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Electron–electron interactions and the paired-to-nematic quantum phase transition in the second Landau level

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In spite of its ubiquity in strongly correlated systems, the competition of paired and nematic ground states remains poorly understood. Recently such a competition was reported in the two-dimensional electron gas at filling factor $\nu = 5/2$. At this filling factor a pressure-induced quantum phase transition was observed from the paired fractional quantum Hall state to the quantum Hall nematic. Here we show that the pressure-induced paired-to-nematic transition also develops at $\nu = 7/2$, demonstrating therefore this transition in both spin branches of the second orbital Landau level. However, we find that pressure is not the only parameter controlling this transition. Indeed, ground states consistent with those observed under pressure also develop in a sample measured at ambient pressure, but in which the electron–electron interaction was tuned close to its value at the quantum critical point. Our experiments suggest that electron–electron interactions play a critical role in driving the paired-to-nematic transition.

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Nematicity is of interest in various strongly correlated electron systems^{1–7}. It is generally accepted that nematicity originates from competing interactions on different length scales. However, the interplay of nematicity with other phases, such as with superconductivity in the cuprates^{8,9}, is not understood. For example, the influence of the nematic fluctuations on pairing in the superconductive phase is actively debated^{10–14}.

Nematic and paired ground states also develop in half-filled Landau levels of the two-dimensional electron gas confined to high-quality GaAs/AlGaAs structures. Indeed, a strong resistance anisotropy at the Landau level filling factors $\nu = 9/2, 11/2, 13/2, \dots$ signals a ground state with broken rotational symmetry^{2,3}. There are two distinct ground states consistent with such an anisotropy: the smectic and nematic phases^{4–7,15}. The difference between these two is that the former has unidirectional translational order, whereas the latter does not. Since electrons are buried deep within the GaAs crystal, a direct detection of translational order remains elusive. In addition, disorder is expected to destroy translational order and therefore it favors nematicity. In lack of certainty about the translational order, these anisotropic phases are often referred to as the quantum Hall nematic, or simply the nematic. Henceforth, we adopt this terminology.

In contrast to the ground states at filling factors $\nu = 9/2, 11/2, 13/2, \dots$, those at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ are isotropic fractional quantum Hall states (FQHSs)^{16–19}. Since in GaAs each orbital Landau level has two spin branches, $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ describe two half-filled spin branches of the second orbital Landau level. FQHSs are incompressible and possess topological order. Topological order in the FQHSs at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ is still under active investigation. However, within the framework of the composite fermion theory^{20,21}, these FQHSs are due to pairing of the composite fermions, hence the paired FQHS terminology^{22–25}. A schematic representation of the ordered ground states at half-filling is seen in Fig. 1.

At a given orbital quantum number, the ordered ground state at half-filled Landau level is either the nematic or the FQHS, but a transition between them did not seem possible in the absence of a symmetry breaking field favoring the nematic. This was surprising, since in the second orbital Landau level at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ tilted field experiments suggested that the two ground states are close in energy^{26,27}. Additionally, incipient nematicity was seen at $\nu = 7/2$ ²⁸. However, a phase transition from the FQHS to the nematic in the absence of an in-plane symmetry breaking magnetic field was only recently observed²⁹. In these experiments the transition occurred at $\nu = 5/2$ and it was driven by pressure. Because of the hydrostatic nature of the applied pressure, the

rotational symmetry in these experiments was not explicitly broken.

Our understanding of the paired-to-nematic phase transition and the associated quantum critical point remains lacunar. Tuning the Haldane pseudopotentials in the second Landau level induces a transition from the paired FQHS to the nematic²⁵. However, the very nature of this transition remains unknown. Recent theories find that the nematic phase is stabilized by a Pomeranchuk instability of the Fermi sea of composite fermions^{30,31}. A paired-to-nematic transition is compatible with these theories, but details have not yet been worked out. In another work, the influence of the nematic fluctuations on the paired FQHS has been examined, with the assumption that a paired-to-nematic transition exists¹⁴. Reference³² captures a paired-to-nematic transition by tuning the mass anisotropy of the carriers. However, there is no evidence that such a mass anisotropy plays a significant role in the electron gas hosted in GaAs. What determines the quantum critical point? Can the transition be induced using a parameter other than pressure?

