Magneto-intersubband oscillations in two dimensional systems with energy spectrum split due to spin-orbit interaction

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In the present paper we study magneto-intersubband oscillations (MISO) in HgTe/Hg1−xCd0Te single quantum well with “inverted” and “normal” spectra and in conventional In1−xGaAs/In0.53Al0.47As quantum wells with normal band ordering. For all the cases when two branches of the spectrum arise due to spin-orbit splitting, the mutual arrangement of the antinodes of the Shubnikov-de Haas oscillations and the maxima of MISO occurs opposite to that observed in double quantum wells and in wide quantum wells with two subbands occupied and does not agree with the theoretical predictions. A “toy” model is supposed that explains qualitatively this unusual result.

I. INTRODUCTION

The magnetic field (B) normal to the plane of a two-dimensional gas is responsible for the Landau quantization of the spectrum and, as a result, for oscillations of the transverse resistivity (ρxx) at low temperatures, known as the Shubnikov-de Haas (SdH) oscillations. The oscillating part of ρxx is given by the well known expression [1]

$$\frac{\Delta \rho_{SdH}}{\rho_D} = 2\frac{\Delta \nu}{\nu_0} F \left( 2\pi^2 k_B T / \hbar \omega_c \right),$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where ρD and ν0 stand for resistivity and density of states in zero magnetic field, respectively, F(x) = x/ sinh x, ωc = eB/m, m is the effective mass, and

$$\frac{\Delta \nu}{\nu_0} = -2 \delta \cos \left( \frac{2\pi f}{B} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

with δ = exp(−2πγ/ℏωc), where γ is the broadening of the Landau levels. As seen the SdH oscillations are periodical in the reciprocal magnetic field and their frequency is determined by the electron density (n) and the degree of degeneracy of the Landau levels (s): f = n/s × 2πℏ/e (see, e.g., Ref. [2]).

In systems in which two branches of the energy spectrum are occupied, in addition to oscillations with the frequencies f1 and f2 determined by the electron densities in these branches n1 and n2, the oscillations at the difference frequency (f1 − f2) appear due to transitions between these branches (see [3,4] and references therein). They are named magneto-intersubband oscillations (MISO). These two branches can be, e.g., the two subbands of spatial quantization in a relatively wide quantum well (QW) or two subbands belonging to different quantum wells in a double quantum well heterostructures. Such oscillations were widely studied both theoretically [4,5] and experimentally in various semiconductor structures [10,11]. Theoretically they can be described by the following expression [12]

$$\frac{\Delta \rho_{MISO}}{\rho_D} = \delta_1 \delta_2 \frac{1}{\tau_{12}} \frac{n_1 \tau_1 + n_2 \tau_2}{n_1 + n_2} \cos \left( \frac{2\pi (f_1 - f_2)}{B} \right),$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

where 1/τ12 = W12 is the probability of transitions between states of different branches averaged over scattering angles, and 1/τ1 and 1/τ2 are the scattering rates which includes both intrasubband and intersubband scattering for the branches 1 and 2, respectively, ρD = (ρ11 + ρ22)−1, and ρ1 = m1/ε2n1τ1, ρ2 = m2/ε2n2τ2.

Thus, the total resistivity oscillations are as follows

$$\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho_D} = \frac{\Delta \rho_{SdH}}{\rho_D} + \frac{\Delta \rho_{SdH}}{\rho_D} + \frac{\Delta \rho_{MISO}}{\rho_D}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

In the case of γ1 ≃ γ2 = γ, m1 ≃ m2 = m, and ρ1 ≃ ρ2 = ρ the sum of the first two terms can be represented in the form

$$\frac{\Delta \rho_{SdH}}{\rho_D} = \frac{\Delta \rho_{SdH}}{2\rho} + \frac{\Delta \rho_{SdH}}{2\rho} \approx -2F \delta \left[ \cos \left( \frac{2\pi f_1}{B} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{2\pi f_2}{B} \right) \right]$$

$$= -2F \delta \cos \left( \frac{\pi f_1 - f_2}{B} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\pi (f_1 + f_2)}{B} \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

which at f1 ≠ f2 describes the beatings of the SdH oscillations.

