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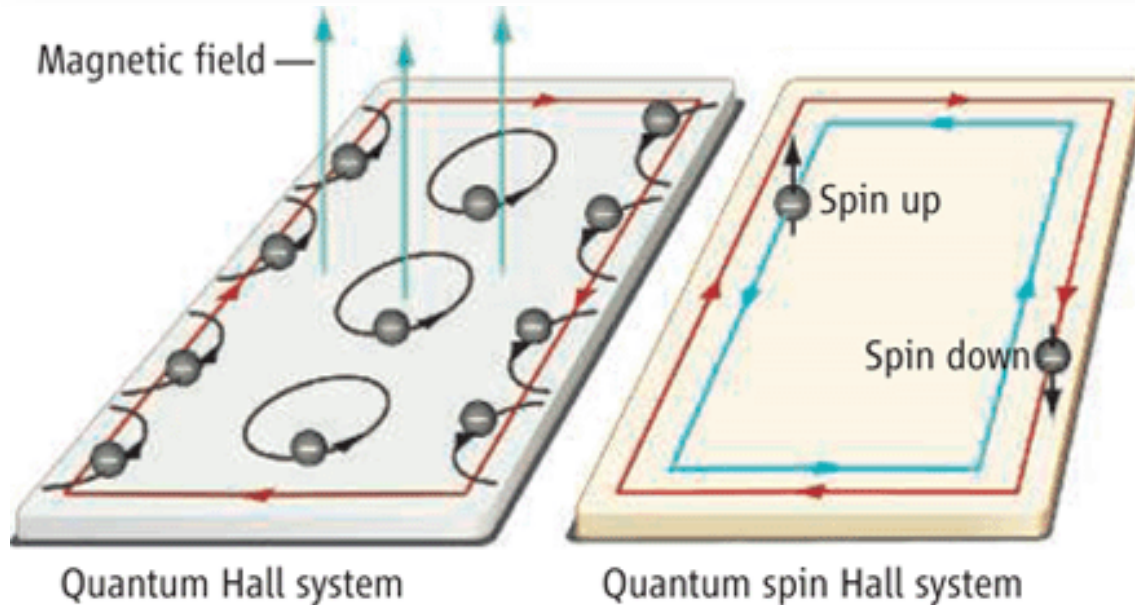
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REPORT

Quantum Spin Hall Effect and Topological Phase Transition in HgTe Quantum Wells

