

2451-4

**Workshop on Interferometry and Interactions in Non-equilibrium Meso- and
Nano-systems**

8 - 12 April 2013

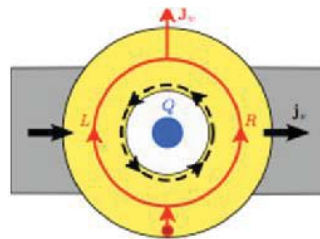
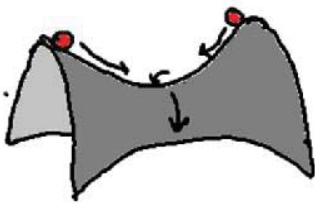
**Fractional statistics and interferometry in saddle potentials
and mesoscopic rings**

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

Fractional statistics and interferometry in saddle potentials and mesoscopic rings

Nigel Cooper, Eytan Grosfeld, Diptiman Sen,
Babak Seradjeh, Michael Stone, **Smitha Vishveshwara**



Department of Physics, UIUC
On Sabbatical at IISC

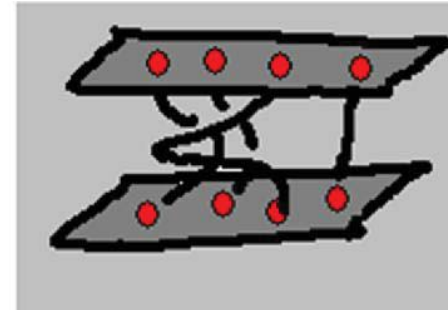


*Workshop on Interferometry and Interactions in Non-equilibrium Meso- and Nano-systems
April 2013; ICTP, Trieste, Italy*

Low dimensions and fractional statistics

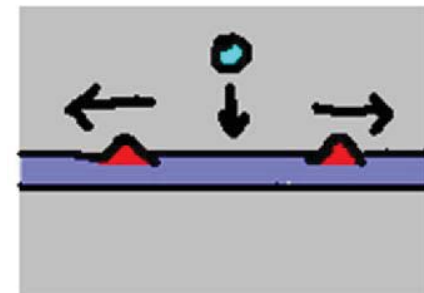


Abelian



Non-Abelian

*Also
Charge
Fractionalization*



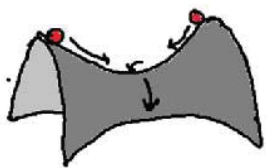
In this talk



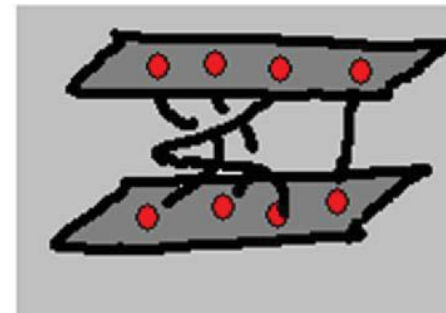
Abelian



Quantum Hall System
HBT bulk correlations



Saddle potential
Beam splitter



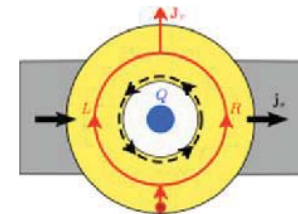
Non-Abelian



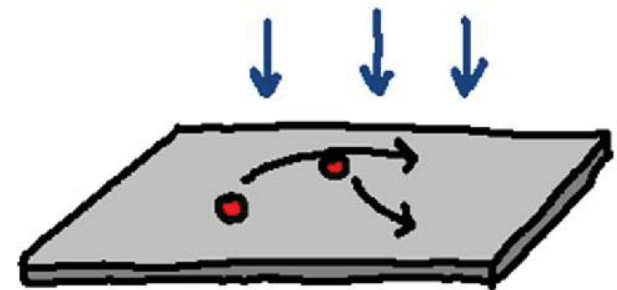
Interferometry ideas
In Qtm Hall Systems



