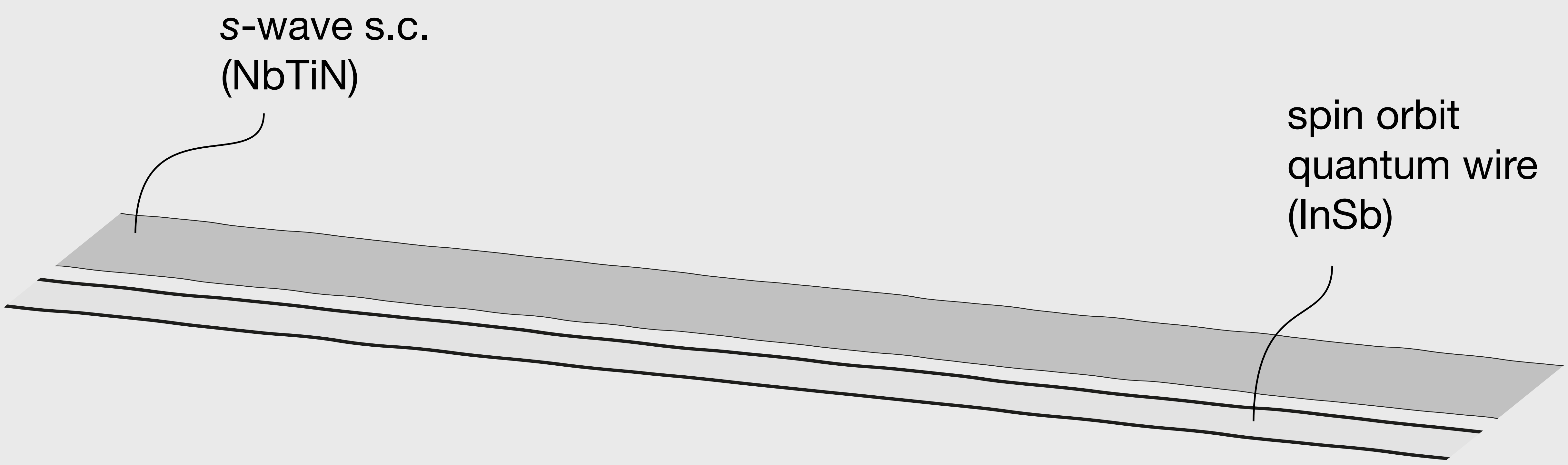
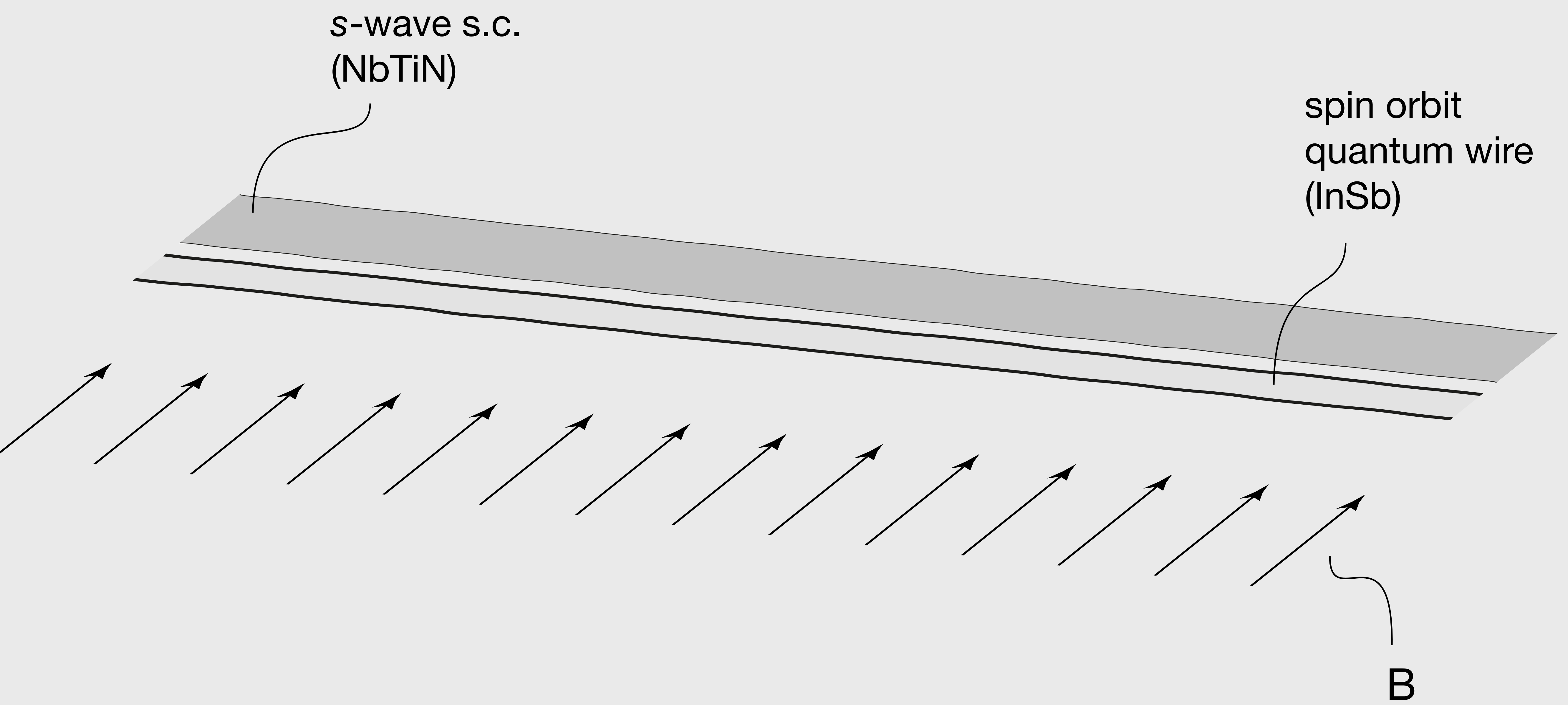
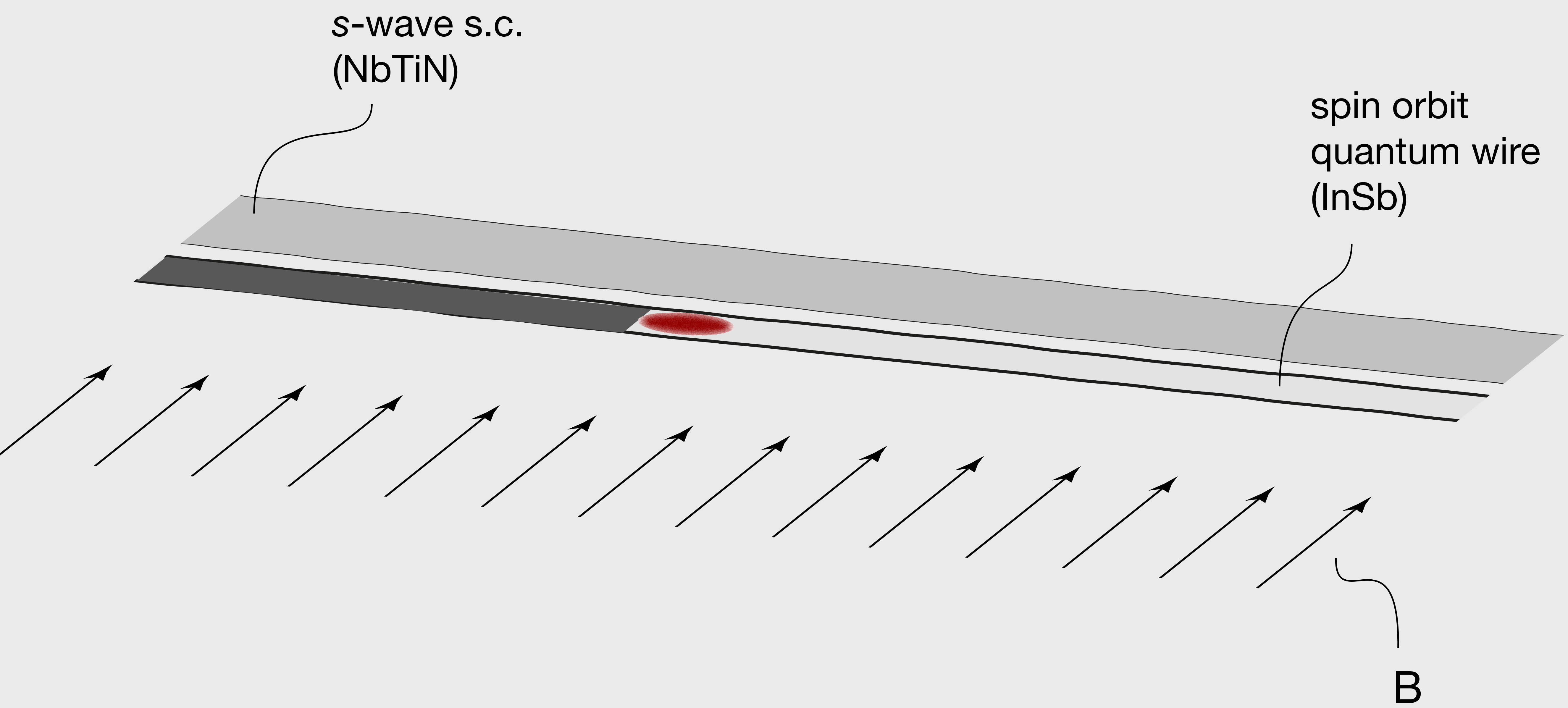