Guided by these questions, here we investigate the ground state of the two-dimensional electron gas in a wider phase space. We establish that the paired-to-nematic transition also occurs at filling factor $\nu = 7/2$, the particle-hole conjugate of $\nu = 5/2$. However, this transition is not observed outside the second Landau level nor at unpaired FQHSs forming in the second Landau level. This finding highlights the importance of pairing in the transition from a FQHS to the nematic and establishes the presence of the paired-to-nematic transition and the associated quantum critical point in both spin branches of the half-filled second orbital Landau level. We observe that the critical pressure of the transition at $\nu = 7/2$ is much reduced when compared to that at $\nu = 5/2$. In contrast, we find that the transition occurs at nearly the same magnetic field. This observation allows us to conclude that pressure is not a primary driver of the transition, but the electron–electron interaction is. To demonstrate this, we show that ground states consistent with those at high pressures also develop in a sample at ambient pressure, but in which the electron–electron interaction is engineered to be close to its critical value.

Results

Samples. We measured two samples. Sample A is a 30 nm quantum well sample with an as-grown density of $29.0 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, which was investigated under hydrostatic pressure. The mobility of this sample in the ambient is $20 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Sample B is also a 30 nm quantum well sample, but with an as-grown density of $10.9 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Sample B was measured only at ambient pressure and has a mobility of $18 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Terminology. The energy spectrum of a two-dimensional electron gas of density n in a magnetic field B at large enough fields consists of spin-split Landau levels. The number of filled energy levels is given by the Landau level filling factor $\nu = hn/eB$, where e is the electron charge and h is Planck's constant. In the absence of the valley degree of freedom, the second orbital Landau level in GaAs corresponds to the $2 < \nu < 4$ range. Of this range, the $2 < \nu < 3$ is the lower spin branch, while the $3 < \nu < 4$ range the upper spin branch. Therefore, at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ the system has half-filled Landau levels with the same orbital quantum number, but different spin quantum numbers.

Pressure-dependent magnetoresistance at low temperatures. Figure 2 highlights the evolution of the magnetoresistance in the two spin branches of the second orbital Landau level at the lowest temperature of $T \approx 12 \text{ mK}$ reached in our pressure cell. Traces are

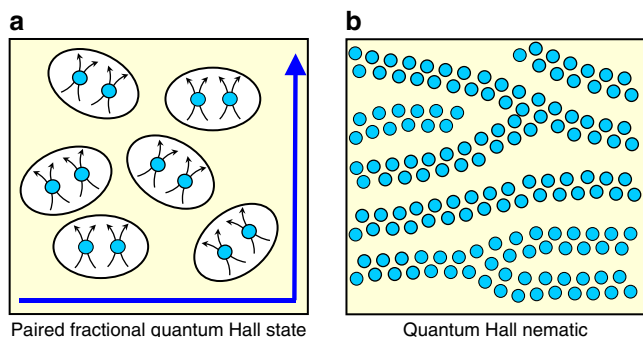


Fig. 1 Schematic of the ordered phases at even denominator filling factors. **a** The paired FQHS consists of Cooper pairs of composite fermions and possesses edge states^{22–25}. Composite fermions are depicted as electrons with two magnetic fluxlines attached²⁰. **b** The quantum Hall nematic is a filamentary electronic phase, which breaks rotational symmetry⁶