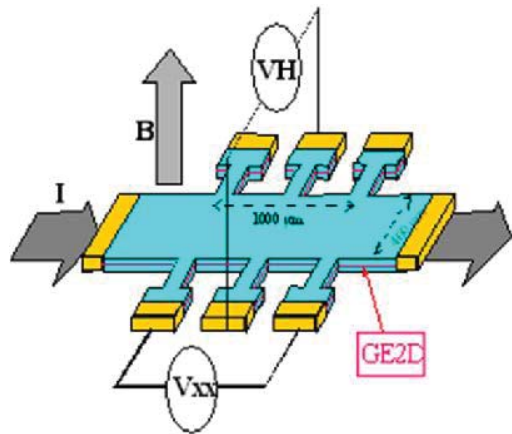
Ring geometry
Chiral p-wave sc



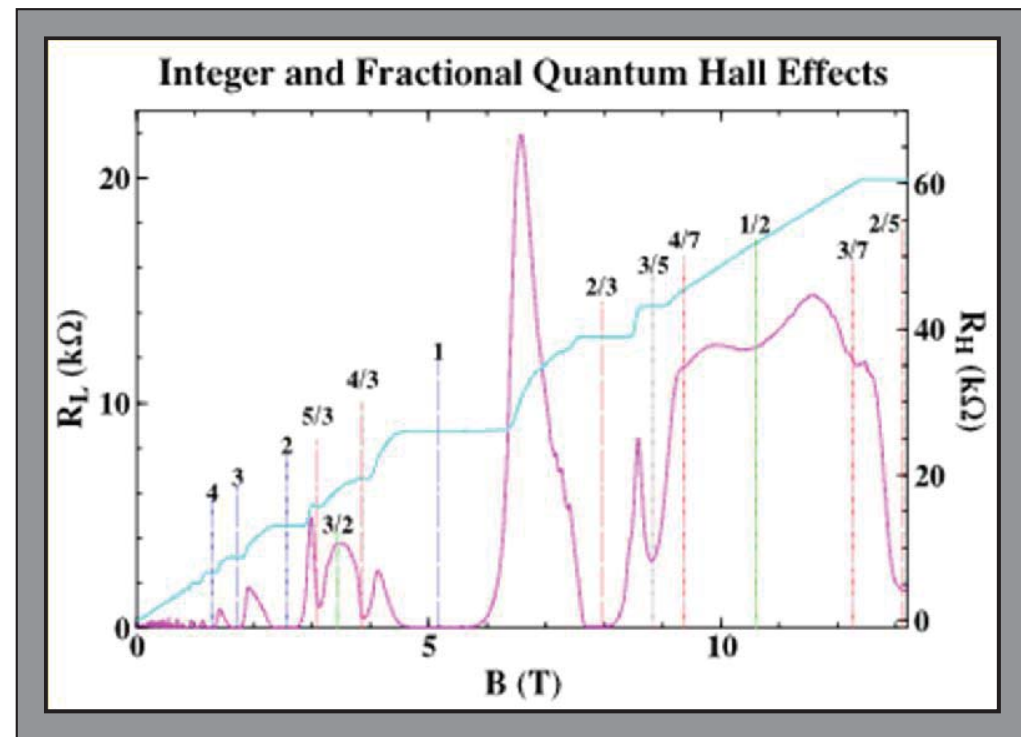
Quantum Hall bulk Abelian anyons and saddle potential beam splitters



Fractional quantum Hall system



For e.g.,
D. C. Tsui, H. L. Stormer, A. C. Gossard, 1982



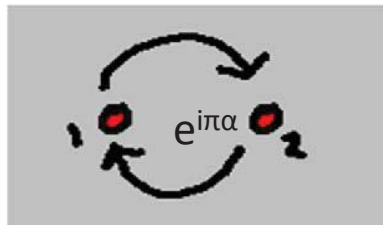
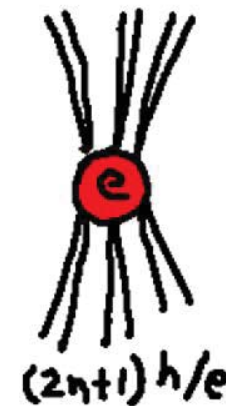
Fractional quantum Hall system

2-dimensional electron gas in
strong magnetic field;
Interactions + disorder

Incompressible
dissipationless
bulk fluid



Laughlin state: Filling $\nu = 1/(2n+1)$
Quantized Conductance – $\nu e^2 / h$



$$e^* = \nu e$$
$$e^{\pm i\pi\nu}$$

Quasiparticle/hole
Fractional Charge
Fractional Statistics

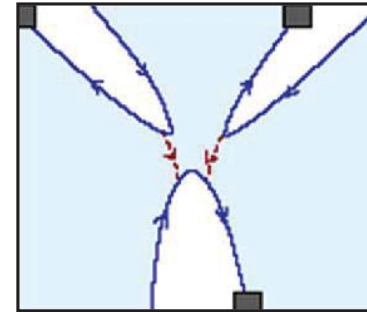
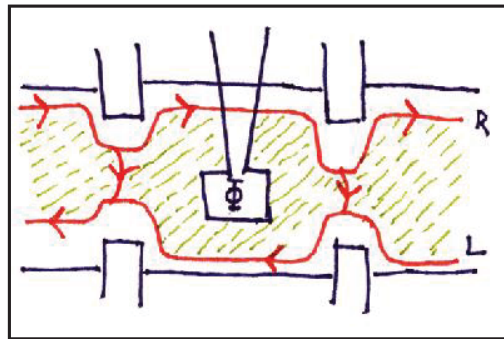
Breakdown of Fermi-liquid theory; Absence of Landau quasiparticles