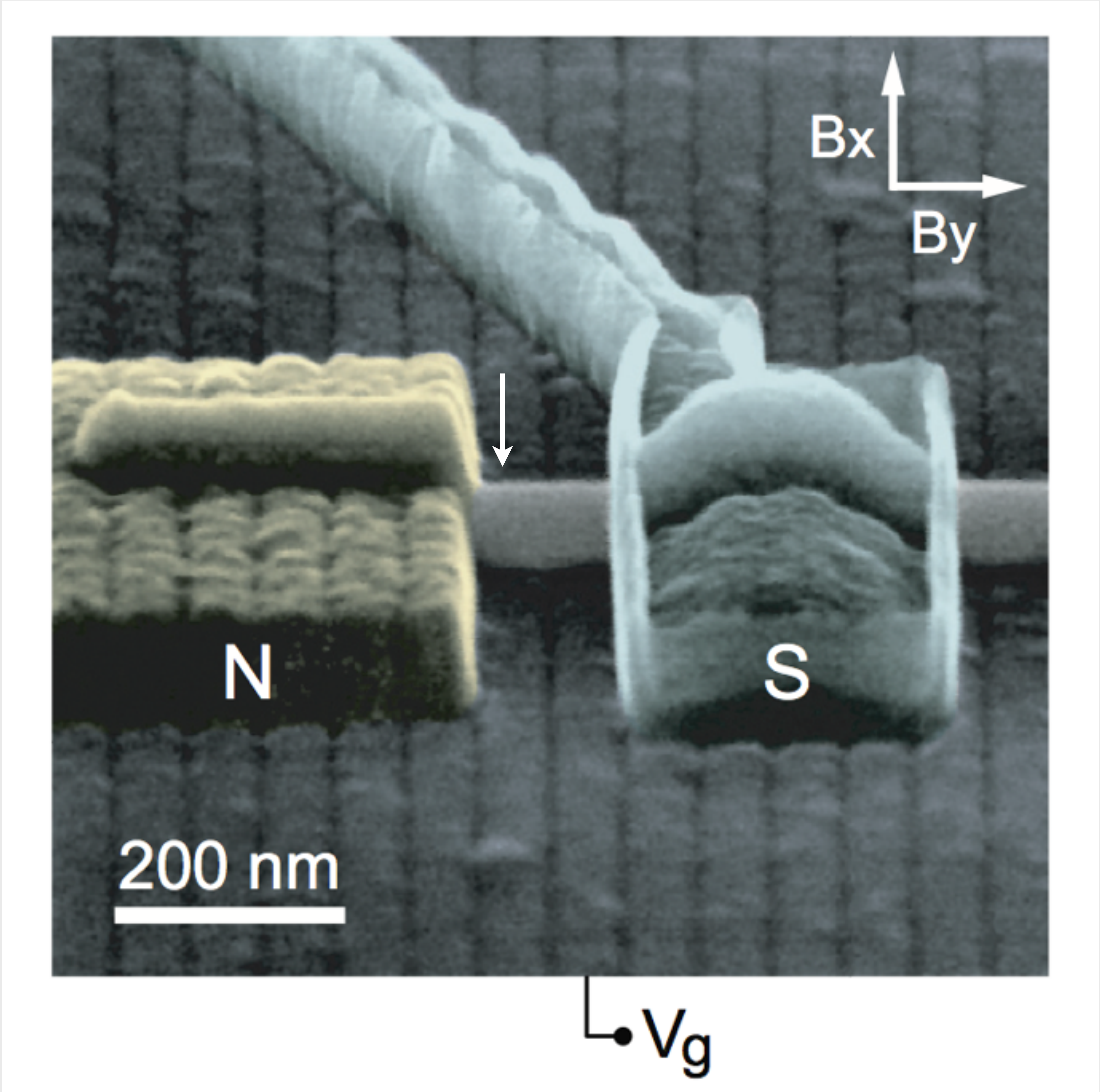
s-wave s.c.
(NbTiN)
spin orbit
quantum wire
(InSb)