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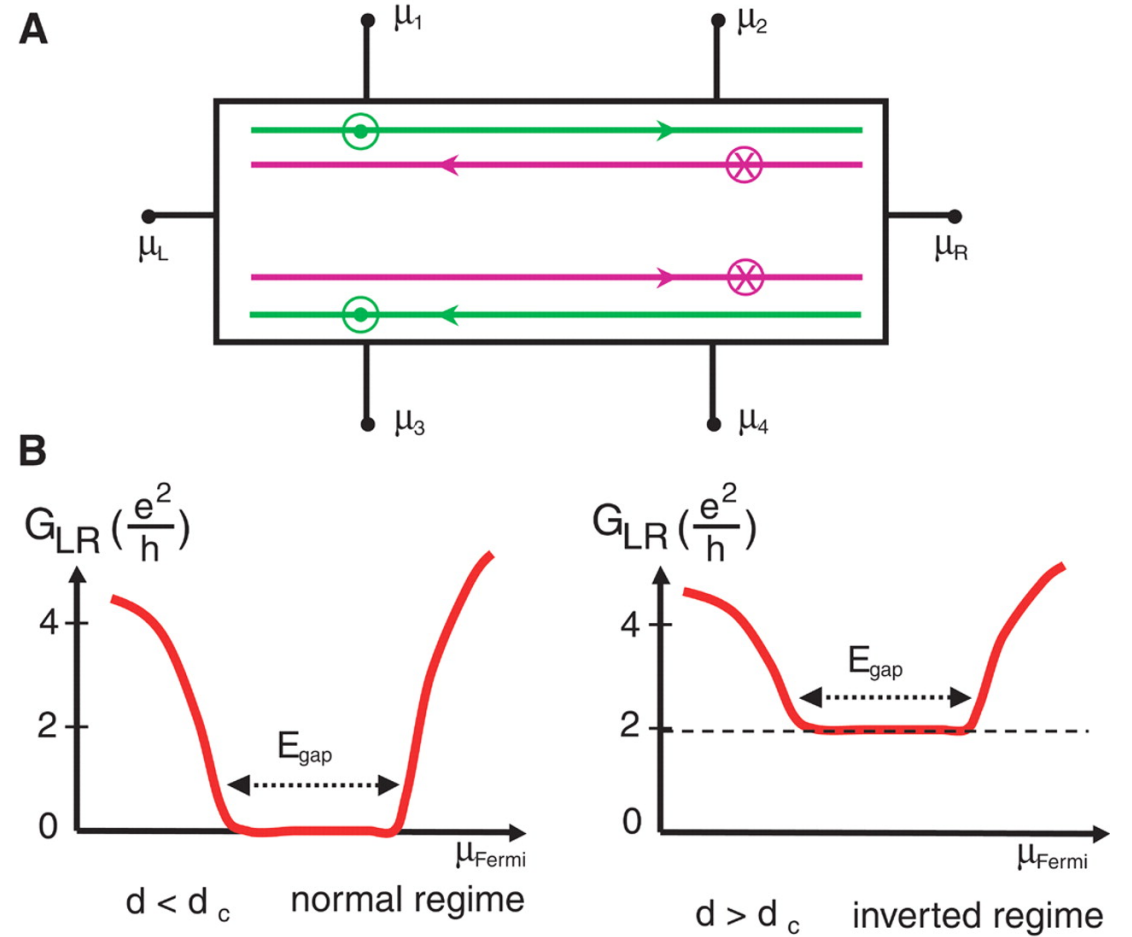
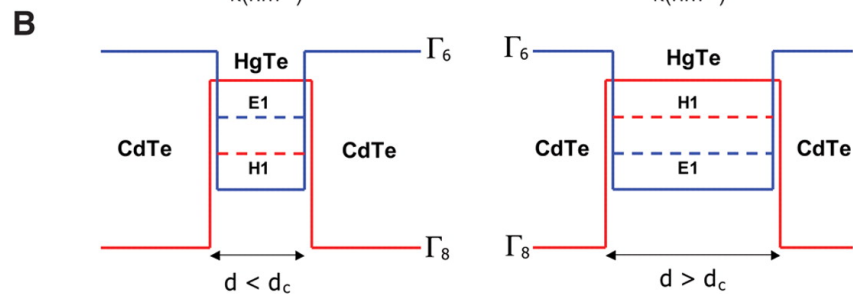
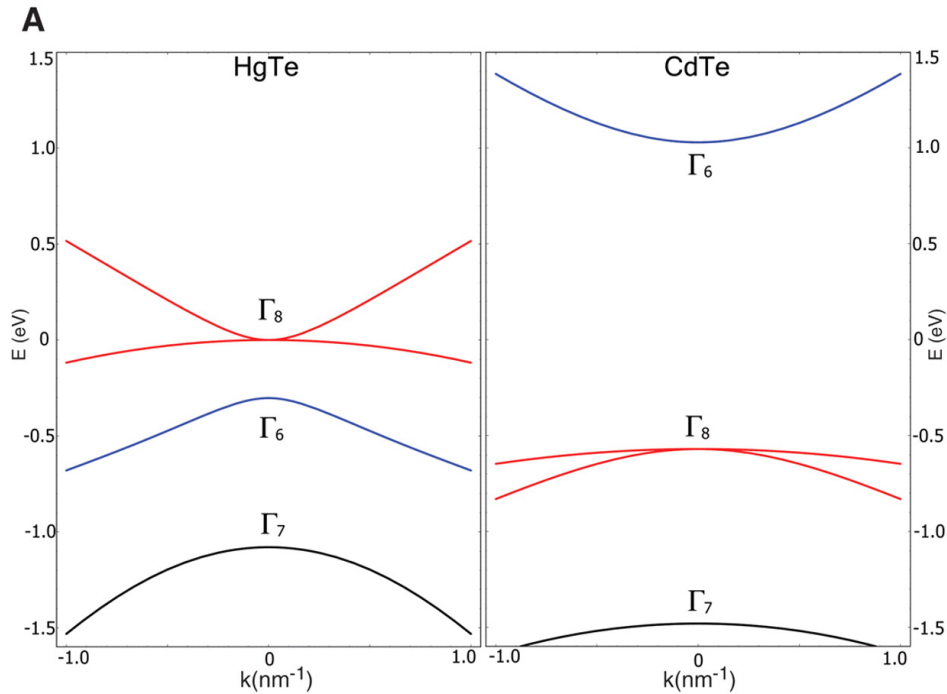
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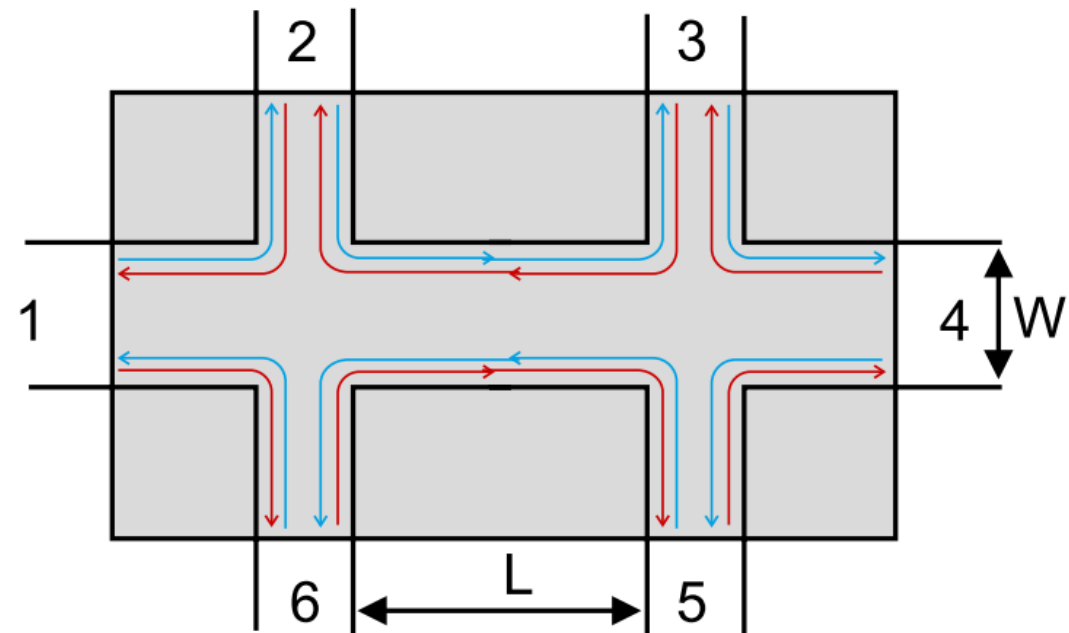