Fractional statistics in QH systems

Probes employing edge state properties

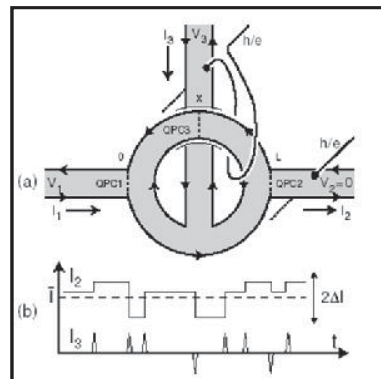
X. G. Wen, 1995

Anomalous Aharonov-Bohm period



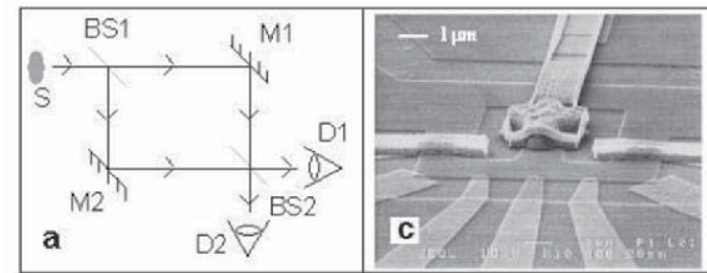
Partitioning Noise

Telegraph Noise



C. Kane, 2003

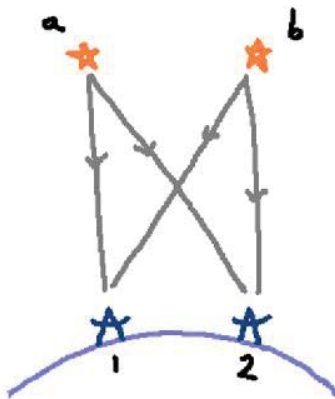
Mach-Zehnder Interferometry



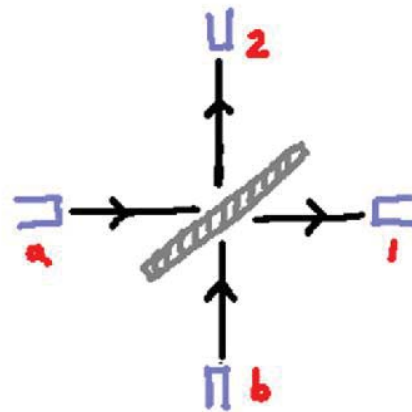
Ji et al., 2003

Quantum statistics: two-particle properties

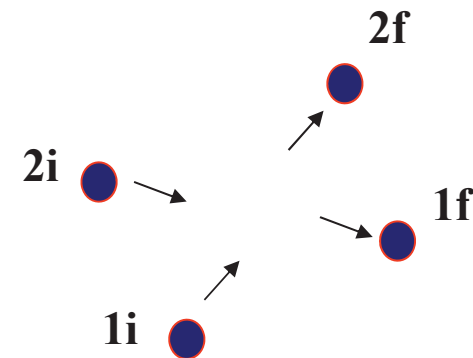
Hanbury-Brown Twiss



Beam-splitters

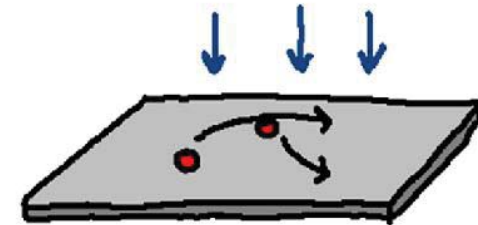


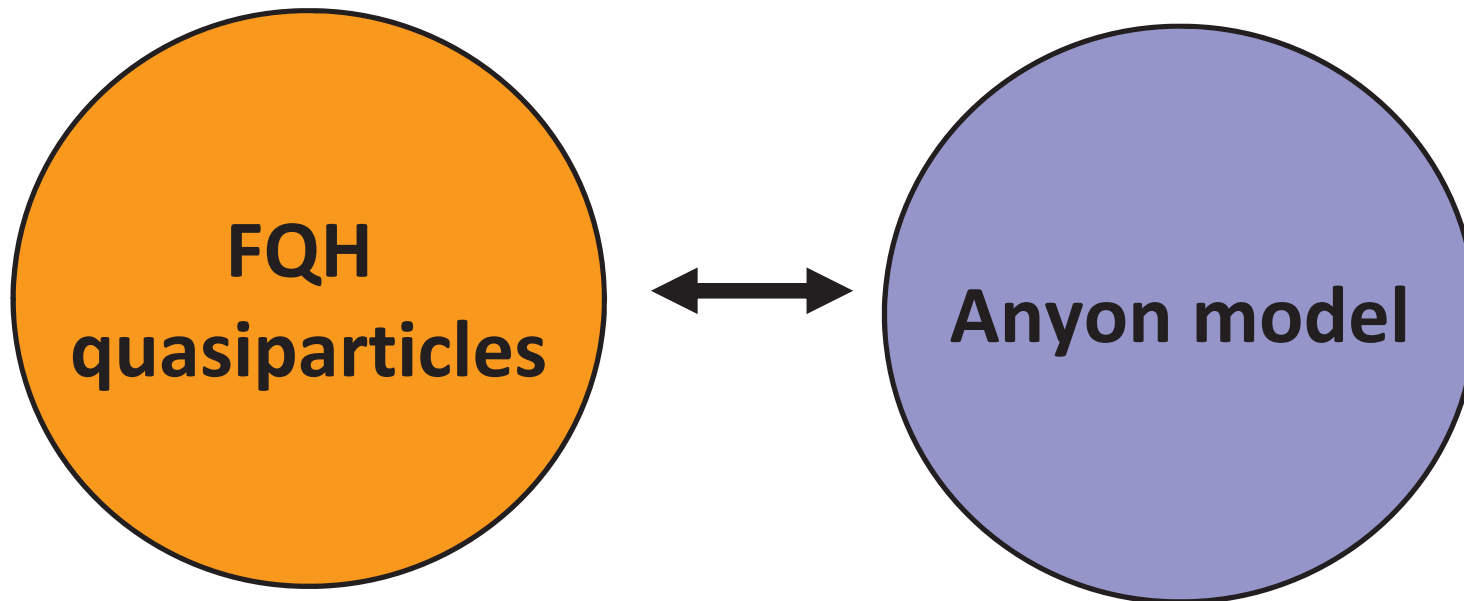
Scattering processes



Signatures of statistics in bunching behavior
and angular dependence

Manifestations in QH bulk?