s-wave s.c.
(NbTiN)
spin orbit
quantum wire
(InSb)
B

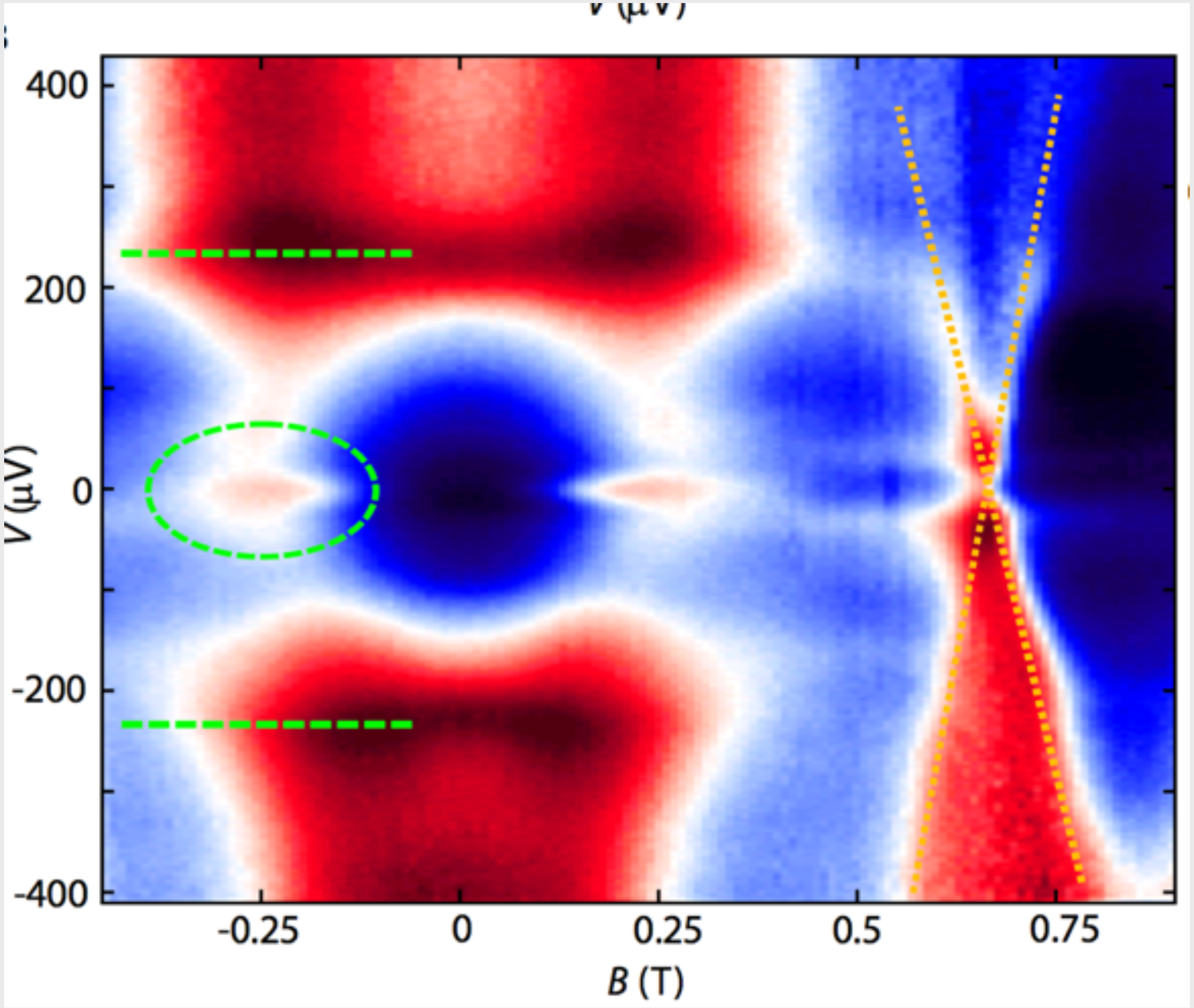

s-wave s.c.
(NbTiN)
spin orbit
quantum wire
(InSb)
B

experiment



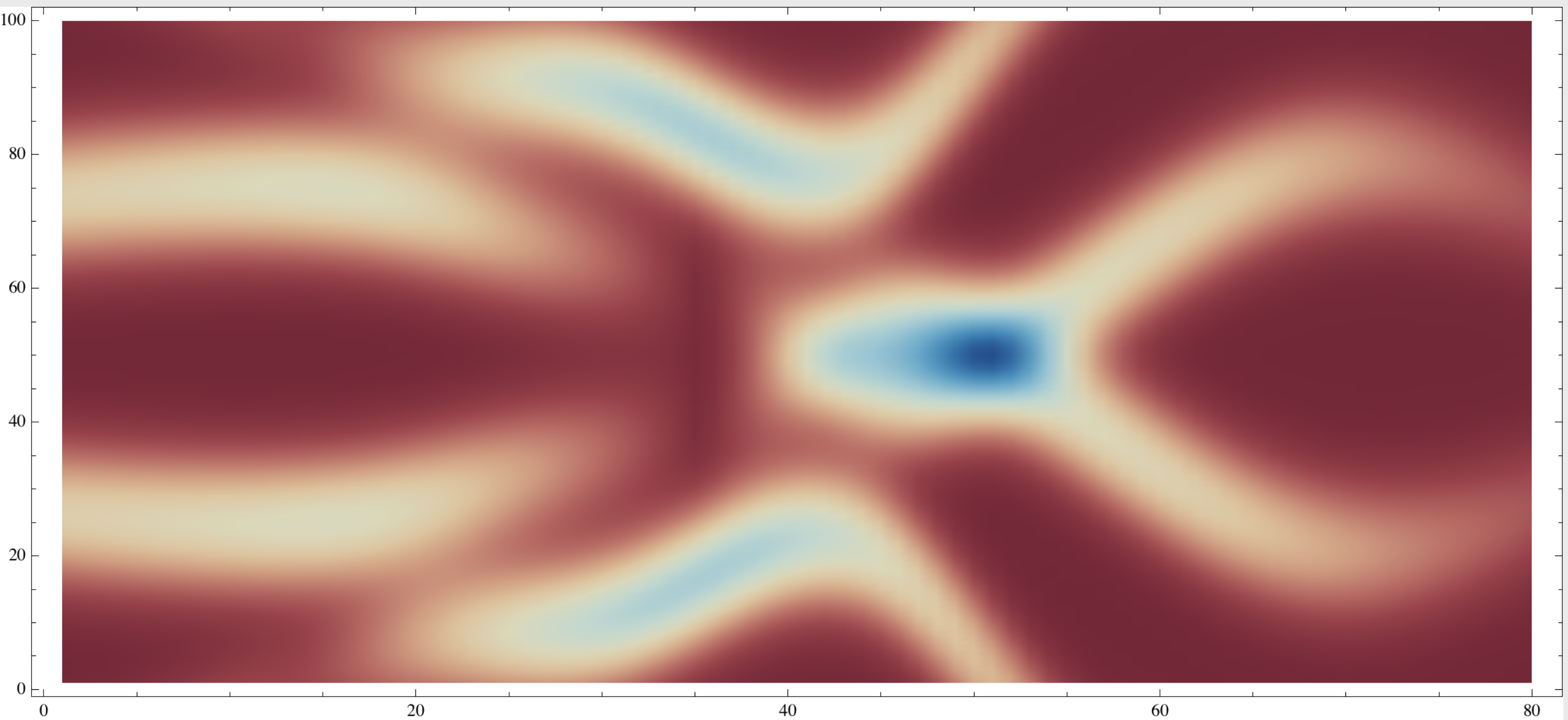
Churchill et al 2013

experiment

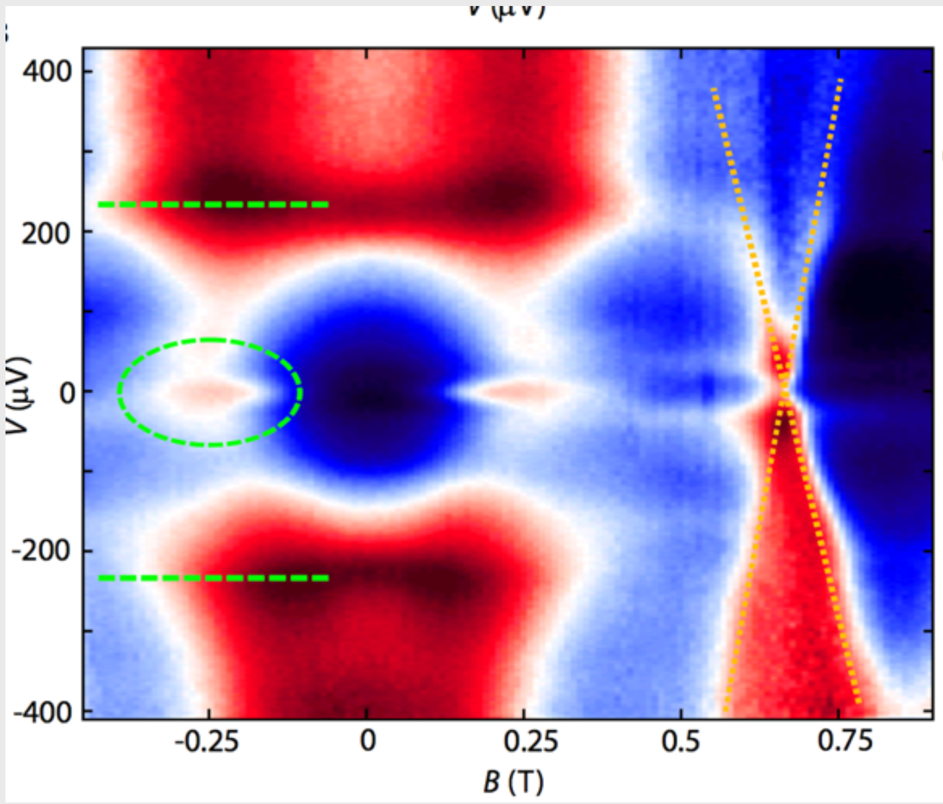


Mournik et al., 2012

experiment



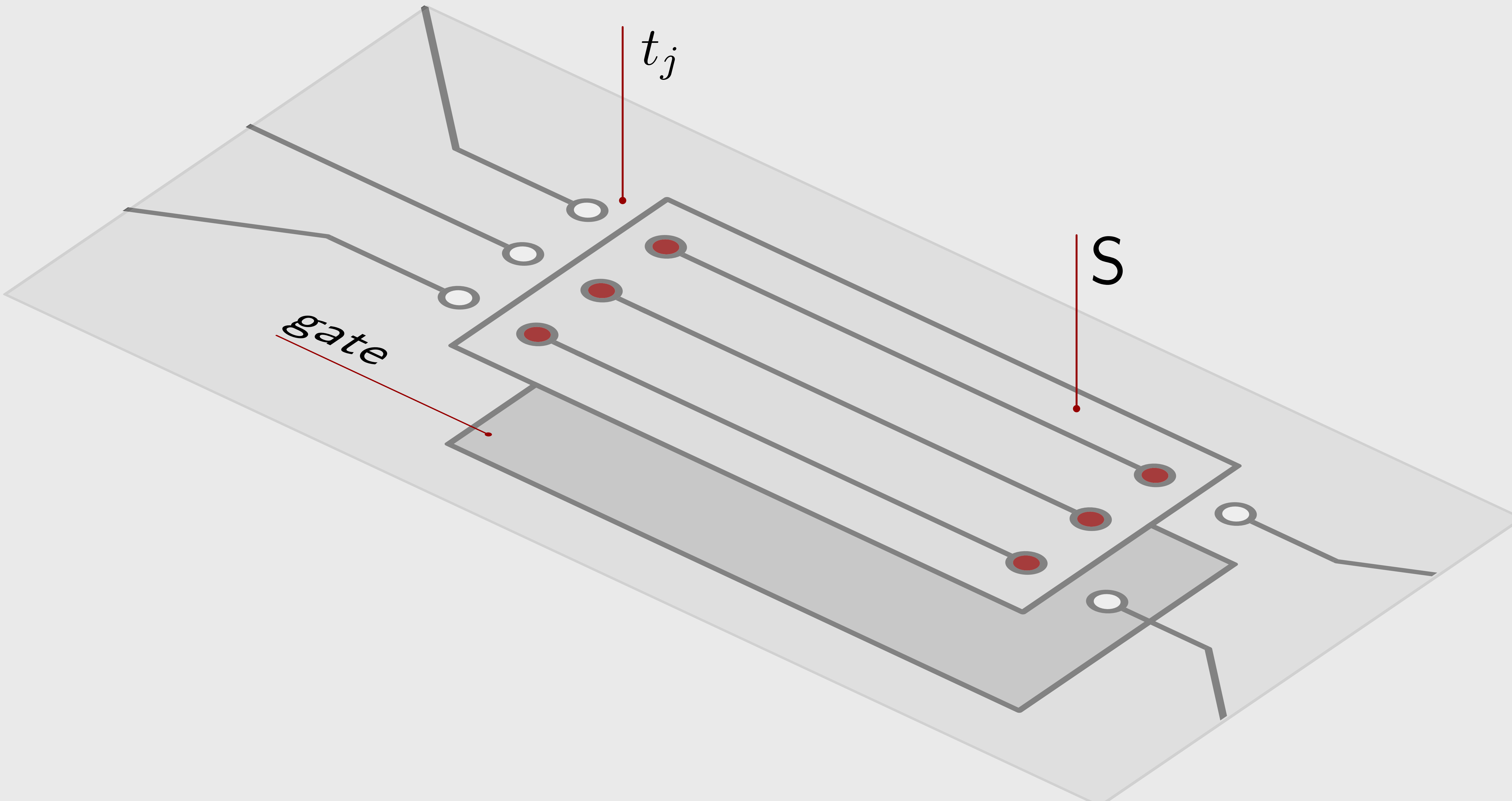
class D RMT



cf. A.A. & Bagrets, 12; Beenakker, 12; Lee & Parker, 12

directions of the field

- explore Majorana based quantum information
- explore quantum transport properties of Majorana devices


t_j
S
gate

Topological Kondo Effect

Stockholm, Aug. 21, 2014

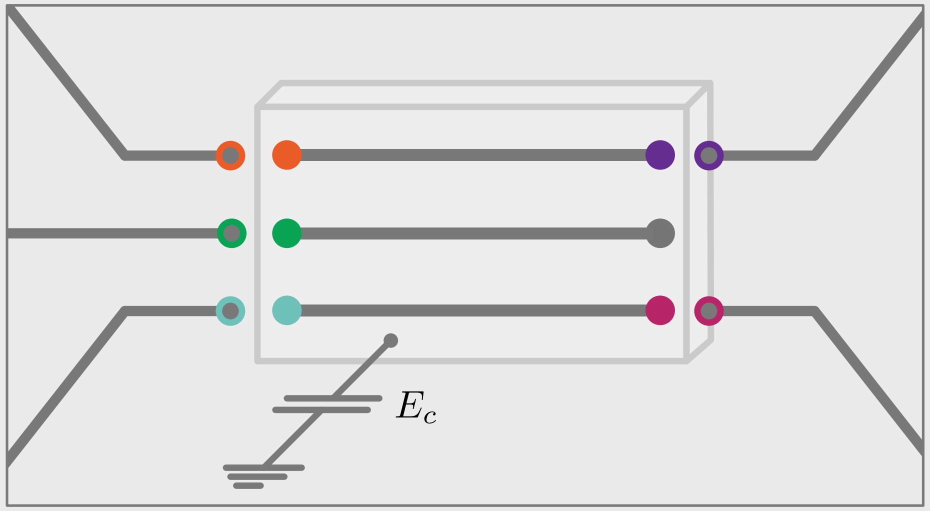
Alexander Altland (Cologne), Reinhold Egger, Alex Zazunov (Düsseldorf)
Alexei Tsvelik (BNL), Benjamin Beri (Birmingham)