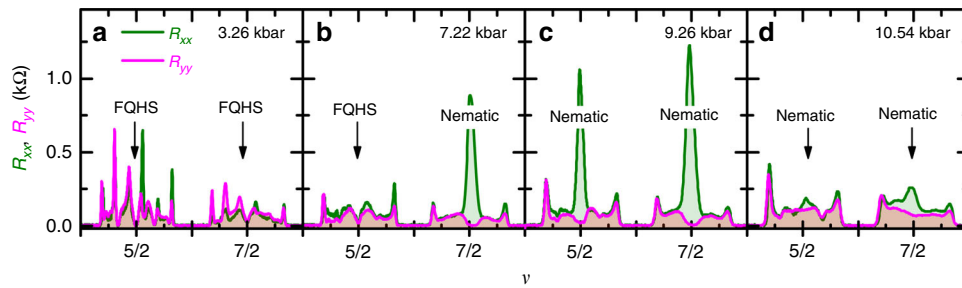


Fig. 2 Pressure dependence of magnetoresistance in the second Landau level. R_{xx} and R_{yy} are shown for sample A, as measured along two mutually perpendicular crystal axes of GaAs. Pressures are 3.26, 7.22, 9.26, and 10.54 kbar for **a–d**, respectively. The temperature is $T \approx 12$ mK. Traces allow us to observe the evolution of ground states at half-filled Landau levels $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$. The nature of the ground state at these two filling factors is marked by text; FQHS stands for fractional quantum Hall state

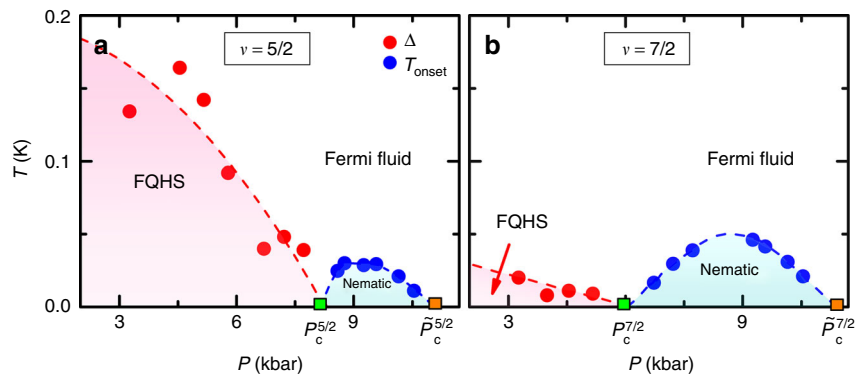


Fig. 3 Stability diagrams in the half-filled second Landau level. The stability diagrams for sample A are obtained from plotting the energy gap Δ of the FQHS and the onset temperature T_{onset} of the nematic. Analysis is done at $\nu = 5/2$ (**a**) and $\nu = 7/2$ (**b**). The energy gap decreases with increasing pressure, while the onset temperature of the nematic exhibits a dome-like shape. Green squares represent the quantum critical point of the paired-to-nematic and orange squares of the nematic-to-Fermi fluid transition. Lines are guides to the eye

measured along two mutually perpendicular directions: R_{xx} along the $[1\bar{1}0]$ and R_{yy} along the $[110]$ crystal axis of GaAs. These traces show several features, which can be associated with known ground states of the electron gas at ambient pressure^{33,34}; in the following we focus our attention to $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$. The magnetoresistance at $\nu = 5/2$ is isotropic and vanishing at 3.26 and 7.2 kbar, signaling a FQHS^{16,17}. The magnetoresistance at $\nu = 5/2$ is strongly anisotropic at 9.26 kbar and has very little anisotropy at 10.54 kbar, exhibiting therefore nematic behavior^{2,3}. This behavior with increasing pressure is consistent with a FQHS, quantum Hall nematic, isotropic Fermi fluid sequence of ground states²⁹.

The magnetoresistance trend at $\nu = 7/2$ shown in Fig. 2 is qualitatively similar to that at $\nu = 5/2$ as it evolves from isotropic and nearly vanishing at 3.26 kbar, to strongly anisotropic at 7.22 and 9.26 kbar, to weakly anisotropic at 10.54 kbar. This behavior at $\nu = 7/2$ suggests the same sequence of ground states as at $\nu = 5/2$ and hints at the existence of a paired-to-nematic transition at $\nu = 7/2$. A FQHS at $\nu = 7/2$ and at 3.26 kbar is supported by observation of Hall resistance quantization, shown in Supplementary Figure 1. Furthermore, as demonstrated by temperature-dependent measurements shown in Supplementary Figure 2, the nematic observed at $\nu = 7/2$ is a compressible ground state similar to the one observed at $\nu = 9/2$ of the third Landau level in samples measured at ambient pressure^{2,3}.