*B. I. Halperin, '87; R. B. Laughlin '87
T. H. Hansson, J. M. Leinaas, J. Myrheim, '92
H. Kjonsberg and J. M. Leinaas, '97
J. Myerheim in Les Houches series '99;
J. Jain, Composite Fermions '07*

Two-anyon model

$$H = \frac{1}{4\mu} \left(P_x + \frac{qB}{c} Y \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4\mu} \left(P_y - \frac{qB}{c} X \right)^2 \\ + \frac{1}{\mu} \left(p_x + \frac{qB}{4c} y \right)^2 + \frac{1}{\mu} \left(p_y - \frac{qB}{4c} x \right)^2$$

Center of mass: $(\vec{R}, \vec{P})$ Relative co-ordinates: $(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$ $l = \sqrt{\hbar c / qB}$

Anyonic feature



$$\psi(-\vec{r}) = e^{\pm i\pi\alpha} \psi(\vec{r})$$

(Symmetric gauge; lowest Landau level (LLL); Laughlin: $q = ve$, $\alpha = v = 1/m$)

Two-anyon LLL Hilbert space

Center of mass:

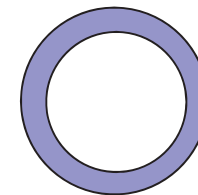
Guiding center coordinates

$$\hat{X} = l(\hat{A} + \hat{A}^\dagger)/2, \quad \hat{Y} = il(\hat{A} - \hat{A}^\dagger)/2$$

Angular momentum eigenstates

$$[A, A^\dagger] = 1$$

$$\hbar A^\dagger A |n\rangle_c = n\hbar |n\rangle_c \quad \psi_n(\vec{R}) \propto \frac{Z^n}{\sqrt{n!}}$$



Localized (coherent) states

$$|Z\rangle_c = e^{-|Z|^2/2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(Z^*)^n}{\sqrt{n!}} |n\rangle_c$$

$$Z = (z_1 + z_2)/2$$



Two-anyon LLL Hilbert space

Relative coordinates:

Guiding center coordinates

$$\hat{a} \equiv (\hat{x}^2 + \hat{y}^2)/8l^2, \hat{b} \equiv (\hat{x}^2 - \hat{y}^2)/8l^2$$

$$\hat{c} \equiv (\hat{x}\hat{y} + \hat{y}\hat{x})/8l^2, \hat{L} = \hbar(2\hat{a} - 1/2)$$

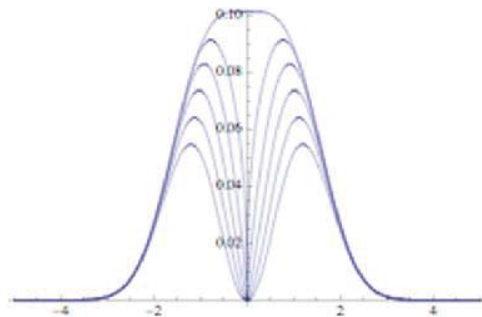
Respect $sp(1, R)$ algebra

Angular momentum eigenstates

$$\hat{L}|k, \alpha\rangle_r = (2k + \alpha)\hbar|k, \alpha\rangle_r$$

$$\psi_k(\vec{r}) \propto \frac{z^{2k+\alpha}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(2k + \alpha + 1)}}$$

Localized states
(not coherent states)



$$|z\rangle_\alpha = N_{\alpha,z} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z^*/2)^{2k+\alpha}}{\sqrt{\Gamma(2k + \alpha + 1)}} |k, \alpha\rangle_r$$

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z}_1 - \mathbf{z}_2$$

Fermions/
Bosons

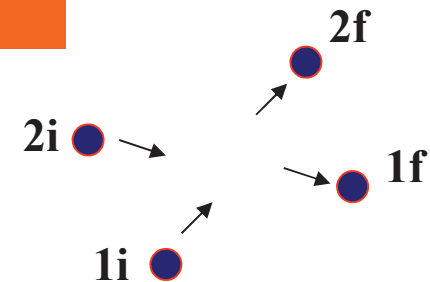
$$|z\rangle_{1/0} = e^{|z|^2/8} N_{1/0,z} [|z\rangle_d \mp |-z\rangle_d],$$

Propagators

Single particle

$$K_1(\vec{r}_f; \vec{r}_i) = \sum_n \psi_n(\vec{r}_f) \psi_n^*(\vec{r}_i) e^{-iE_n t/\hbar}$$

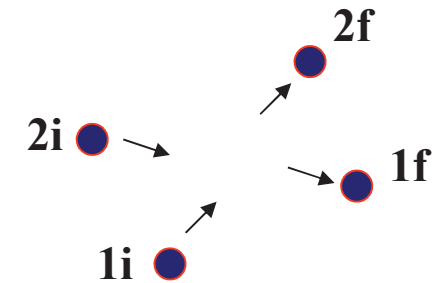
Two particles



$$K_2(\vec{r}_{1f}, \vec{r}_{2f}; \vec{r}_{1i}, \vec{r}_{2i}) = \sum_n \psi_n(\vec{R}_f) \psi_n^*(\vec{R}_i) e^{-iE_n t/\hbar} \\ \times \sum_p \psi_p(\vec{r}_f) \psi_p^*(\vec{r}_i) e^{-iE_p t/\hbar}$$

