

# Towards Unveiling the Topology of the 5/2 Fractional Quantum Hall State

**Sudipto Das** <sup>1,2</sup>

Sahana Das <sup>1</sup>, Sudhansu S. Mandal <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, West Bengal 721302, India

<sup>2</sup> Presently at: Department of Theoretical Physics, Institute of Physics, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Műegyetem rkp. 3., H-1111 Budapest, Hungary

[sudiptodas.cgr@gmail.com](mailto:sudiptodas.cgr@gmail.com)

Ever since the discovery [1] of the enigmatic 5/2 fractional quantum Hall state, its true topological order has remained an open question. Several studies have shown the state to host non-Abelian quasiparticle excitations, thus making it a very promising state [2] for topological quantum computation. With the Coulomb interaction being the key interaction of the fractional quantum Hall effect, several theories [3, 4, 5, 6] have been proposed to describe the state over the years. However, for identifying the correct topological order, there remained an unsettled discrepancy between the theoretical predictions and experimental observations [7]. Unlike the lowest Landau level, the effect of Landau-level mixing [8] becomes very significant at the second Landau level, which occurs at a relatively weaker magnetic field. At a moderate range of Landau level mixing strength, in accordance with the GaAs-GaAlAs systems, we find [9] a re-entrant Anomalous phase (A-phase), which is quantized and well-gapped in the thermodynamic limit and topologically distinct from the phase near pure Coulomb interaction. We propose a ground state wave function for the 5/2 state in the second Landau level. This wave function has remarkably high overlap with the corresponding exact ground states in the A-phase and can

support non-Abelian quasiparticle excitation. We believe our proposed wave functions for the 5/2 state in this A-phase should possibly corroborate with the experimentally observed state.

---

## References

- [1] R. Willett, J. P. Eisenstein, H. L. Störmer, D. C. Tsui, A. C. Gossard, and J. H. English, Phys. Rev. Lett. 59, 1776 (1987).
- [2] S. Das Sarma, M. Freedman, and C. Nayak, Phys. Rev. Lett. 94, 166802 (2005).
- [3] G. Moore and N. Read, Nucl. Phys. B360, 362 (1991).
- [4] S.-S. Lee, S. Ryu, C. Nayak, and M. P. A. Fisher, Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 236807 (2007).
- [5] M. Levin, B. I. Halperin, and B. Rosenow, Phys. Rev. Lett. 99, 236806 (2007).
- [6] D. T. Son, Phys. Rev. X 5, 031027 (2015).
- [7] M. Banerjee, M. Heiblum, V. Umansky, D. E. Feldman, Y. Oreg, and A. Stern, Nature (London) 559, 205 (2018).
- [8] M. R. Peterson and C. Nayak, Phys. Rev. B 87, 245129 (2013).
- [9] S. Das, S. Das, and S. S. Mandal, Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 056202 (2023).