- ▷ the system & its Hamiltonian
- ▷ (Keldysh) phase action
- ▷ transport

PRL **110**, 196401 (2013), NJP **16**, 15010 (2014)
PRL **113**, 076401 (2014), J. Phys. A. **47**, 265001 (2014)

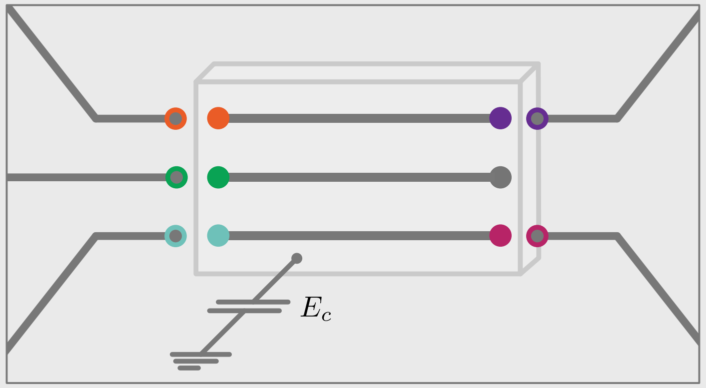
system

The system



- ▷ finite superconductor with charging energy
- ▷ *N* wires with 2*N* Majorana end states. (No direct inter-Majorana coupling.)
- ▷ tunnel coupled to *M* single channel quantum wires modeled as (interacting) Luttinger liquids.
- ▷ goal: understand conductance tensor, noise characteristics at low excitation energies.

degrees of freedom



- *2N* Majorana operators:

$$\{\gamma_i | i = 1, \ldots, 2N\}, \qquad \gamma_i^\dagger = \gamma_i, \quad [\gamma_i, \gamma_j]_+ = \delta_{ij}$$

$$d_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\gamma_{i-1} + i\gamma_i)$$

- superconductor:

$$(\hat{N}, \hat{\phi}), \qquad [\hat{N}, \hat{\phi}] = -\frac{i}{2}$$

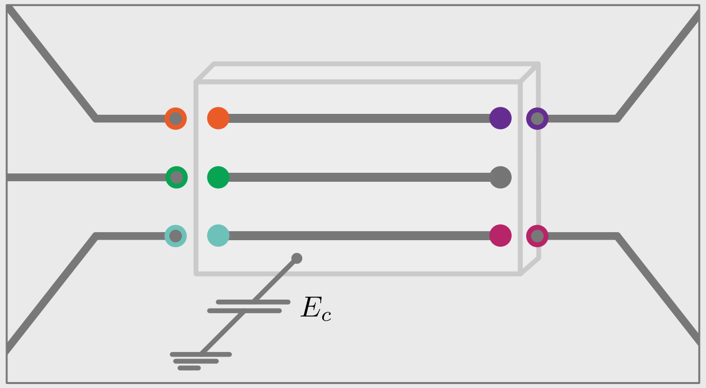
- *M* attached Luttinger liquids:

$$(\theta_i, \phi_i), \qquad [\phi_i(x), \theta_j(x')] = i\frac{\pi}{2}\delta_{ij}\delta(x - x')$$

Hamiltonian

- charging

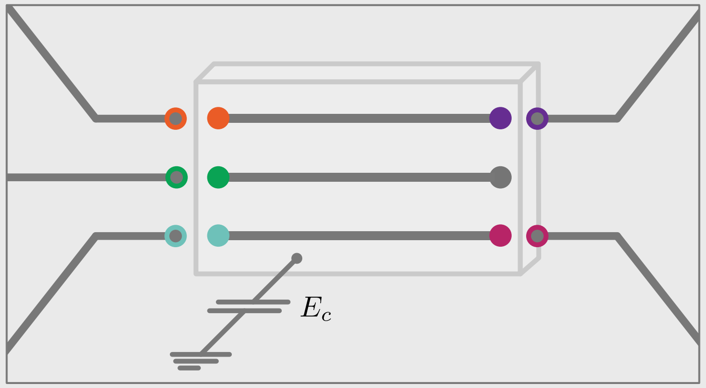
$$\hat{H}_c = E_c \left(2\hat{N}_c + \sum_i d_i^\dagger d_i - n_g \right)^2$$



Hamiltonian

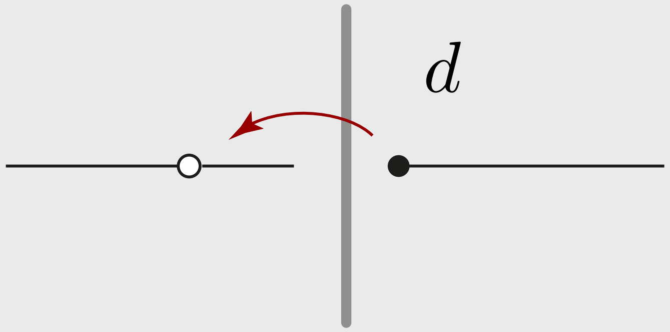
- charging

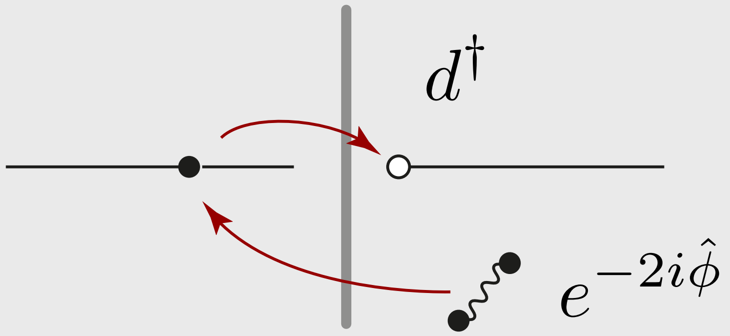
$$\hat{H}_c = E_c \left(2\hat{N}_c + \sum_i d_i^\dagger d_i - n_g \right)^2$$



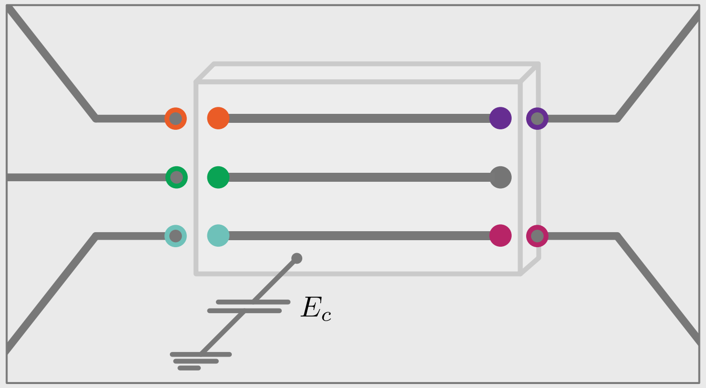
- lead/dot tunneling

$$\hat{H}_t = \sqrt{a/2} \sum_j t_j \Psi_j^\dagger \left(d_{\alpha_j} + (-)^{j-1} e^{-2i\varphi} d_{\alpha_j}^\dagger \right) + \text{h.c.}$$





Hamiltonian



- charging

$$\hat{H}_c = E_c\left(2\hat{N}_c + \sum_i d_i^\dagger d_i - n_g\right)^2$$

- lead/dot tunneling

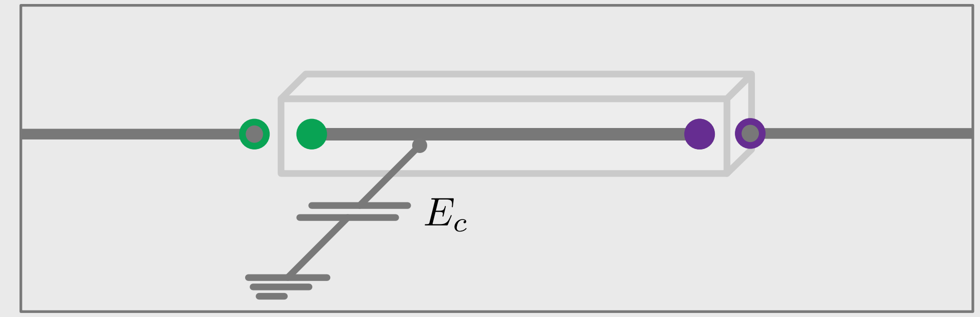
$$\hat{H}_t = \sqrt{a/2}\sum_j t_j \Psi_j^\dagger \left(d_{\alpha_j} + (-)^{j-1} e^{-2i\varphi} d_{\alpha_j}^\dagger\right) + \text{h.c.}$$