Propagators

Lowest Landau level



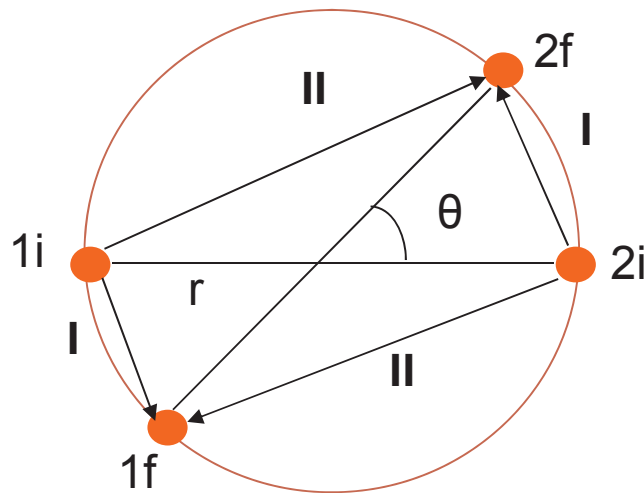
Single particle

$$K_1(z_f; z_i) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{4} (|z_f|^2 + |z_i|^2) + \frac{1}{2} z_f z_i^*\right]$$

Two particles

$$\begin{aligned} & K_2(z_{1f}, z_{2f}; z_{1i}, z_{2i}; \tau) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi m)^2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{4m} (|z_{1f}|^2 + |z_{2f}|^2 + |z_{1i}|^2 + |z_{2i}|^2) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \frac{1}{4m} (z_{1f} + z_{2f})(z_{1i}^* + z_{2i}^*) \right] \\ & \times \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(z_{1f} - z_{2f})(z_{1i}^* - z_{2i}^*)/4m]^{2p+1/m}}{\Gamma(2p+1/m+1)} \end{aligned}$$

Two-particle propagator in LLL - fermions and bosons



Destructive Interference

Magnitudes of I and II equal:

$$\theta = \pi/2$$

Relative phase $0/\pi$:

$$2Br^2/\Phi_0 = (2n+0/1)/2$$

**Aharonov-Bohm
+ Quantum statistics**

$$K_2(z_{1f}, z_{2f}; z_{1i}, z_{2i}) = K_1(z_{1f}; z_{1i})K_1(z_{2f}, z_{2i}) \mp K_1(z_{2f}; z_{1i})K_1(z_{1f}, z_{2i})$$

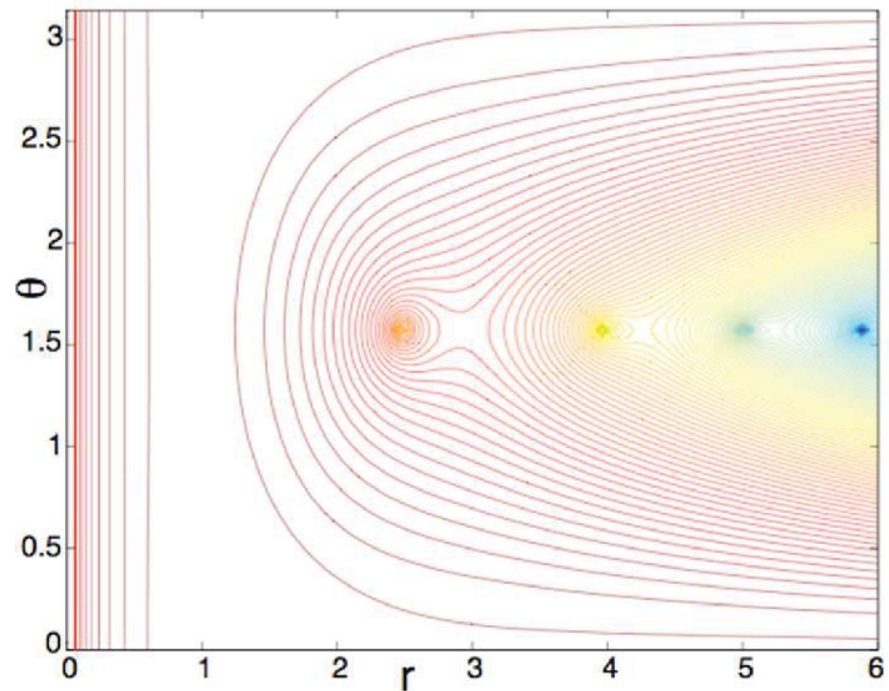
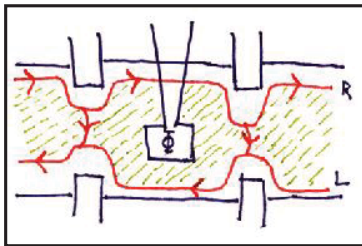
Two-particle propagator - anyons

Destructive Interference

Similar geometric picture:

Also at $\theta = \pi/2$

$$2Br^2/\Phi_0 \approx (2n+1+\alpha)/2$$

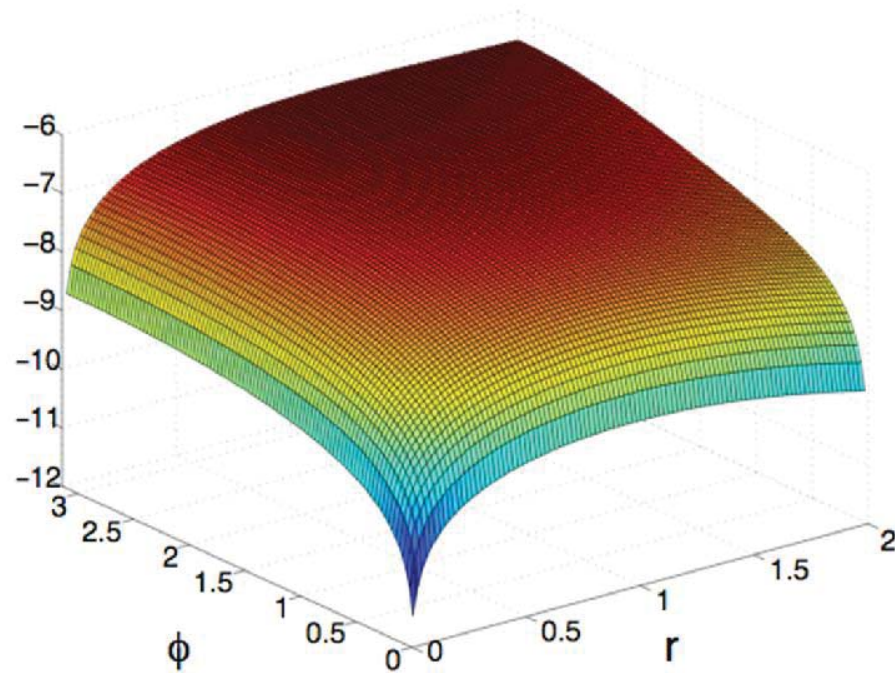
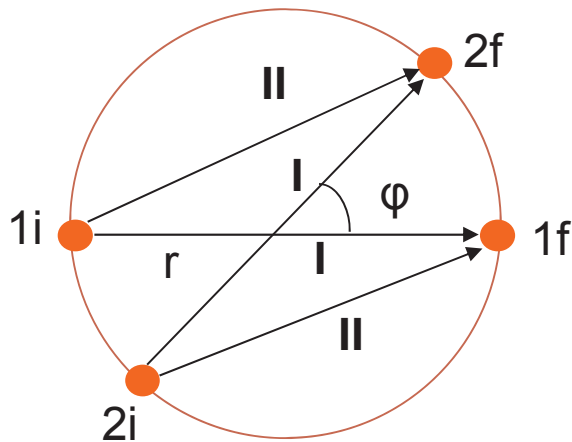


Two-particle propagator - anyons

Exclusion behavior

Haldane, 1991

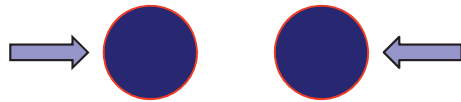
$$K_2 \sim |\varphi|^{2\alpha}, \varphi \rightarrow 0$$



For $1i=2i=0, 1f=2f=r, K_2 \sim |r|^{2\alpha}, r \rightarrow 0$

Bunching properties

Bosons



Fermions

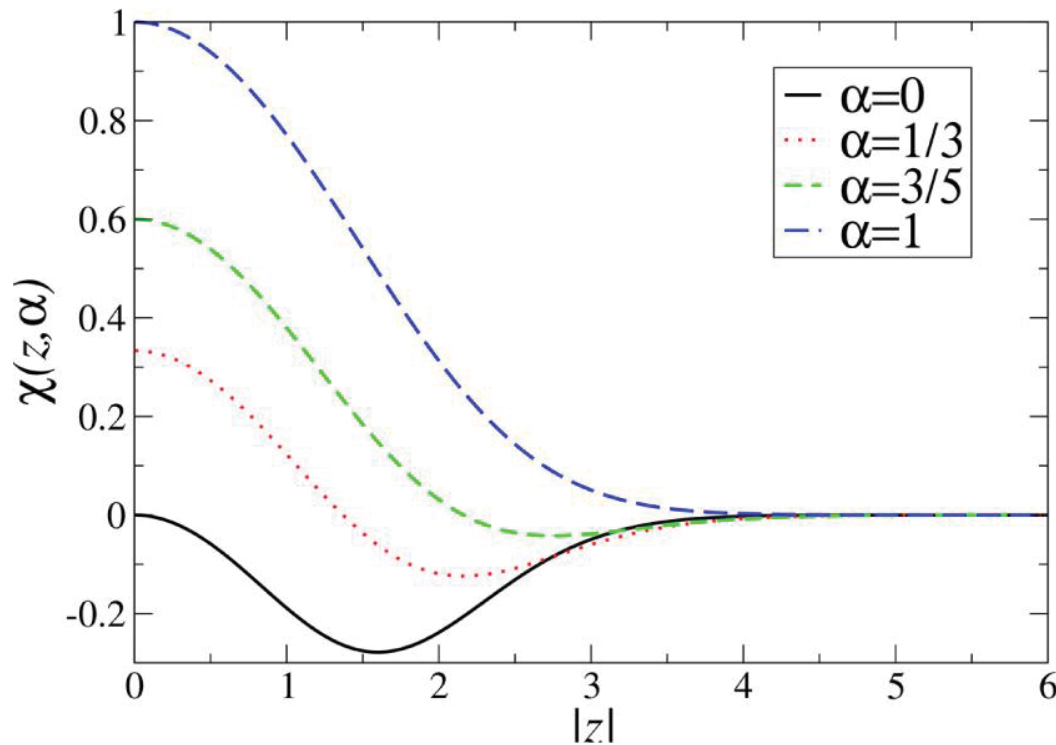


Bunching parameter

$$\chi(|z|, \alpha) \equiv \frac{1}{4l^2} [\langle z | \hat{r}^2 | z \rangle_{\alpha} - \langle z | \hat{r}^2 | z \rangle_d]$$