Expressions (3) and (5) show that the magnetic fields corresponding to antinodes of SdH oscillations should coincide with the magnetic fields of the maxima of MISO.

Namely such a mutual position of MISO and antinodes is observed in all the cases mentioned above. As an example we show the magnetoresistance oscillations in double quantum well heterostructure from Ref. [6] in Fig. 1(a).
It is clearly seen that the low-frequency oscillations (these are MISO) are observed in low fields. With an increase in the magnetic field, high-frequency SdH oscillations with amplitude beats are superimposed on these oscillations, and the antinodes of the high-frequency oscillations correspond to the MISO maxima.

However, recently [16] an opposite mutual position of the antinodes of the SdH and MISO oscillations was observed in HgTe single QW with a width of 10 nm grown on (013) GaAs substrate for $n = 8.7 \times 10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$, $T = 4$ K from Ref. [10]. The curve 1 is experimental, the curves 2 and 3 are the low- and high-frequency components, respectively, obtained by the decomposition of the experimental dependence 1 as described in Section III.

Let us return to the features of MISO in HgTe QW, shown in Fig. (b). Besides the fact that the MISO which is shown in this figure was observed in a quantum well with an “inverted” spectrum, two branches of the spectrum in it appeared due to strong spin-orbit (SO) splitting [16]. Magneto-intersubband oscillations for the case of strong SO coupling were theoretically considered in Refs. [23, 24]. There was obtained that the magnetic fields corresponding to minima of SdH oscillations should coincide with the maxima position of MISO also.

Thus, the reason that leads to the unusual mutual position of the antinodes of the SdH oscillations and the MISO remains unclear. This may be a low symmetry of the substrate, the “inverted” spectrum, a gapless spectrum of the parent material of the quantum well.

In this paper we present the results of the experimental investigations of the magneto-intersubband oscillations in HgTe/Hg$_{1-x}$Cd$_x$Te single quantum well with the “inverted” and “normal” spectra and in conventional In$_{1-x}$Ga$_x$As/In$_{1-y}$Al$_y$As quantum wells with normal band ordering.

The paper is organized as follows. The samples and experimental conditions are described in the next section. The experimental results and their analysis for the HgTe and In$_{1-x}$Ga$_x$As based QWs are presented in Sections III and IV, respectively. Section V is devoted to the discussion of possible reasons for unusual mutual position of antinodes and maxima of MISO and interpretation of the data obtained within the framework of the simple phenomenological model. The conclusions are given in Section VI.

## II. EXPERIMENTAL

Our samples with the HgTe quantum wells were realized on the basis of HgTe/Hg$_{1-x}$Cd$_x$Te ($x = 0.39 - 0.6$) heterostructures grown by the molecular beam epitaxy on a GaAs substrate with the different surface orientations [25]. The sample with In$_{0.75}$Ga$_{0.25}$As/In$_{0.75}$Al$_{0.25}$As quantum well was grown on the (001) GaAs semi-insulating substrate. The parameters of the structures under study are presented in the Table I.

| # | QW material structure $d$ (nm) | $n^a$ (cm$^{-2}$) | orientation |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | HgTe 100623                   | 18             | 1.15 $\times 10^{11}$ (100) |
| 2 | HgTe 091228                   | 14             | 1.6 $\times 10^{11}$ (211)  |
| 3 | HgTe 150220                   | 4.6            | 1.6 $\times 10^{11}$ (013)  |
| 4 | InGaAs A1-849                 | 30             | 3.5 $\times 10^{11}$ (100)  |

$^a$ At $V_g = 0$.

The samples were mesa etched into standard Hall bars of 0.5 mm width and the distance between the potential probes was 0.5 mm. To change and control the carrier density in the quantum well, the field-effect transistors...
were fabricated with parylene as an insulator and aluminium as a gate electrode. For each heterostructure, several samples were fabricated and studied. All measurements were carried out using the DC technique in the linear response regime at $T = (1.3 \ldots 10.0) \text{K}$ within the magnetic field range $(-2.0 \ldots 2.0) \text{T}$.