- lead Hamiltonian (bosonized)

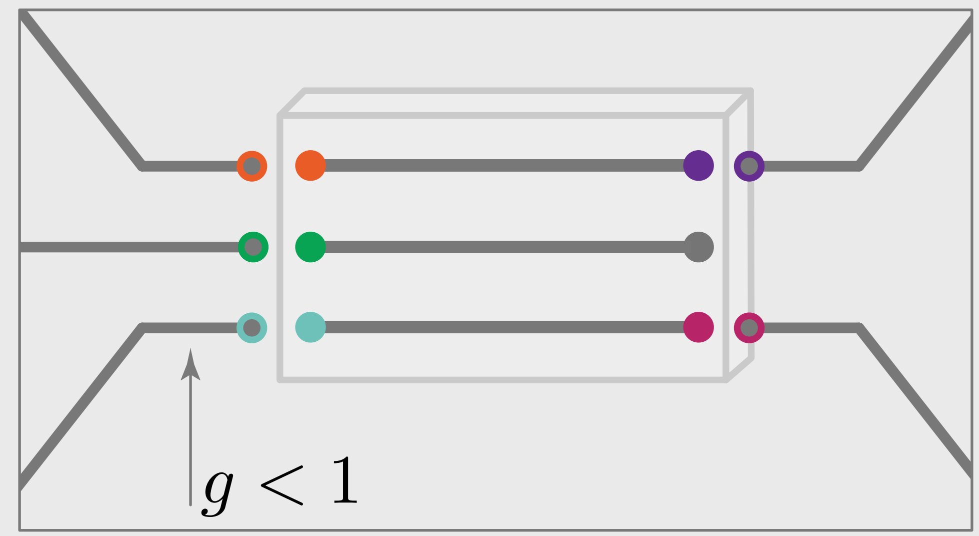
$$\hat{H}_l = \frac{v}{2\pi}\sum_{j=1}^{M}\int_0^\infty dx\,\left[g(\partial_x\phi_j)^2 + g^{-1}(\partial_x\theta_j)^2\right]$$

previous work

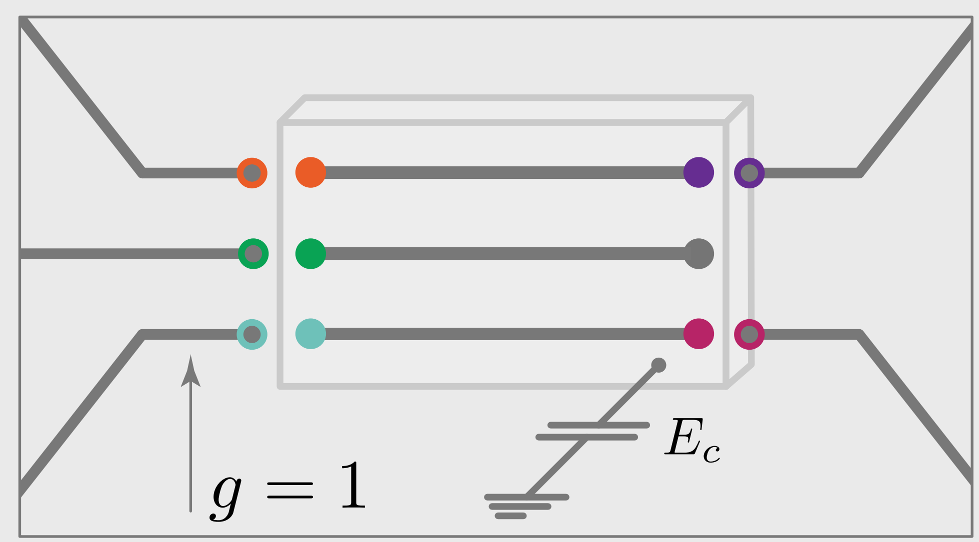
- ▷ Fu, 09: “quantum teleportation”



- ▷ Fidkovski et al., 12: “resonant Andreev reflection”



- ▷ Beri & Cooper, 12: topological Kondo effect



reduction of variables

- Majorana fusion in the tunneling operator

$$\hat{H}_t = \sqrt{a/2}\sum_j t_j \Psi_j^\dagger \left(d_{\alpha_j} + (-)^{j-1} e^{-2i\varphi} d_{\alpha_j}^\dagger\right) + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\Psi_j \sim \eta_j e^{i\Phi_j}, \qquad \Phi_j(t) \equiv \phi(0,t)$$

$$\hat{H}_t = \sum_j t_j \sigma_j \sin(\Phi_j + \varphi)$$

$$\sigma_j = \eta_j \gamma_j, \qquad [\sigma_j, \hat{H}] = 0, \quad \sigma_j \in \{-1, 1\}$$

effective action

$$S[\Phi,\varphi] = S_c[\varphi] + S_{\text{diss}}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi,\varphi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi}\sum_j |\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_c[\varphi] = \int d\tau\, \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{4E_c},$$

$$S_t[\Phi,\varphi] = \frac{1}{2}\sum_j t_j \int d\tau\, \sin(\Phi_j + \varphi)$$

R. Egger, A.A, PRL 13

effective action

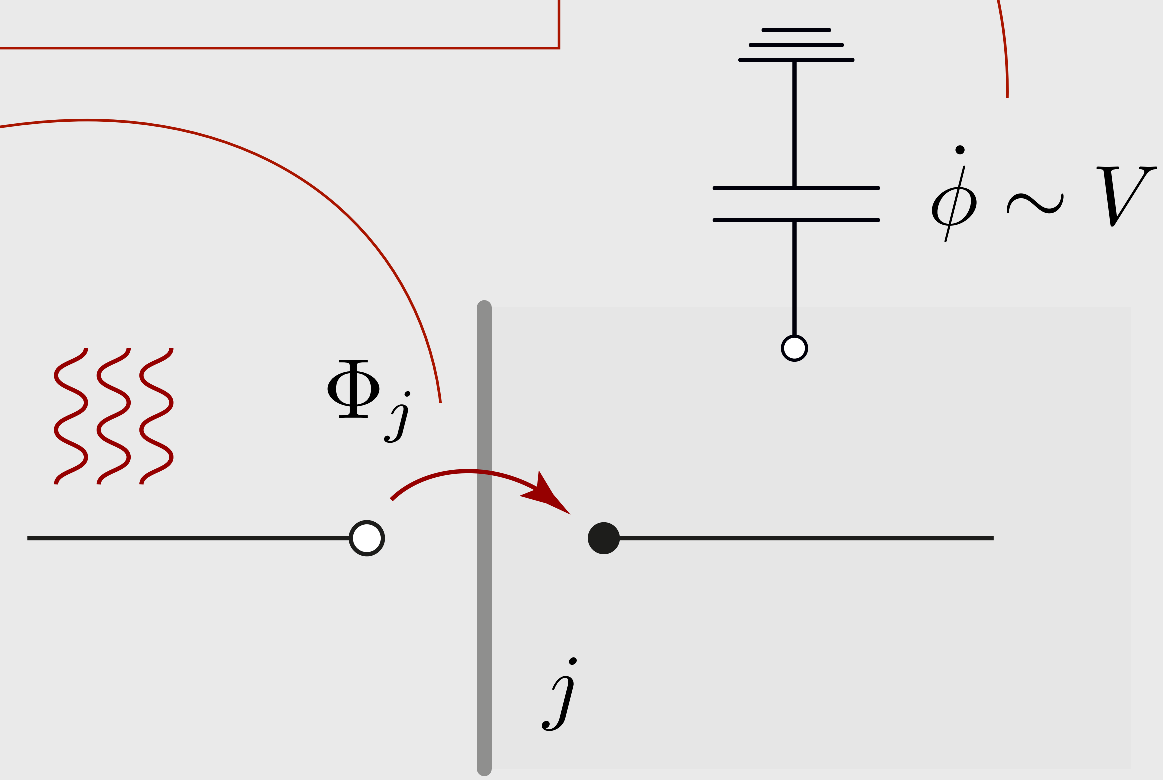
$$S[\Phi, \varphi] = S_c[\varphi] + S_{\text{diss}}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi, \varphi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi} \sum_j |\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_c[\varphi] = \int d\tau \, \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{4E_c},$$

$$S_t[\Phi, \varphi] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j t_j \int d\tau \, \sin(\Phi_j + \varphi)$$

R. Egger, A.A, PRL 13



scaling I: resonant Andreev

effective action

- action at high frequencies $\omega > E_c$

$$S[\Phi,\varphi] = S_c[\varphi] + S_{\text{diss}}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi,\varphi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi} \sum_j |\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

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$$S_t[\Phi,\varphi] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j t_j \int d\tau \, \sin(\Phi_j + \varphi)$$

effective action

- action at high frequencies $\omega > E_c$

$$S[\Phi] = S_{\text{diss}}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi} \sum_j |\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_t[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j t_j \int d\tau \, \sin(\Phi_j)$$

- scaling $t_j \sim t_j b^{1-\frac{1}{2g}}$ (resonant Andreev reflection)
- stops at

$$t_{j,\text{eff}} \sim t_j \left(\frac{\Lambda}{E_c}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{2g}}$$

scaling II: dipole gas

effective action

$$S[\Phi, \varphi] = S_c[\varphi] + S_{\text{diss}}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi, \varphi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi} \sum_j |\omega_n| |\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_c[\varphi] = \int d\tau \, \frac{\dot{\varphi}^2}{4E_c},$$

$$S_t[\Phi, \varphi] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_j t_j \int d\tau \, \sin(\Phi_j + \varphi)$$