At certain pressures, Fig. 2 shows the same type of ground states at both $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$. Indeed, at $P = 3.26$ kbar we observe two FQHSs, while at $P = 9.26$ and 10.54 kbar we observe two nematic phases. This arrangement of similar ground states at different half-filled spin branches of a given orbital Landau level is typical for samples in the ambient. For example, ground states at

both $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ in the second Landau level are FQHSs¹⁸ and those at $\nu = 9/2$ and $11/2$ in the third Landau level are nematic states^{2,3}. At $P = 7.22$ kbar, however, we observe an exception to such an arrangement. Indeed, at this pressure the ground state at $\nu = 5/2$ is a FQHS, while that at $\nu = 7/2$ is the nematic. This asymmetry implies that the nematic at $\nu = 7/2$ is stabilized at a lower pressure than that at $\nu = 5/2$.

Temperature dependence and the stability diagram. In order to understand the evolution of phases with pressure, we turn to finite temperature measurements. We extract a characteristic energy scale of each ordered phase. We define the onset temperature for the nematic T_{onset} as the temperature at which $R_{xx} = 2R_{yy}$ and the energy gap Δ of a FQHS by fitting the magnetoresistance to an activated expression $e^{-\Delta/2k_B T}$. The obtained values are summarized in Supplementary Tables 1 and 2. By plotting these two quantities against pressure, we obtain the stability diagrams in P – T space shown in Fig. 3. The stability diagram at $\nu = 5/2$ has three regions³⁵. At low pressures, we observe a fractional quantum Hall ground state at $T = 0$ and thermally excited quasiparticles at finite T ; the energy gap of the FQHS decreases with an increasing pressure. At higher pressures we observe nematicity under a dome-like region. At even higher pressures the nematic is destroyed into a featureless Fermi fluid. In our earlier work we argued that the simplest explanation for the sequence of the phases and of the stability diagram at $\nu = 5/2$ is the existence of two quantum phase transitions in the limit of $T = 0$: one from a paired FQHS to the nematic occurring at P_c , and another from the nematic to an isotropic Fermi fluid at \bar{P}_c ^{29,35}. Figure 3 reproduces this earlier result at $\nu = 5/2$ in a

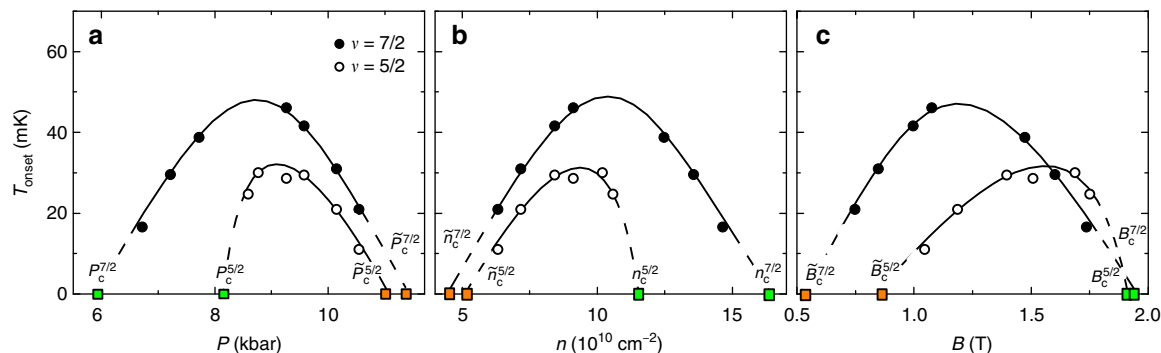


Fig. 4 The dependence of the nematic onset temperature on various parameters. The onset temperatures of the nematic at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ in sample A is plotted as function of pressure (**a**), electron density (**b**), and magnetic field (**c**). Green and orange squares are the estimated critical points of the paired-to-nematic and nematic-to-Fermi fluid quantum phase transitions, respectively. Lines are guides to the eye

sample of similar structure and of similar density, but cut from a different wafer³⁵. Furthermore, the stability diagram at $\nu = 7/2$, also shown in Fig. 3, is qualitatively similar to that at $\nu = 5/2$ as it also exhibits the same phases and the same two quantum critical points.