III. MISO IN THE MERCURY TELLURIDE QUANTUM WELLS

We begin our analysis with the results obtained for the structure 1. This structure has an inverted spectrum, but unlike the structure, the results for which are shown in Fig. 1(b), it was grown on a substrate with orientation (100). To characterize the structure, the magnetic field dependences of $\rho_{xx}$ and $\rho_{xy}$ for some gate voltages are presented in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b), respectively. As seen the dependences $\rho_{xx}(B)$ are linear for $B < 0.5 \text{T}$, and the Hall density $n_H = -1/eR_H(0.2 \text{T})$ increases linearly with increasing $V_g$ as shown in Fig. 2(d). The oscillations of $\rho_{xx}(B)$ are visible starting from $B \simeq (0.3 - 0.4) \text{T}$. The Fourier analysis of the oscillations shows that the oscillations of only one frequency $f_0$ are observed at $V_g < 2 \text{ V}$ [see the inset in Fig. 2(b) and Fig. 2(c)]. The electron density found from this frequency under assumption of twofold degeneracy of the Landau levels $n_0 = f_0 \times e/\pi \hbar$ coincides with the Hall density [see Fig. 2(d)].

With the growing gate voltage, at $V_g > 2 \text{ V}$, the beating of the high-frequency oscillations and the appearance of the low-frequency oscillations are observed. Therewith the Fourier spectra exhibit three components with the frequencies $f_1, f_2,$ and $f_3$ [see the inset in Fig. 2(b) and Fig. 2(c)]. They can be much better resolved if one treats the oscillating part of resistivity $\Delta \rho_{xx}(B) = \rho_{xx}(B) - \rho_{xx}^{\text{mod}}(B)$, where $\rho_{xx}^{\text{mod}}(B)$ is the monotonic part of $\rho_{xx}(B)$. The written is illustrated by Fig. 3(a) in which we plot $\Delta \rho_{xx}(B)/\rho_{xx}^{\text{mod}}(B)$ for $V_g = 3.5 \text{ V}$ ($n_H = 4.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ and } \mu = 4.6 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V} \text{s}$, respectively. The curves are the results of data analysis (see the text). (b) The Fourier spectra of the oscillations for the different temperatures (the solid lines) and the bandpass filters (the dotted and dashed lines) used to separate the low- and high-frequency components.

![Figure 2](image1.png)

![Figure 3](image2.png)
in Fig. 3(a). Finally, the oscillation curve $F_1+F_2$ was fitted to the sum of two Lifshits-Kosevich formulas [1]:

$$
\frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \beta_i \exp \left( -\frac{2\pi i}{\hbar \omega_{ci}} \right)
\times \mathcal{F} \left( \frac{2\pi^2 k_B T}{\hbar \omega_{ci}} \right) \cos \left( \frac{2\pi f_i}{B} + \phi_i \right). \quad (6)
$$

The fitting parameters were two frequencies determined by the electron densities $f_i = \gamma_i \times 2\pi \hbar/e$, two damping parameters $\gamma_i$, two prefactors $\beta_i$, and two phases of oscillations $\phi_i$. The quality of the fitting procedure is illustrated by Fig. 3(a). Although this fitting procedure involves such a large number of the fitting parameters, it gives an unambiguous result on the electron densities $n_1$ and $n_2$. The $n_1$ and $n_2$ values found with this data treatment are shown in Fig. 2(d) by the balls.

As seen in Fig. 3(a), in the structure 1 with the orientation (100), the magnetic fields of antinodes of the high-frequency oscillations coincide with the MISO minima, just as in the structure with the orientation (013) which oscillations are shown in Fig. 3(b) [16]. Such a mutual position of antinodes and MISO minima is observed for all electron densities, where SO splitting manifests itself well. Analogous results were obtained for the structure 2 with orientation (211) [see Fig. 3(a)].

Thus, in all the structures with “inverted” spectrum ($d > d_c$) with different orientations, (100), (211), and (013), the antinode positions of SdH oscillations coincide with that of the MISO minima. The question arises: is this not due to the fact that the spectrum is inverted in these structures?

To find out this, a structure with the “normal” spectrum was studied also. The results obtained by the same data processing in structure 3 with $d = 4.6$ nm < $d_c$ are presented in Fig. 3(b). The beating of oscillations is clearly evident in this case also, however, the amplitude in the nodes remains quite large. This is due to the fact that the amplitudes of the two high-frequency oscillations noticeably differ [see the inset and compare the curves F1 and F2 in Fig. 3(b)]. Nevertheless, it can be argued that in this structure the positions of antinodes in magnetic field are close to minima of MISO again.