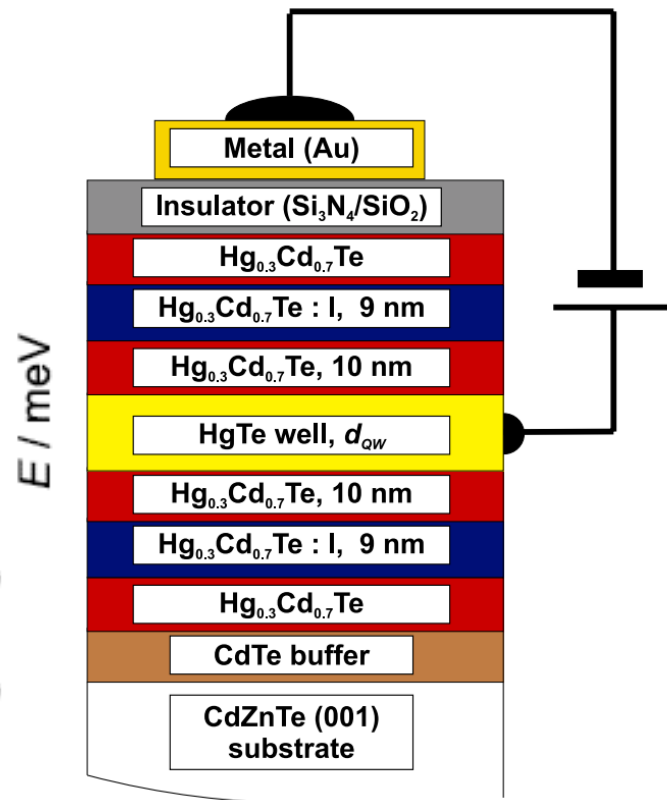
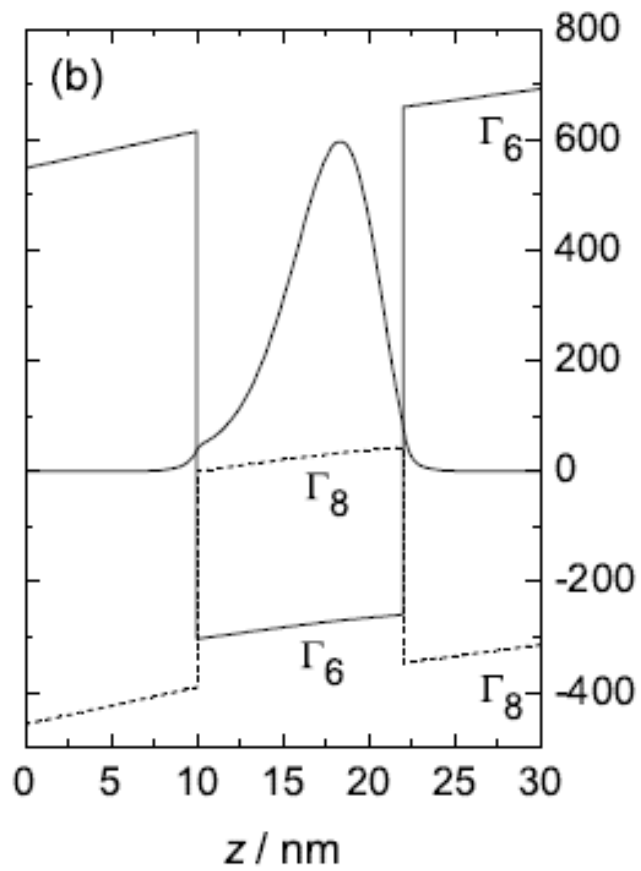
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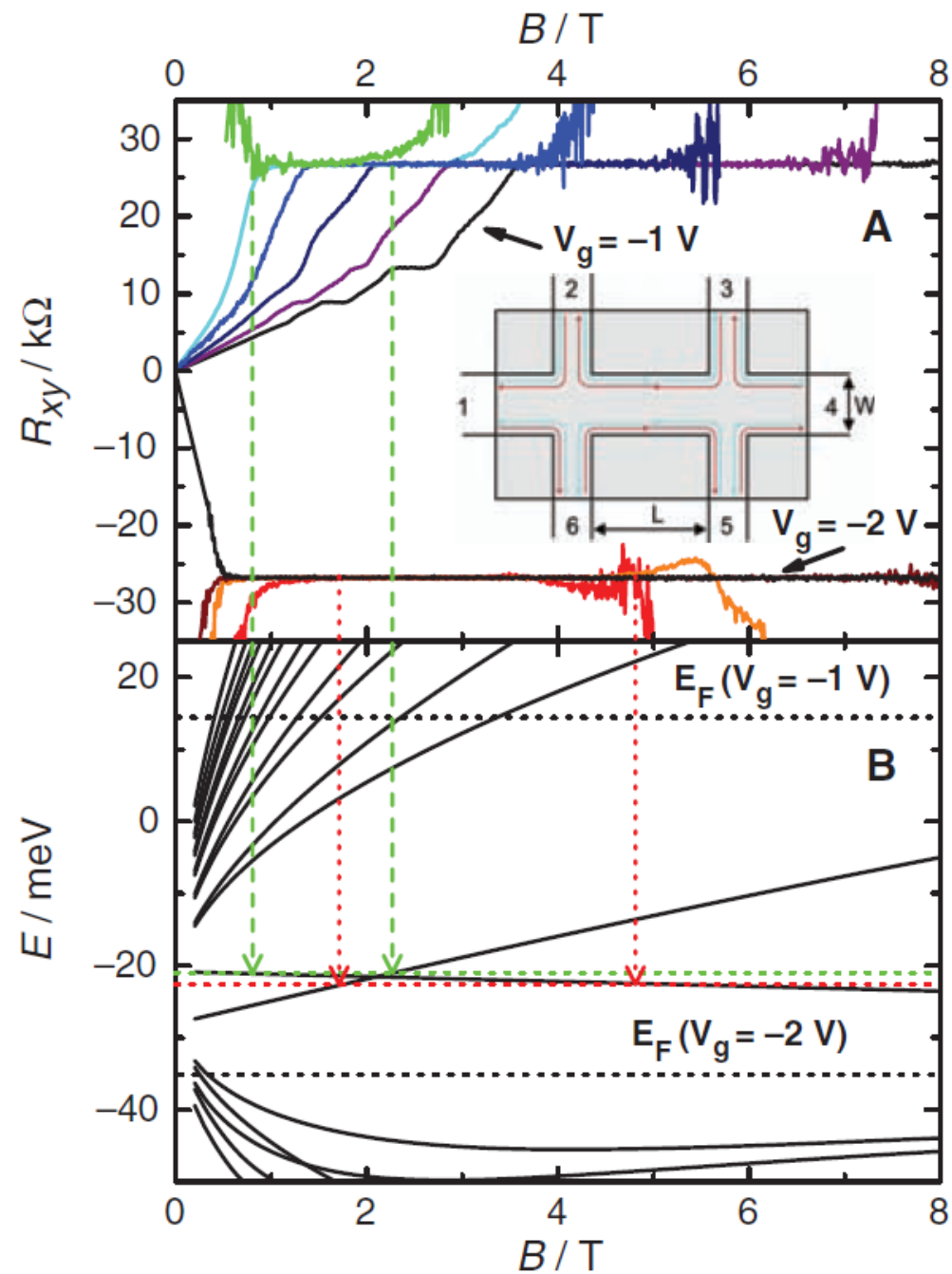
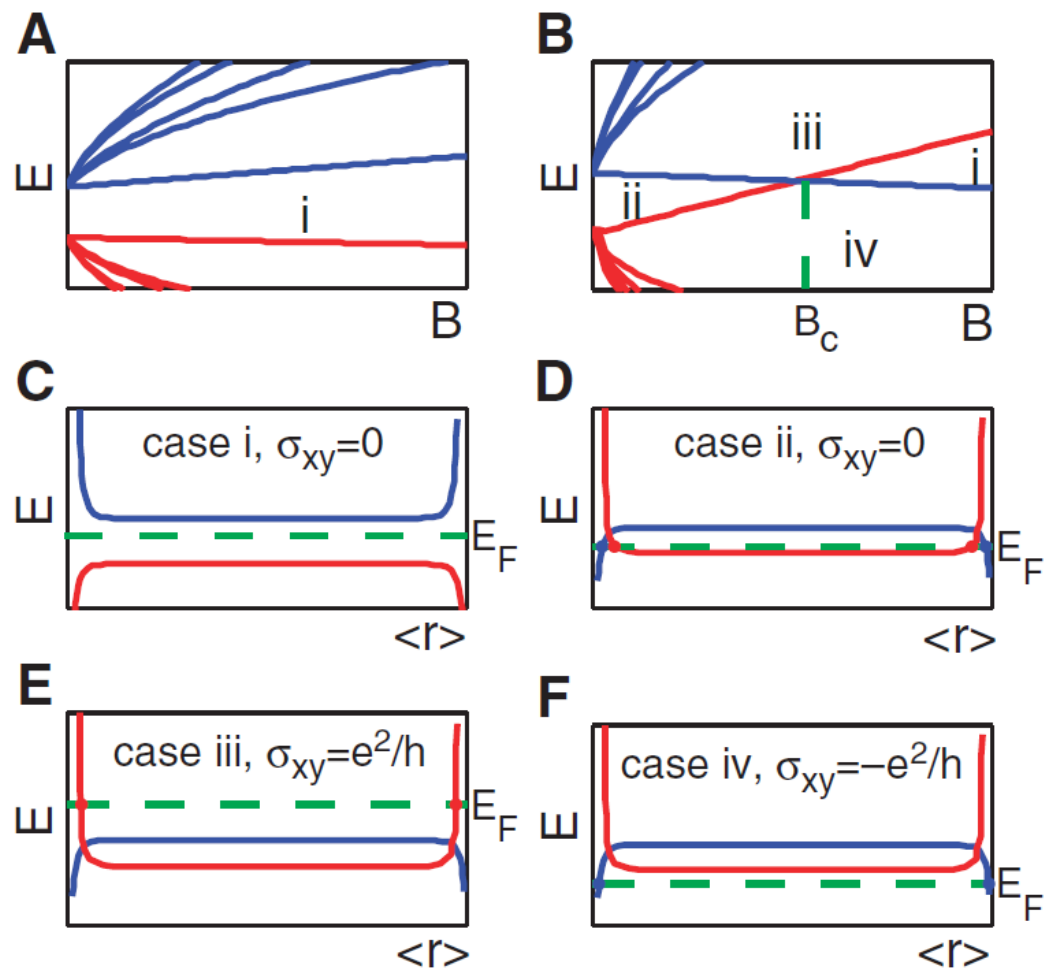