Our observation of competition of the FQHS and the nematic near the quantum critical point highlights the importance of pairing in our experiments. Of the large number of FQHSs forming in the second Landau level^{16–18,33,34} only the paired FQHSs at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ show the pressure-induced transition to the nematic. Indeed, the nematic in our pressurized samples does not develop at well-known filling factors, such as the ones at $\nu = 7/3, 8/3, 11/5$, or $14/5$, at which the ground state in the ambient are FQHSs lacking pairing. Furthermore, in the parameter space accessed in our experiment, we did not observe a paired-to-nematic quantum phase transition at any other half-filled Landau levels, such as at $\nu = 9/2$ in the third Landau level or at $\nu = 3/2$ in the lowest Landau level. Taken together, these results establish the independence on the spin branch of the stability diagram and of the paired-to-nematic quantum phase transition in the second orbital Landau level.

In the following we focus on the critical point of the paired-to-nematic quantum phase transition. We estimate the critical pressure of the paired-to-nematic transition to be half way between the highest pressure for the FQHS and the lowest pressure for the nematic. We obtain $P_c^{5/2} = 8.2 \pm 0.5$ kbar and $P_c^{7/2} = 5.9 \pm 0.6$ kbar; these critical points are marked in Fig. 3 by green squares. The critical pressure at $\nu = 5/2$ is consistent with 7.8 kbar, the value found in a similar sample^{29,35}. We attribute the difference of the two pressures to the 3% difference in the density of the two samples and to variations due to room temperature cycling of the sample described in Methods. Strikingly, the critical pressure $P_c^{7/2} = 5.9$ kbar at $\nu = 7/2$ is much reduced from its value at $\nu = 5/2$. We notice that in our sample the ratio of the critical pressures $P_c^{5/2}/P_c^{7/2} = 8.2/5.9 \approx 1.4$ is equal to the ratio of the two filling factors $7/5 = 1.4$. This result suggests that pressure is not a primary driving parameter of the transition, but there may be other ways to induce the same quantum phase transition. This hypothesis is not unreasonable since pressure tunes all band parameters, some of which are discussed in Supplementary Note 1. The quantity changing the most dramatically with pressure is the electron density: it decreases linearly with pressure, reaching at 10 kbar nearly 20% of its value in the ambient^{29,35,36}. In Fig. 4 we explore the premise of other driving parameters by plotting the nematic onset temperature against pressure, electron density, and magnetic field. Figure 4c is particularly significant, showing that in sample A the paired-to-nematic critical point at the two different filling factors is at nearly the same magnetic field: $B_c^{5/2} = 1.91$ T and $B_c^{7/2} = 1.94$ T.

The competition of the FQHS and of the nematic hinges on a delicate energy balance of these phases near the quantum critical point. We propose that this phase competition is driven by the electron–electron interaction, which in sample A is tuned by pressure. The role of the electron–electron interaction in stabilizing different ground states of the two-dimensional electron gas is well known^{25,37}. In a realistic sample the electron–electron interaction is modified from its Coulomb expression by the structure of the Landau levels^{38–47} and the finite thickness of the electron layer in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the electrons^{25,48–50}. These effects are encoded in two adimensional quantities: the Landau level mixing parameter $\kappa = E_C/\hbar\omega$ and the adimensional width of the electron layer w/l_B . Here $E_C = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon l_B)$ is the Coulomb energy, $\hbar\omega$ is the cyclotron energy, and $l_B = \sqrt{\hbar/eB}$ the magnetic length. The Landau level mixing parameter scales as $\kappa \propto m/\epsilon\sqrt{B}$, where m is the effective mass of electrons. Thus, in a given orbital Landau level and at fixed m, ϵ , and w , both κ and w/l_B are functions of the magnetic field only. Under such constraints, therefore, the electron–electron interaction depends only on the magnetic field. We conclude that the observation of a paired-to-nematic quantum critical point at both $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ at the same critical magnetic field may indeed be due to the tuning of the electron–electron interaction. We think that in sample A this interaction is tuned by the pressure through changing the electron density. As we tune the pressure, in the κ – w/l_B space we sample the curves shown in Fig. 5. At the critical pressure of the paired-to-nematic transition we find $\kappa_c^{5/2} = 1.95$, $w/l_{B,c}^{5/2} = 1.62$ and $\kappa_c^{7/2} = 1.90$, $w/l_{B,c}^{7/2} = 1.63$, nearly independent of the filling factor. Here we took into account the pressure dependence of the effective mass and dielectric constant³⁶. It is tempting to think of Fig. 5 as a phase diagram. However, phase boundaries in this figure are expected to be significantly affected by disorder and by the lowest temperature reached. Nonetheless, Fig. 5 may serve as a guide to place constraints on the ordered phases. An expanded version of this figure, which includes published data obtained in samples in the ambient, is shown in Supplementary Figure 3.