Therefore, to understand whether the MISO feature in the HgTe quantum wells is related to the feature of the spectra HgTe wells or to the fact that two branches of the spectrum arise due to spin-orbit splitting, it is useful to study MISO in a structure based on the semiconductor with a normal band ordering.

IV. MISO IN INDIUM-GALLIUM ARSENIDE QUANTUM WELL

In order to verify that the discussed mutual positions of the nodes in the SdH oscillations and maxima of MISO does not relate to the features of the energy spectrum of the quantum wells of the gapless HgTe semiconductor, we studied the QW of the narrow-gap In$_{0.75}$Ga$_{0.25}$As semiconductor. The bulk In$_{0.75}$Ga$_{0.25}$As has normal order of the bands with $E_g = E_{\Gamma_6}(k = 0) - E_{\Gamma_6}(k = 0) \approx 0.7$ eV. The gate voltage dependences of the oscillation frequencies and electron densities are shown in Figs. 5(a) and 5(b), respectively. As evident the splitting appears at $V_g \approx 2.0$ V, when the electron density reaches the value $\approx 6 \times 10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$. The resistivity oscillations for $V_g = 2.25$ V are shown in Fig. 5(c) by circles. It is clearly seen that the $\rho_{xx}$ oscillations are superposition of the oscillations with low and high frequencies. Further data processing and analysis were the same as described in Section III. The results are shown in Fig. 5(c). It is seen that there are one low-frequency (the curve F3) and two high-frequency components (the curves F1 and F2). The sum of the last two leads to the beating (the curve
labeled as F1+F2). Again, the positions of the antinodes of high-frequency oscillations coincide with the minima of the $\rho_{xx}$ MISO.

Thus, in the structure based on the conventional semiconductors with normal band ordering, in which two branches of the spectrum are formed due to SO interaction, the positions of the antinodes of high-frequency oscillations also coincide with the minima of the magneto-intersubband oscillations.

V. DISCUSSION

The above results show that the relative positions of antinodes and of the MISO maxima in the case when the two energy spectrum branches arise as a result of SO splitting are opposite to that observed in double quantum well structures and in wide quantum wells regardless of the orientation HgTe QW, the type of spectrum (“inverted” or “normal”, i.e., $d > d_c$ or $d < d_c$), the parent materials (normal In$_{1-x}$Ga$_x$As or gapless HgTe), and do not agree with that predicted theoretically, Eqs. (1–4).

Let us consider which approximations were used to obtain Eqs. (1–4). It was assumed that the magnetic field dependence of the energy of the Landau levels is described by a simple semiclassical formula, i.e., the Berry phase is equal to zero. In the structures with a complex energy spectrum, this may be not so. It would seem that the procedure used to separate the contributions of each branch of the spectrum to the oscillations gives their phase values also. However, the cosine arguments in Eq. (4) are determined accurately, but for a large number of Landau levels (i.e., before onset of the quantum Hall effect), the accuracy in the phases $\phi_1$ and $\phi_2$ is quit low.

The most clear distinction between MISO in the structures studied and MISO predicted by Eqs. (1) and (5) can be demonstrated as follows. As shown in Refs. [5, 14], $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$ is proportional to the low-frequency part of the product of the densities of states coming from the different branches and oscillating with the frequencies $f_1$ and $f_2$ by the probability of transitions between these branches $W_{12}$. We have shown above that the analysis of the experimental results allows us to obtain the component with frequencies $f_1$ and $f_2$ separately [see, e.g., curves F1 and F2 in Fig. 5(c)]. If we multiply these two components and apply the digital filtering we can obtain the low-frequency part of the product which can be compared with the experimental MISO. Here there are no any assumptions because we operate with the experimental data. An example of such a data processing is shown in Fig. 6. As clearly seen the low-frequency component of the product of $f_1$ and $f_2$ (the curves 3 and 4) is in antiphase with the MISO observed experimentally (the curve 2). This shows that antiphase results from a peculiarity of transition rate but not from a peculiarity of the densities of states $\nu_1$ and $\nu_2$.