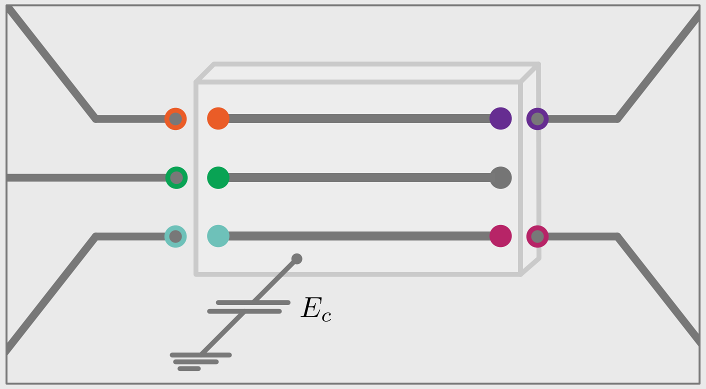
effective action

$$S[\Phi,\varphi] = S_c[\varphi] + S_{\rm diss}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi,\varphi],$$

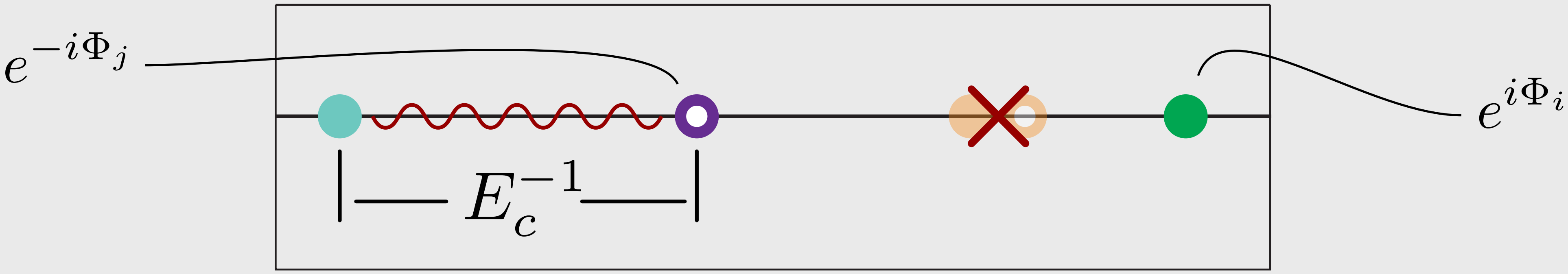
$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi}\sum_j |\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_c[\varphi] = \int d\tau\, \frac{\dot\varphi^2}{4E_c},$$

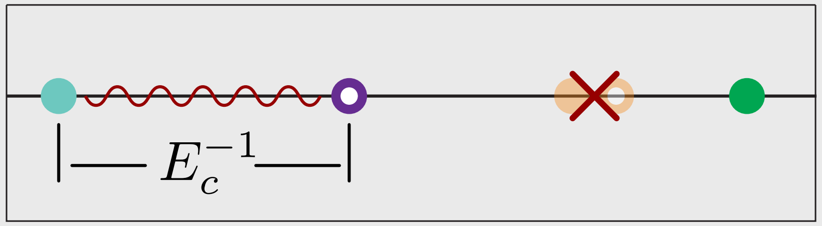
$$S_t[\Phi,\varphi] = \frac{1}{2}\sum_j t_j \int d\tau\, \sin(\Phi_j+\varphi)$$



▷ at frequencies $\omega \sim E_c$: linear confinement between tunneling events



dipole gas



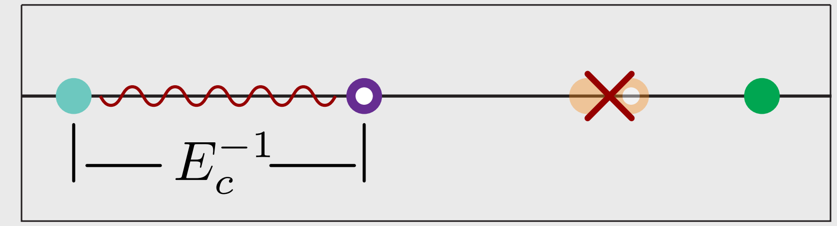
$$S[\Phi,\varphi] = S_c[\varphi] + S_{\rm diss}[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi,\varphi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi}\sum_j |\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_c[\varphi] = \int d\tau\, \frac{\dot\varphi^2}{4E_c},$$

$$S_t[\Phi,\varphi] = \frac{1}{2}\sum_j t_j \int d\tau\, \sin(\Phi_j+\varphi)$$

dipole gas

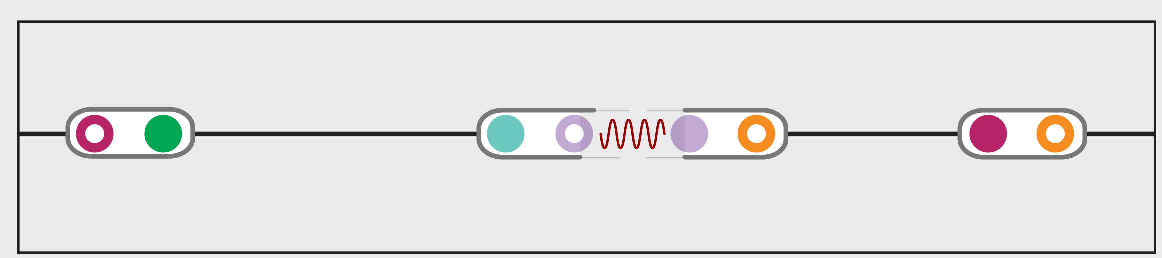


$$S[\Phi] = S_l[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi],$$

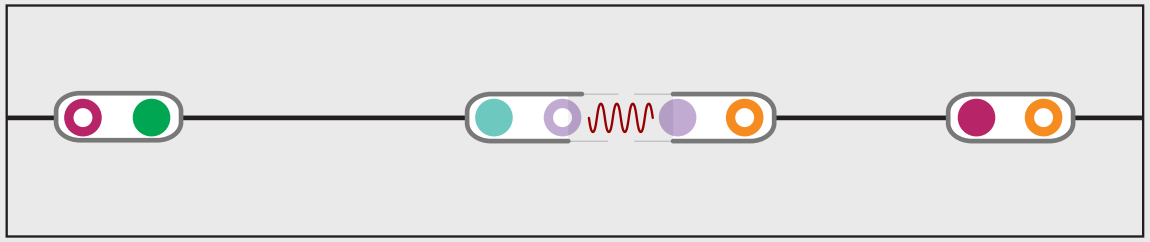
$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi} \sum_{j,n} |\omega_n| |\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_t[\Phi] = \sum_{j,k} \lambda_{jk} \int dt \cos\left(\Phi_j - \Phi_k\right)$$

$$\lambda_{jk}^{(0)} \sim \frac{t_j t_k}{E_c} \sim E_c^{\frac{1}{g}-3}$$



dipole gas renormalization



▷ RG equations

nonuniversal O(1)

$$\frac{d\lambda_{jk}}{d\ln b} = -(g^{-1} - 1)\lambda_{jk} + \frac{\kappa}{E_c} \sum_{m \neq (j,k)} \lambda_{jm}\lambda_{mk}$$

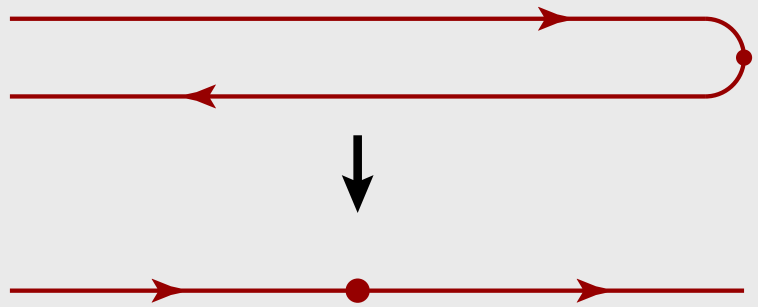
ZBA

dipole merging

$$\lambda_{jk}^{(0)} \sim \frac{t_j t_k}{E_c} \sim E_c^{\frac{1}{g}-3}$$

Kondo symmetry made manifest

▷ consider g=1. Represent leads in terms of chiral fermions



▷ refermionize tunnel boson operators $e^{i\Phi_j} \to \sqrt{a}\Psi_j(0)\eta_j$

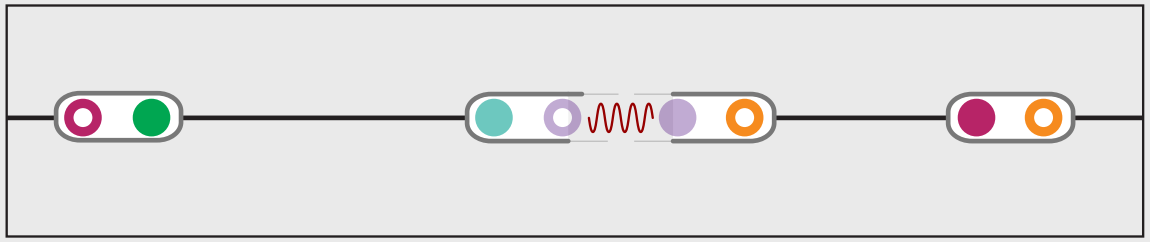
▷ isotropic limit $\lambda_{ij} a \to J$

$$\hat{H}_f = -iv \int dx \sum_j \psi_j^\dagger \partial_x \psi_j + J \sum_{j \neq k} \eta_k \eta_j \psi_j^\dagger(0)\psi_k(0)$$