Measurements of a sample in the ambient. To test the relevance of electron–electron interactions, we investigate sample B to be measured at ambient pressure, but in which the electron–electron interaction was tuned near its value at the quantum critical point. Sample B has the same width of the quantum well as sample A, but it has a reduced density. By design, the density was picked in such a way that the parameters κ and w/l_B calculated at $\nu = 7/2$ fall in the range of the nematic (shown as a red star in Fig. 5). We note that data points for sample B in Fig. 5 are slightly off the curve for

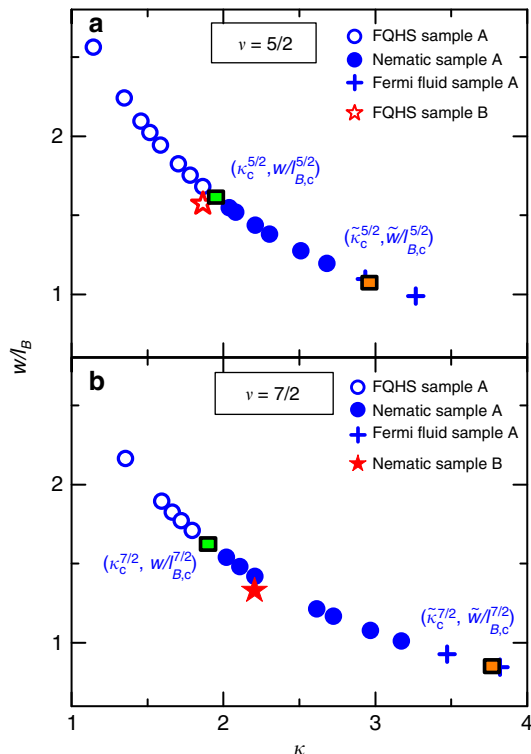


Fig. 5 Sampling of the κ - w/l_B space at half-filling. Parameters are calculated at $\nu = 5/2$ (a) and $\nu = 7/2$ (b). Open symbols represent fractional quantum Hall states, closed ones nematics, and crosses Fermi fluid ground states. Squares are quantum critical points for our pressurized sample A. Stars show parameters for sample B, measured at ambient pressure

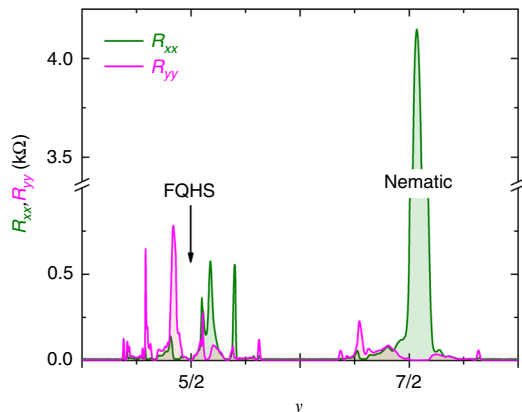


Fig. 6 Magnetoresistance in the second Landau level of sample B in the ambient. Traces are measured at ambient pressure and at $T \approx 4.5$ mK. The strong resistance anisotropy at $\nu = 7/2$ shows a nematic ground state, while at $\nu = 5/2$ we observe a FQHS. The nature of the ground state at these two filling factors is marked by text