$$\langle \hat{r}^2 \rangle \equiv \langle \hat{x}^2 + \hat{y}^2 \rangle$$

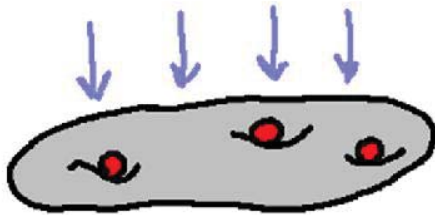
Bunching parameter



$$\chi = (|z|^2/4)[\coth(|z|^2/4) - 1] \quad \text{Fermions}$$

$$= (|z|^2/4)[\tanh(|z|^2/4) - 1] \quad \text{Bosons}$$

Probing Correlations

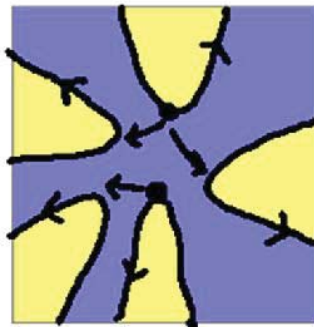
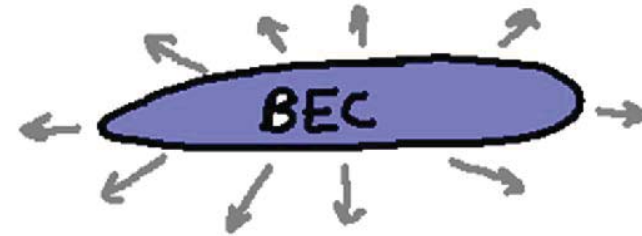


Localized quantum Hall bulk quasiparticles

J. Martin et al, 2004

Correlations in ultracold gases

M. Schellehens et al, 2005

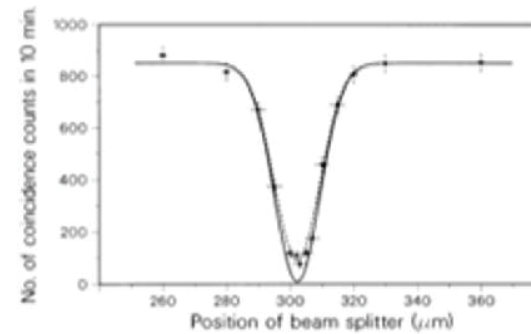
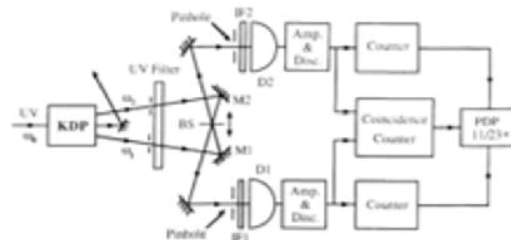


Tunneling into multiple edge states

E. Comforti et al, 2002

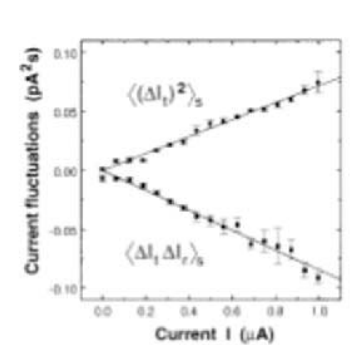
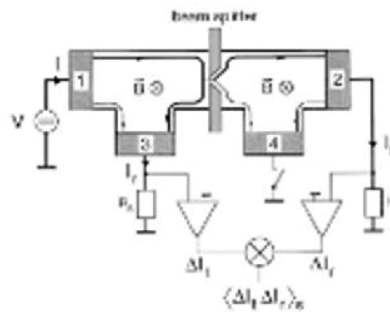
Beam Splitters and Statistics

Coincidence measurements for photons

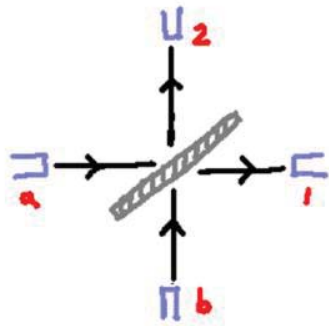


C. K. Hong et al., 1987

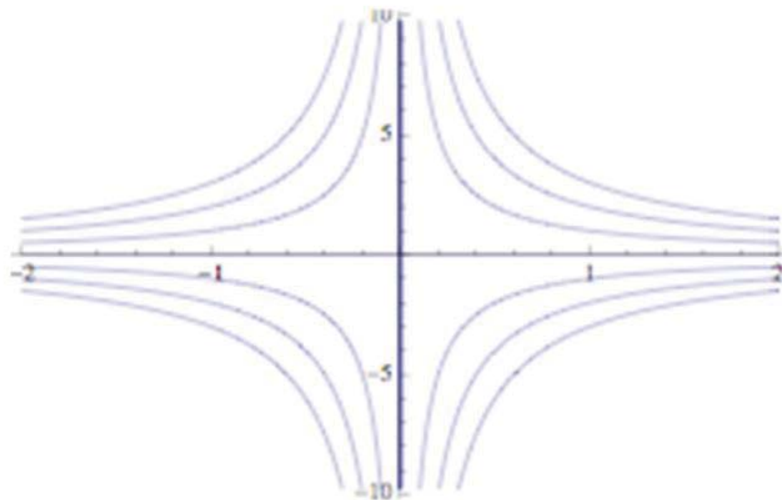
Current correlation measurements for electrons