Theory – QSH and Topological Phase Transition



HgTe 2DEG

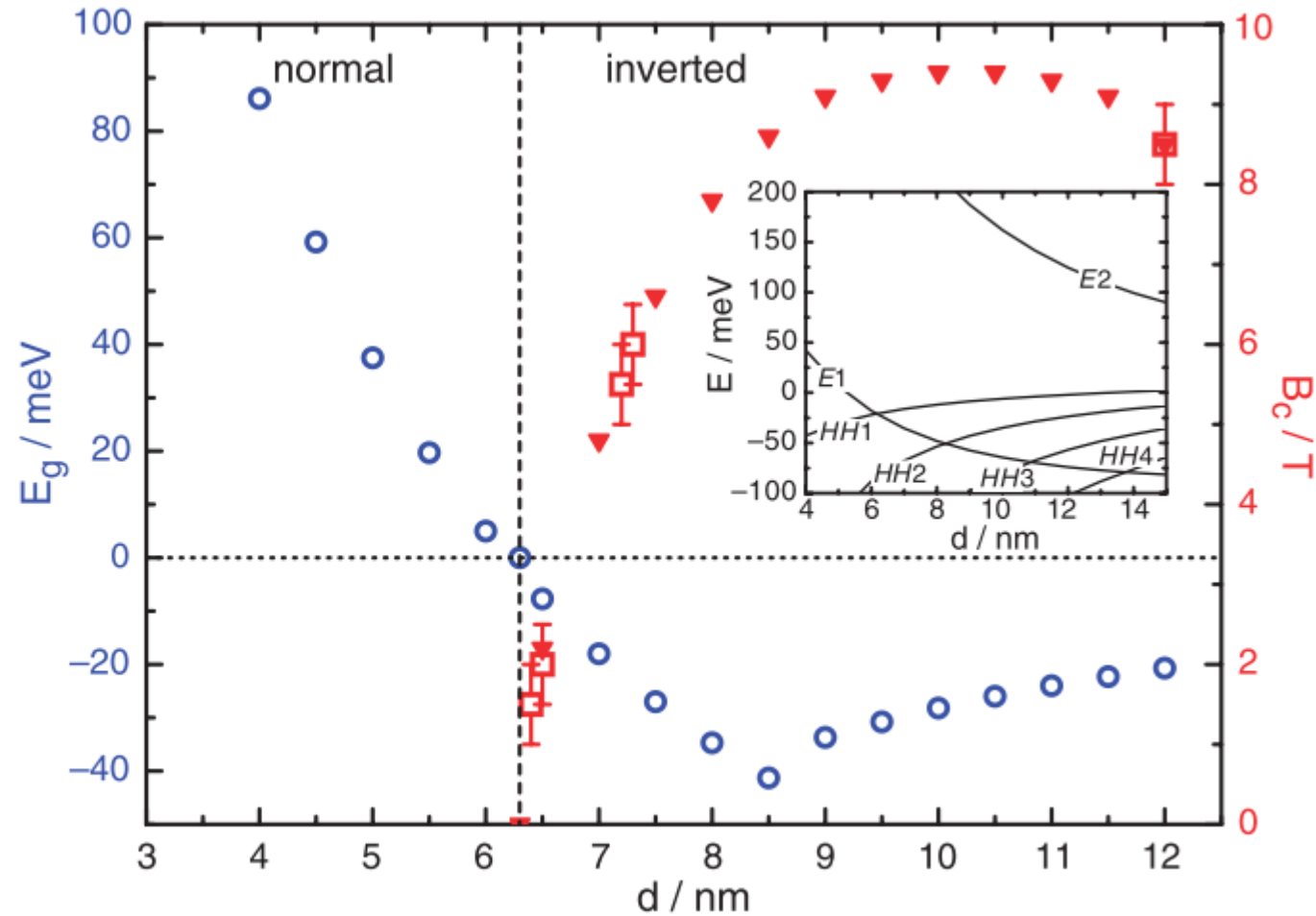


Quantum Hall Effect



Topological Phase Transition

Fig. 3. Crossing field, B_{\perp}^c (red triangles), and energy gap, E_g (blue open dots), as a function of QW width d resulting from an eight-band $\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{p}$ calculation. For well widths larger than 6.3 nm, the QW is inverted and a mid-gap crossing of Landau levels deriving from the $HH1$ conductance and $E1$ valence band occurs at finite magnetic fields. The experimentally observed crossing points are indicated by open red squares. The inset shows the energetic ordering of the QW subband structure as a function of QW width d . [See also (17)].