sample A since pressure corrections of the mass and dielectric strength are no longer needed. Magnetoresistance traces for this sample, as measured with the sample mounted in a ^3He immersion cell⁵¹, are shown in Fig. 6. At $\nu = 7/2$ we indeed observe an extremely large resistance anisotropy. Furthermore, at $\nu = 5/2$ we observe a weak FQHS, consistent with the κ and w/l_B parameters being just outside the range for the nematic. Hall resistance at $\nu = 5/2$, shown in Supplementary Figure 4, is consistent with a FQHS. Taken together, there is compelling evidence that the nematic phase is stabilized in the second orbital Landau level at ambient pressure,

when the electron–electron interaction is tuned via the parameters κ and w/l_B , to the stability range of the nematic. We emphasize that, according to our findings, the numerical values of the critical parameters of the paired-to-nematic transition are valid only for $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ in the second orbital Landau level and are dependent on parameters such as the width of the quantum well.

Discussion

It is interesting to note that in sample A the nematic develops at $\nu = 5/2$ for pressures for which the electron density is in the range of 10.6 – $6.3 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Such densities have already been accessed, but the nematic at $\nu = 5/2$ was not observed^{28,42,52,53}. Since samples from refs. 28,53 had a wider quantum well than our samples, the nematic in them either does not develop or it forms at a yet unknown critical κ and w/l_B parameters. The other two samples, however, had quantum wells of the same width as our samples^{42,52}. In one of these samples densities necessary for the nematic, lower than $10.6 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, have not been studied⁵². In the other 30 nm quantum well sample the FQHS at $\nu = 5/2$ is seen down to a density $12.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, but the nematic at $\nu = 5/2$ was not seen at $9.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ²⁴². Possible reasons for the absence of the nematic in ref. 42 are disorder effects or effects due to the asymmetric shape of the wavefunction in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the electrons in gated samples. Resistance anisotropy at $\nu = 7/2$ was, however, observed in 60 nm quantum well sample having a density of $5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, providing an important clue on the influence of the width of the quantum well²⁸. No data are available at $\nu = 7/2$ in refs. 42,52.

Interest in paired FQHSs has been recently rekindled by the discovery of FQHSs at even denominators in electron gases confined to ZnO⁵⁴ and bilayer graphene hosts^{55,56}. However, in contrast to the GaAs system, in these hosts there is no evidence of the nematic. The reason for the absence of the nematic in ZnO and bilayer graphene is not currently known; disorder effects, a different crystal symmetry and/or a different electron–electron interaction may be at play. However, we cannot rule out future observations of the nematic in these hosts. We will next compare the electron–electron interaction in these systems as parametrized by κ and w/l_B . The dielectric environment of the bilayer graphene encapsulated in boron nitride is not well characterized; we will use $\epsilon \approx 3.5$ and $m = 0.05 m_0$. For this host the parameters for the densities accessed fall in the $\kappa \approx 1.5$ – 2.8 and $w/l_B \approx 0.03$ – 0.06 range⁵⁶. For the strongest $\nu = 7/2$ FQHS developing in ZnO⁵⁴, we find $\kappa \approx 15$ and $w/l_B \approx 0.3$. It is interesting to note that, in comparison to the GaAs system⁵⁷, the even denominator FQHSs in bilayer graphene develop at similar values of κ , but at much reduced value of w/l_B . This is in sharp contrast with ZnO, in which the even denominator states develop at an extremely large values of κ . We think that this opens the possibility that the nature of the even denominator FQHSs in ZnO may be fundamentally different from those developing in GaAs or bilayer graphene.