▷ $\eta_j \eta_k \equiv A_{jk}$ generates so(M). Canonical transformation to real fermions

$$\boxed{\hat{H}_f = -iv \int dx \ \mu^T \partial_x \mu - J\mu^T(0)\hat{A}\mu(0) + (\mu \leftrightarrow \nu)}$$

dipole gas renormalization



- RG equations

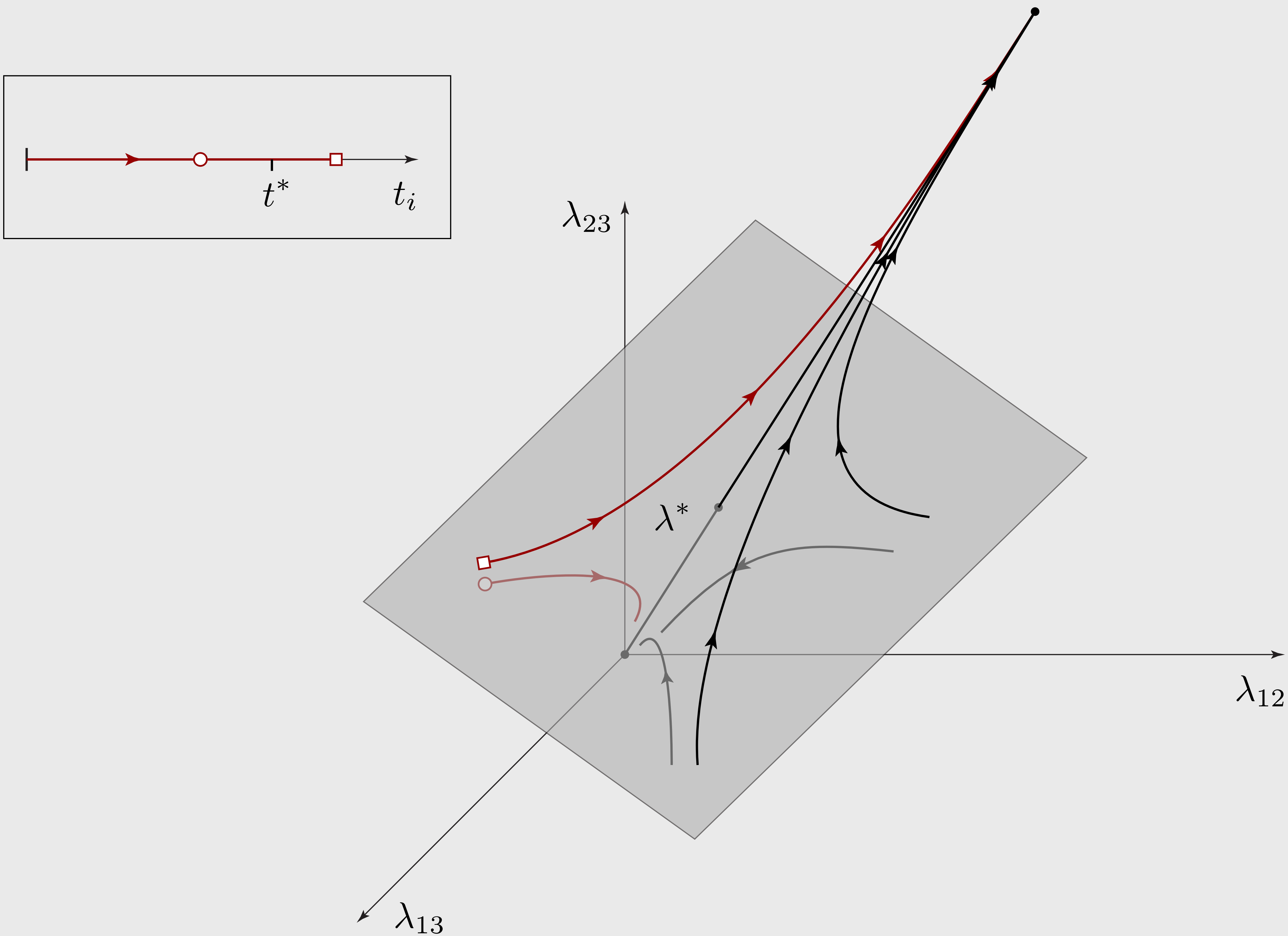
$$\frac{d\lambda_{jk}}{d\ln b} = -(g^{-1} - 1)\lambda_{jk} + \frac{\kappa}{E_c} \sum_{m\neq(j,k)} \lambda_{jm}\lambda_{mk}$$

- fixed point at

$$\lambda_{jk} = \lambda^*(1 - \delta_{jk}), \qquad \lambda^* = \frac{g^{-1} - 1}{\kappa(M-2)} E_c$$

- isotropic deviations $\lambda^* \to \lambda^* + \delta\lambda$ unstable, anisotropic deviations stable

schematic phase diagram



scaling III: strong coupling

strong coupling

- coupling constants diverge at Kondo temperature

$$T_K \approx E_c \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\kappa(M-2)}\frac{E_c}{\langle\lambda^{(1)}\rangle_{\text{av}}}\right)$$

- at lower energies ...

$$S[\Phi] = S_l[\Phi] + S_t[\Phi],$$

$$S_l[\Phi] = \frac{Tg}{\pi}\sum_{j,n}|\omega_n||\Phi_{j,n}|^2,$$

$$S_t[\Phi] = \sum_{j,k}\lambda_{jk}\int dt\cos\left(\Phi_j - \Phi_k\right)$$

strong coupling

- coupling constants diverge at Kondo temperature

$$T_K \approx E_c \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\kappa(M-2)}\frac{E_c}{\langle\lambda^{(1)}\rangle_{\mathrm{av}}}\right)$$

- at lower energies tunneling between minima of hypertriangular lattice structure (cf. Affleck et al, 05)

- dual action

$$S[\beta] = S_{\mathrm{diss}}[\beta] + S_{\mathrm{nlin}}[\beta],$$

$$S_{\mathrm{diss}}[\beta] = \frac{T}{\pi g}\sum_{n,j,k}|\omega_n|\beta^T_{n,j}\,(\Delta)_{jk}\,\beta_{-n,k},$$

$$S_{\mathrm{nlin}}[\beta] = y\int d\tau\sum_{j=1}^{M-1}\cos(\beta_j-\beta_{j-1}), \qquad y\sim\exp(-S_{\mathrm{inst}})$$

RG at strong coupling

- perturbative RG around strong coupling fixed point

$$y \sim \left(\frac{T}{T_K}\right)^{\Delta_M - 1}, \qquad \Delta_M = 2g\left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)$$

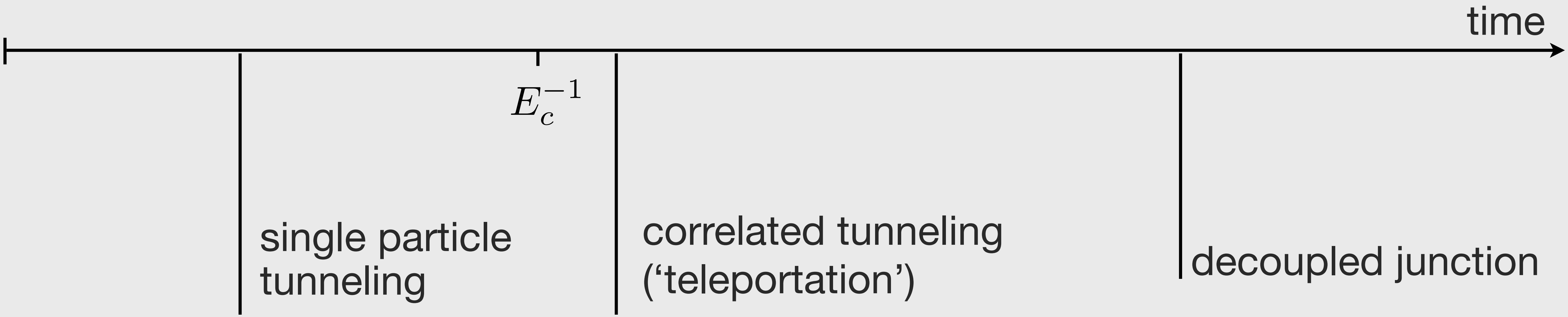
- system flows towards infinite coupling. Residual dynamics generated by (symmetry protected) mode