Helical edge mode – Topologically protected

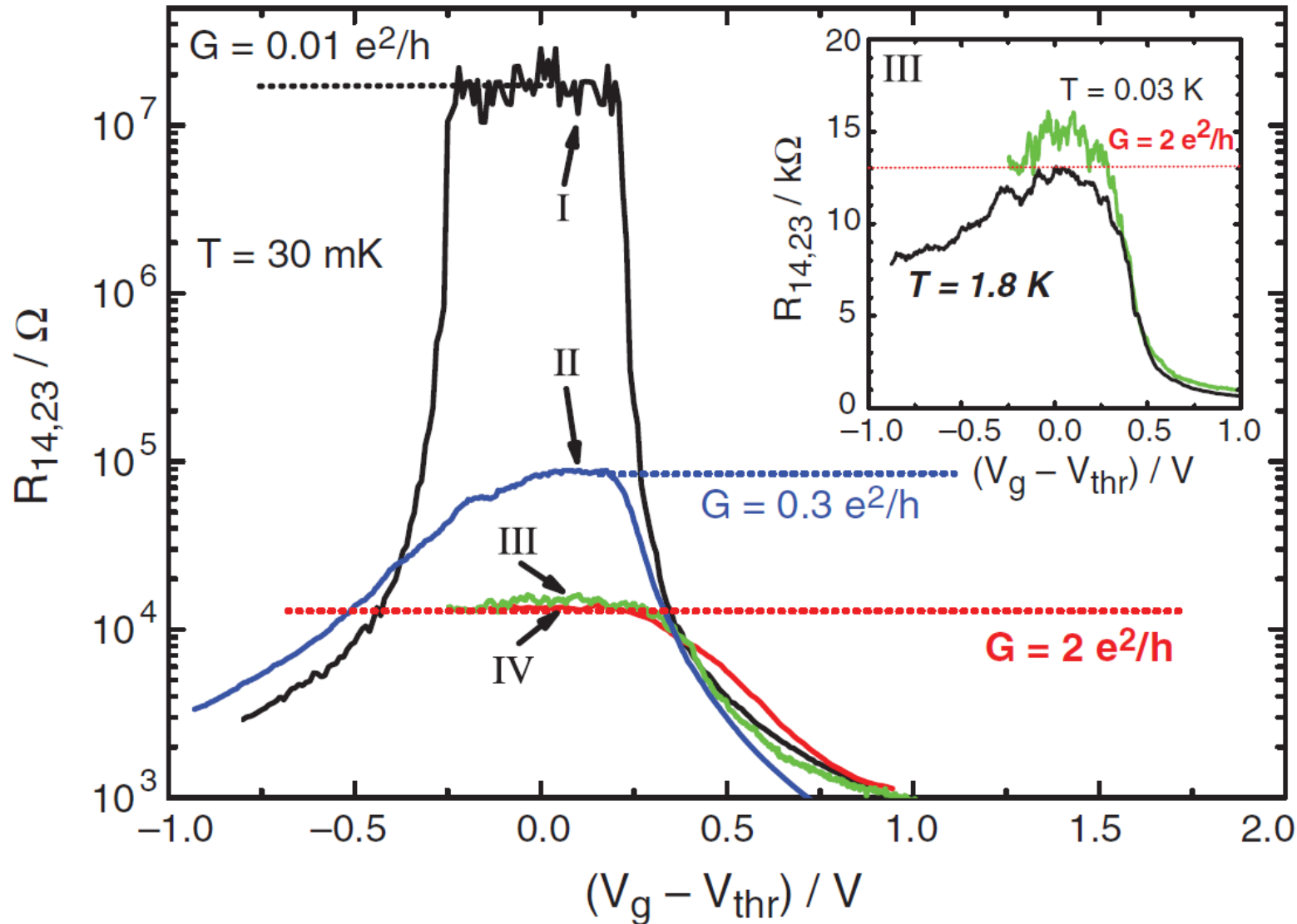


Fig. 4. The longitudinal four-terminal resistance, $R_{14,23}$, of various normal ($d = 5.5$ nm) (I) and inverted ($d = 7.3$ nm) (II, III, and IV) QW structures as a function of the gate voltage measured for $B = 0$ T at $T = 30$ mK. The device sizes are $(20.0 \times 13.3) \mu\text{m}^2$ for devices I and II, $(1.0 \times 1.0) \mu\text{m}^2$ for device III, and $(1.0 \times 0.5) \mu\text{m}^2$ for device IV. The inset shows $R_{14,23}(V_g)$ of two samples from the same wafer, having the same device size (III) at 30 mK (green) and 1.8 K (black) on a linear scale.