Naively, one could expect that the nontrivial values of the Berry phases could improve the situation by changing the mutual positions of the antinodes and MISO maxima. However, it is not the case. It easy to show that nonzero $\phi_1$ and $\phi_2$ values, resulting in a shift of the antinodes on the value $(\phi_1 - \phi_2)/2$ in a reciprocal magnetic field, simultaneously result in the phase shift of the MISO maxima on the value $(\phi_1 - \phi_2)$. Thus, the Berry phases are not the cause of the unusual mutual positions of the nodes and maxima of $\rho_{xx}$ MISO.

Another approximation made is the neglect of the dependence of probability of the transitions between the $i$-th and $j$-th Landau levels of different branches ($W_{ij}$) on the detuning from resonance, i.e., on the difference between their energies $\Delta_{ij} = E_i^{(1)} - E_j^{(2)}$. For this reason the transition rate between Landau levels of the different branches equal to $W_{ij}\nu^{(1)}(E_i^{(1)}, B)\nu^{(2)}(E_j^{(2)}, B)$ is maximal in resonance, i.e., when $E_i^{(1)} = E_j^{(2)} = E_F$ [here, $\nu^{(1)}(E_i^{(1)}, B)$ and $\nu^{(2)}(E_j^{(2)}, B)$ are the densities of states of Landau levels of different branches]. In our case, when the two branches arise due to a strong SO coupling, $W_{ij}$ can be sensitive to the detuning energy $\Delta_{ij}$. Indeed, the “spins” that are different in different branches are locked with the momentum of the corresponding branch, and the electron, which transit from the Landau level of one branch to a Landau level of the other one should change both “spin” and “momentum”. The probability of such transitions in the absence of magnetic impurities can be markedly suppressed in resonance.

To assess the consequences of existence of the dependence of $W_{ij}$ on $\Delta_{ij}$ in the positions of MISO maxima we consider a purely phenomenological “toy” model. We assume that $W_{ij}$ depends on the energy difference $\Delta_{ij}$ as

$$W_{ij} = \frac{1}{\tau_{12}} \left( 1 - i\hbar \Delta_{ij} \frac{b^2}{\Delta_{ij}^2 + b^2} \right).$$

(7)

How, at least qualitatively, can the role of this effect be taken into account? It cannot be taken into account in
the commonly used expression, Eq. (4), since it was obtained as a result of summing over the Landau levels under the assumption that $W_{ij}$ does not depend on the difference in their energies.

In order to take into account the dependence of $W_{ij}$ on $\Delta_{ij}$, one should return to the original expression for the $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ namely to summing over the Landau levels. As already mentioned above the oscillation part of $\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$ is proportional to the low-frequency component (LFC) of the product of the probability $W_{ij}$ by the oscillating parts of the densities of the initial and final states, i.e., it can be written in the following form:

$$\frac{\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}}{\rho_D} = \frac{K}{\nu_0} \sum_i \left\{ \nu^{(1)}(E_i^{(1)}, B) \right\}
\times \left\{ \nu^{(2)}(E_j^{(2)}, B)W_{ij}(E_i^{(1)} - E_j^{(2)}) \right\}
|_{\text{LFC}} \quad (8)$$

where $\nu(E, B) = eB/2\pi\hbar \times \gamma/\pi[(E - E_F)^2 + \gamma^2]$ is the density of states of a broadened Landau level, $E_N^{(1,2)} = \hbar\omega_c^{(1,2)}(N + 1/2) \pm \alpha\sqrt{eB(N + 1/2)/2\hbar}$ with $\alpha$ as the Rashba constant are the energies of the Landau levels, and $K$ is some coefficient which has dimensions of time.

In the specific case, when $W_{ij}$ is independent of energy ($W_{ij} = W_{12} = 1/\tau_{12}$) $K$ is

$$K = \frac{n_1\tau_1 + n_2\tau_2}{n_1 + n_2} \quad (9)$$

and Eq. (5) coincides with Eq. (4) for $T = 0$.