Enhanced quantum fluctuations may have observable consequences close to the critical point. A recent theory has examined the influence of the nematic fluctuations on the paired FQHS¹⁴. Nematic fluctuations may also influence the nematic phase itself in a description beyond the mean field^{4,5}. Our data show several anomalies close to the quantum critical point, which may be related to fluctuation effects. One anomaly, shown in Fig. 2c, is the resistance anisotropy at $\nu = 7/2$ exceeds that at $5/2$. At fixed density and fixed temperature, a larger anisotropy typically develops in the lower spin branch. For example, in the third orbital Landau level the anisotropy observed at $\nu = 9/2$ is larger than that at $\nu = 11/2$ ^{2,3}. Other anomalies develop in sample B, shown in Fig. 6. The resistance near $\nu = 5/2$ is not isotropic in the

vicinity of $\nu = 5/2$ and data at $\nu \approx 2.42$ suggests a nematic that is not centered at half-filling. Furthermore, resistance anisotropy in the upper spin branch is not exactly centered to $\nu = 7/2$. Since the mean field approach predicts a nematic centered at half-filling^{4,5}, we think that this approach is insufficient to describe the anomalies we see and that fluctuations are most likely at play. Fluctuation effects stemming from the proximity to the paired-to-nematic quantum critical point warrant further investigations.

In Fig. 3 there is a second quantum phase transition at high pressures, from the nematic to an isotropic Fermi fluid. The critical pressures of this transition, $\bar{P}_c^{5/2} = 11.0$ kbar and $\bar{P}_c^{7/2} = 11.4$ kbar, are estimated by linear extrapolation to $T = 0$ of the nematic onset temperatures forming at the two highest pressures. These critical points are marked in Fig. 3 by orange squares. When comparing the critical values of different parameters at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$, which may drive the nematic-to-Fermi fluid transition we find that in contrast to the paired-to-nematic transition, this transition occurs at nearly the same pressure, at values of the electron density close to each other $\bar{n}_c^{5/2} = 5.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and $\bar{n}_c^{7/2} = 4.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, but at very different magnetic fields. The nematic onset temperature as function of these parameters is seen in Fig. 4. As discussed in Supplementary Note 2, at such low electron densities we expect that disorder effects do not permit nematic order. We thus think that the destruction of the nematic both at $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ at similar electron densities is an indication that disorder became dominant. This idea is further supported by data in Supplementary Figure 5, which depicts the suppression of the nematic at high pressures in both the second and third Landau levels.

In summary, the observation of the pressure-driven quantum phase transition from a paired FQHS to the nematic at both $\nu = 5/2$ and $7/2$ Landau level filling factors assures the independence of the spin branch of this transition in the second orbital Landau level. Furthermore, by observing phases consistent with those at high pressure in a sample in the ambient, we have shown that pressure is not the only driving parameter of this transition. Our observations suggest that tuning the electron–electron interactions, as parameterized by Landau level mixing and adimensional width of the quantum well, plays a critical role in driving the paired-to-nematic phase transition. These results invite further investigations of the effects of fluctuations developing near the quantum critical point on both the paired FQHS and on the nematic.

Methods

Cryogenic measurements. Measurements were performed in a dilution refrigerator, using a standard low-frequency lockin technique. Magnetic fields up to 10 T were applied perpendicularly to the plane of the electron gas. Before cooling to low temperatures, samples were illuminated at 10 K using a red light-emitting diode.

Details of the pressure cell and sample illumination. Sample A was cut to a $2 \times 2 \text{ mm}^2$ size and was mounted in a pressure cell (Almax easyLab Technologies Ltd, model Pcell 30). The pressure-transmitting fluid was an equal mixture of pentane and isopentane. In order to change pressure, the sample was warmed up to room temperature. After each room temperature cycling, the same illumination technique was used. We estimate the lowest electronic temperature reached in this pressure cell is about 12 mK.

Details of measurements under ambient pressure. Sample B was cut to a $4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$ size and was measured in a ^3He immersion cell⁵¹. Using this cell we can thermalize electrons to temperatures below 5 mK. Details of the immersion cell setup are found in Supplementary Note 3.

Data availability. Data available on request from the authors.

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Author contributions

K.A.S. and G.A.C. conceived the experiment. G.C.G., M.J.M., K.W.W., and L.N.P. grew the GaAs/AlGaAs samples. K.A.S. and G.A.C. performed the measurements and analyzed the data. Y.L.-G. provided theory support. The manuscript was written by K.A.S. and G.A.C. with input from all authors.

Additional information

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