Magneto-conductance – TR Breaking

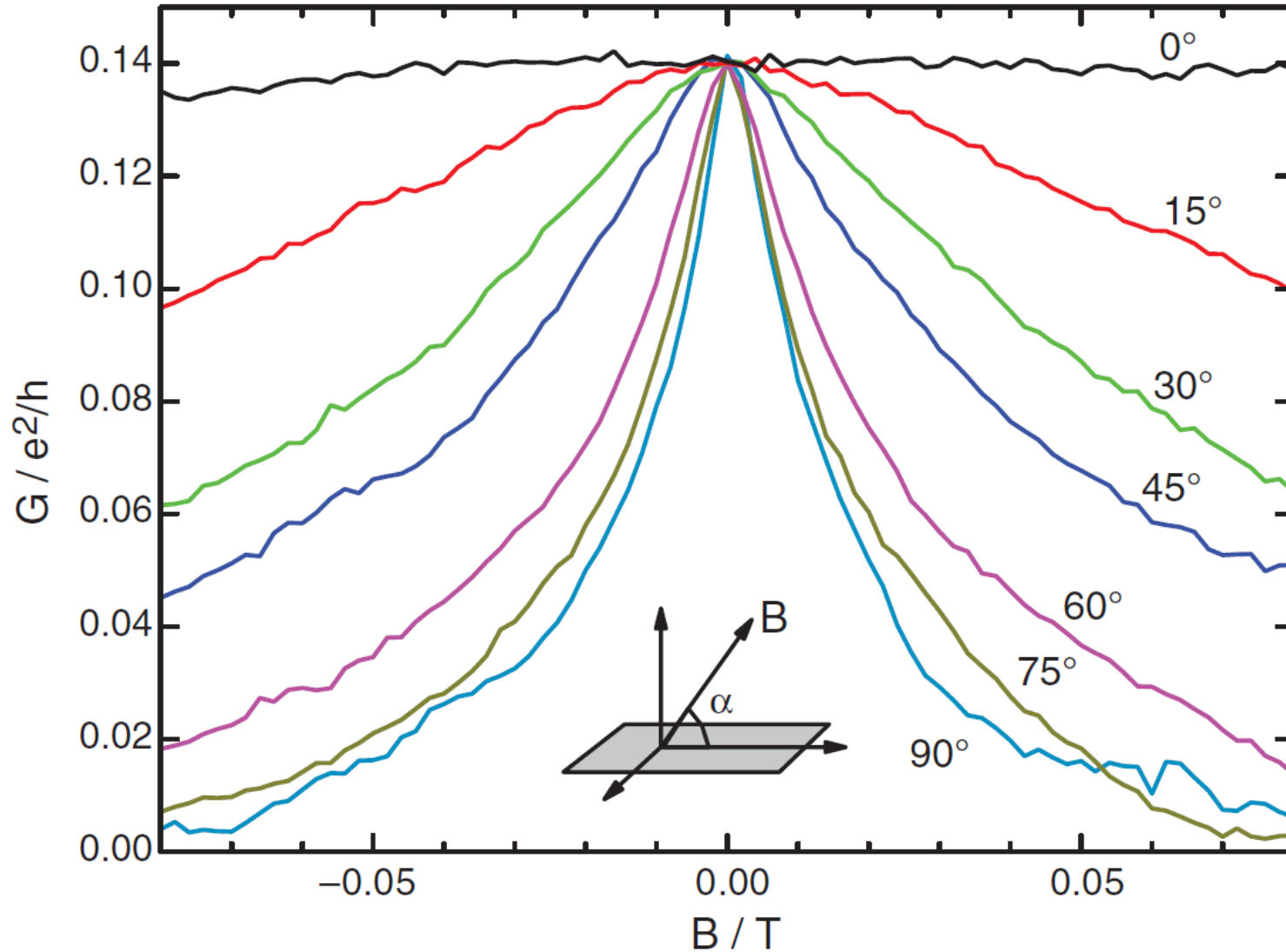


Fig. 5. Four-terminal magnetoconductance, $G_{14,23}$, in the QSH regime as a function of tilt angle between the plane of the 2DEG and applied magnetic field for a $d = 7.3$ -nm QW structure with dimensions $(L \times \Omega) = (20 \times 13.3) \mu\text{m}^2$ measured in a vector field cryostat at 1.4 K.