$$\Phi_0 = \frac{1}{M}\sum_j \Phi_j$$

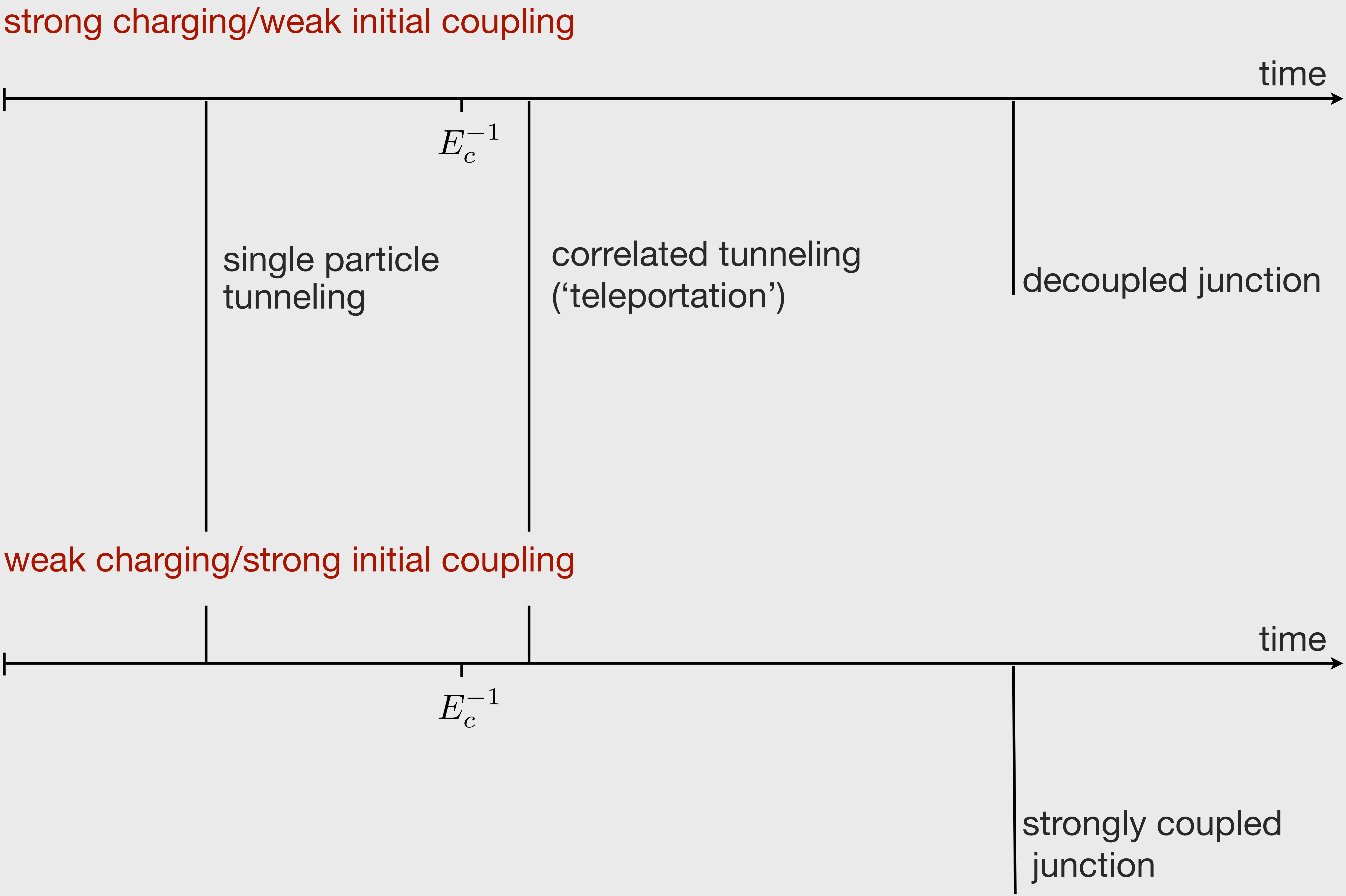
of original theory.

scaling summary

strong charging/weak initial coupling



scaling summary



transport

Keldysh/counting fields

- goal: compute average conductance and noise tensor

$$G_{jk}(\{\mu_i\}) \equiv -\frac{\partial I_j}{\partial \mu_k}$$

$$S_{jk}(t-t') \equiv \frac{1}{2}\left\langle \left[\Delta \hat{I}_j(t), \Delta \hat{I}_k(t')\right]_+ \right\rangle$$

- counting fields

$$Z[\chi] = \frac{\mathrm{Tr}\left(\mathcal{T}_K e^{+iH_{-\chi}t_0}\rho_0 e^{-iH_{+\chi}t_0}\right)}{\mathrm{Tr}\rho_0}$$

$$I_j(t) \equiv \langle \hat{I}_j(t) \rangle = -i\left.\frac{\delta \ln Z[\chi]}{\delta \chi_j(t)}\right|_{\chi=0}$$

$$S_{jk}(t-t') = -\left.\frac{\delta^2 \ln Z[\chi]}{\delta \chi_j(t)\delta \chi_k(t')}\right|_{\chi=0}$$

results

▷ weak coupling $G_{jk} \sim T^{2/g-2}$ (ZBA suppression of tunneling)

▷ strong coupling

$$G_{jk}(T) \overset{T \ll T_K}{=} \frac{2ge^2}{h}\left(\delta_{jk} - \frac{1}{M}\right)\left[1 - c_0 (T/T_K)^{2\Delta_M - 2} + \cdots\right]$$

$$T_K = \left(\frac{\Gamma(2\Delta_M) E_c^2}{2\pi g^2 y^2}\right)^{1/2(\Delta_M - 1)} \frac{E_c}{2g}, \qquad \Delta_M = 2g\left(1 - \frac{1}{M}\right)$$

flow towards isotropic conductance tensor — a perfect ‘beam splitter’

▷ noise

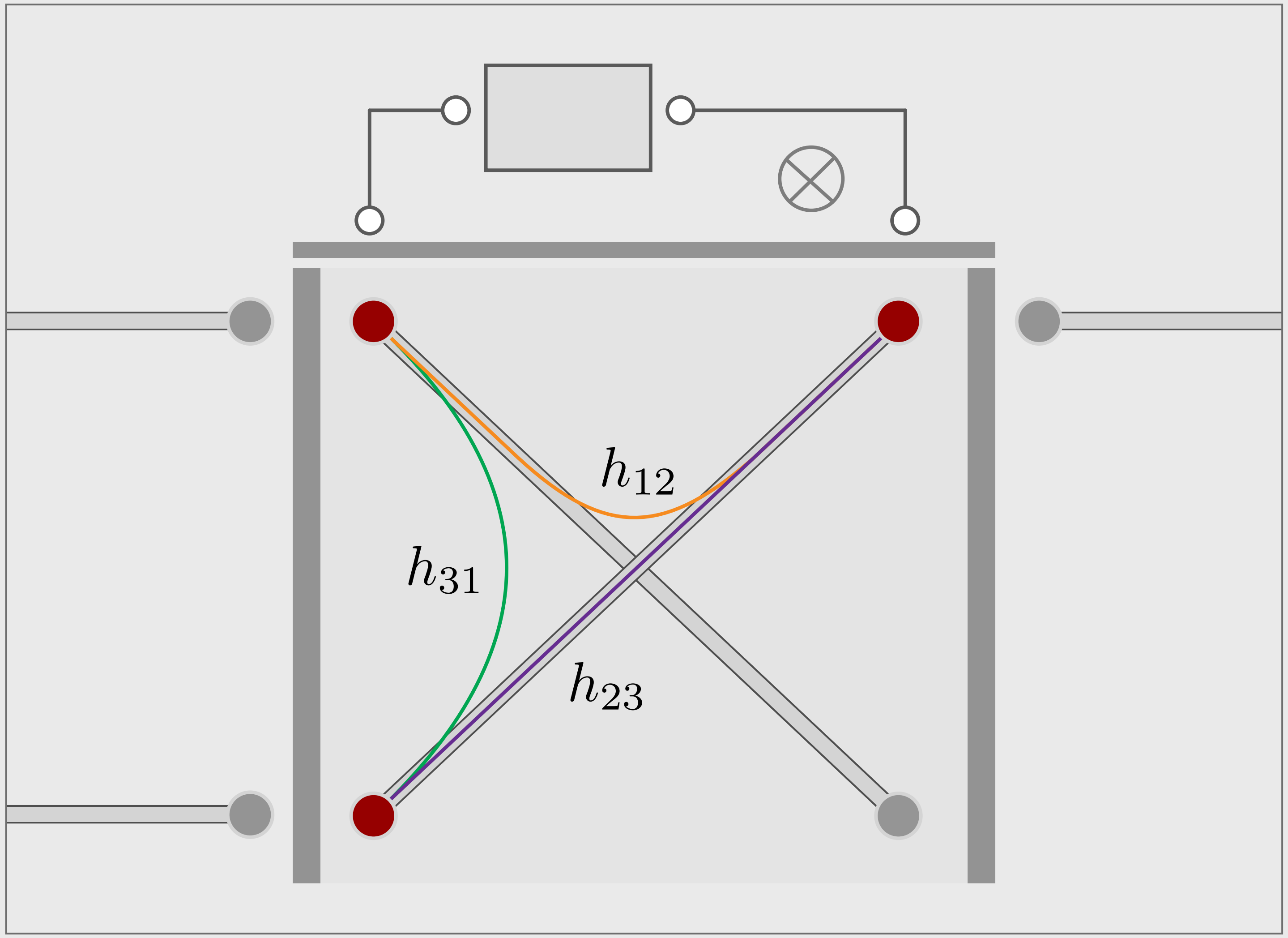
$$S_{jk} = -\frac{2ge^2}{\hbar}\sum_{l=1}^{M}\left(\delta_{jl} - \frac{1}{M}\right)\left(\delta_{kl} - \frac{1}{M}\right)\left|\frac{\tilde{\mu}_l}{T_K}\right|^{2\Delta_M - 2} |\tilde{\mu}_l|, \qquad \tilde{\mu}_l = \mu_l - \frac{1}{M}\sum_k \mu_k$$

no ‘genuine shot’ (~V) noise at strong coupling.

perspectives

perspectives

- manipulating the ‘Majorana-Kondo-impurity’ (B. Beri, R. Egger, A. Tsvelik, A.A., PRL 14, J.Phys.A 14): Majorana hybridization -> ‘magnetic field’



- Majorana-Cooper-box networks -> Kitaev toric code

summary

- Coulomb-Majorana junction generates universal transport fixed points.
- native Majoranas + ‘auxiliary’ Majoranas -> simple.
- low temperature regimes define unique signatures of Majoranas.