In order to demonstrate how the dependence of $W_{ij}(\Delta_{ij})$ changes the dependence $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}(B)$, we present the $\Delta\rho_{xx}^{\text{MISO}}$ vs $B$ curves calculated for several $h$ values in the framework of the “toy” model with the use of the following parameters: $m = 0.025m_0$, $\alpha = 3.5 \times 10^{-6}$ meV·cm, $b = 0.5$ meV, and $E_F = 42$ meV. The dashed lines are MISO calculated from Eq. (8) for the different $h$ values, the solid curves are the sum of the two components with the frequencies, corresponding to electron densities in split subbands $n_1 = 2.5 \times 10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$ and $n_2 = 2.0 \times 10^{12}$ cm$^{-2}$. (b) The $B^{-1}$ dependence of the MISO amplitudes for the two values of $h$ parameter.

In Fig. 7(a) we compare the dependences $\Delta\rho_{xx}(B)$ measured on the structure 1 at $n = 4.5 \times 10^{11}$ cm$^{-2}$ [Fig. 7(a)] and reduced to zero temperature with that calculated within the framework of the “toy” model with the use of the following parameters: $m = 0.025m_0$ (the experimental value), $\gamma = 1.5$ meV, $\alpha = 5.7 \times 10^{-6}$ meV·cm, and $K/\tau_{12} = 1$ [26]. As seen this simple phenomenological model describes the experimental data quit well. A similar agreement between the experimental and calculated dependences is observed for all the structures under study.

At this point, it worth emphasizing that we do not believe that the values of the parameters $h$ and $b$ responsible in our “toy” model for antiresonance character of the $\Delta_{ij}$ dependence of $W_{ij}$ have a physical meaning. We just want to demonstrate that this dependence radically changes MISO. Obviously, the microscopic model should be developed to analyze the data quantitatively.
VI. CONCLUSION

The magneto-intersubband oscillations (MISO) have been experimentally studied in the single quantum wells based on the gapless semiconductor HgTe and on the conventional narrow-gap semiconductor In$_{0.75}$Ga$_{0.25}$As. The HgTe quantum well grown on substrates of different orientations with different quantum well widths corresponding both to “inverted” and “normal” band ordering are investigated. It has been experimentally established that the electron energy spectrum in all these cases is split due to spin-orbit interaction, therewith the mutual positions of the MISO minima and antinodes of the SdH oscillations in the magnetic field are opposite to that observed in the double quantum wells or in the wide quantum wells with two subbands occupied. We assume that the unusual mutual positions of the MISO extrema and the SdH oscillation antinodes originate from the dependence of the probability of transitions between the Landau levels of different branches on the difference in their energies. The “toy” model allowing us to take this effect into account is considered. It has been shown that even a slight decrease in the transition probability in the resonance of the Landau levels belonging to different split branches leads to a significant change in the mutual position of the MISO and antinodes of the SdH oscillations and, at reasonable values of the parameters, gives a good agreement with the experimental dependencies of the oscillations $\rho_{xx}(B)$. We have also shown that even weak $\Delta$ dependence of the transition probability changes the magnetic field dependence of the MISO amplitude that should be taken into account under determining the quantum relaxation time from the magneto-oscillation experiments.

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22. It should be clarified here. The terms inverted and normal with respect to the spectrum of quantum wells of gapless semiconductors differ from the similar terms inverted and normal order of the bands of bulk semiconductors. In the bulk semiconductors, the term normal means that the upper in energy is the doubly degenerate $\Gamma_6$ band (conduction band), while the valence band is formed by the fourfold degenerate $\Gamma_8$ states. The term inverted means that the $\Gamma_8$ band is located higher in energy than the $\Gamma_6$ band and one of its branches forms the conduction band. Therefore, regarding the spectrum of quantum wells, we use the quotation marks: “normal” and “inverted”.
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The value of the parameter $K/\tau_{12} = 1$, at first glance, indicates that the model is inapplicable, because the mixing of states of the branches 1 and 2 is so great that separate oscillations from these branches should not be observed. In fact, when $W_{ij}$ depends on $\Delta_{ij}$, the meaning of the prefactor $K$ introduced in Eq. (8) changes, it is not more equal to the average relaxation time $(n_1 \tau_1 + n_2 \tau_2)/(n_1 + n_2)$. 

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