M. Henny et al; W. D. Oliver et al, 1999



QH beam splitter – Saddle potential



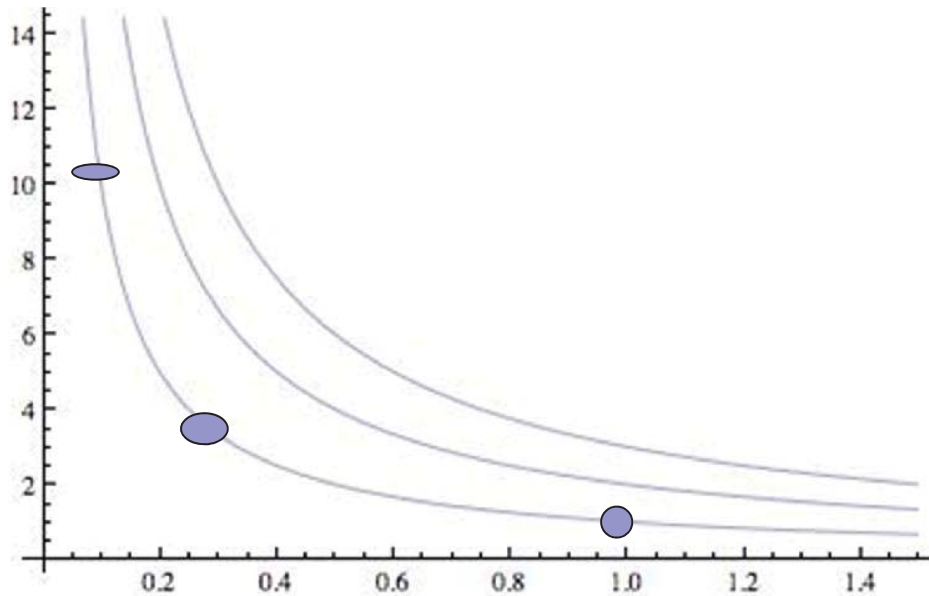
$$\hat{H}_s = \sum_{\gamma=1,2} U \hat{x}_\gamma \hat{y}_\gamma$$

Separable,
Preserves anyon b.c.

LLL projected Hamiltonian

$$\hat{H}_s^P = \frac{1}{2} i U l^2 [\hat{A}^2 - (\hat{A}^\dagger)^2] + 2 U l^2 \hat{c}$$

Saddle dynamics



C.o.m motion

$$|Z\rangle_c = \exp(Z\hat{A}^\dagger - Z^*\hat{A})|0\rangle_c$$
$$|Z(t)\rangle_c = e^{-i\hat{H}_s^P t/\hbar}|Z\rangle_c$$

Analogy from qtm optics

Squeeze along $re^{i\phi} \equiv Utl^2/\hbar$

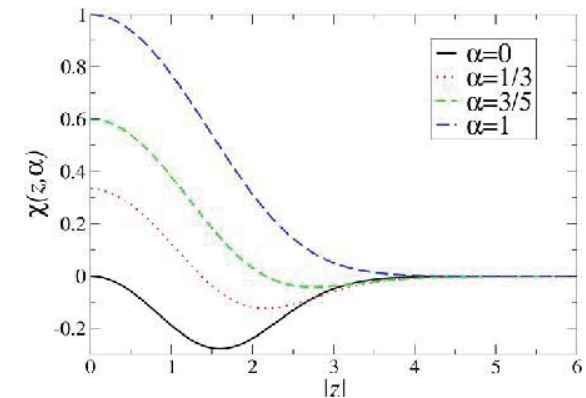
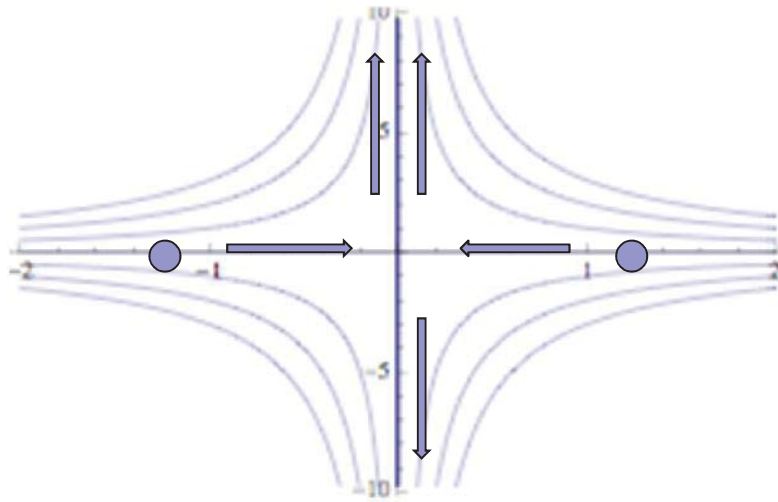
Follow

$$(Xe^{-Utl^2/\hbar}, Ye^{Utl^2/\hbar})$$

Relative motion (Initial amplitude peaked at +z and -z)

$$\hat{x}^2(t) = e^{-2Utl^2/\hbar}\hat{x}^2(0), \hat{y}^2(t) = e^{2Utl^2/\hbar}\hat{y}^2(0)$$

Beam splitter properties



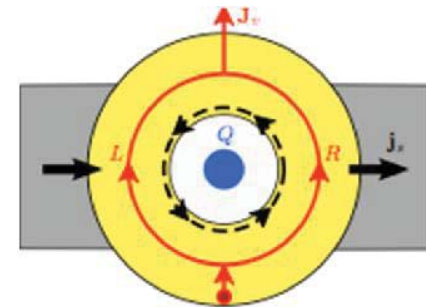
Did the particles go in the same direction or different ones?

Depends on statistics and bunching parameter

Behavior of $\langle y_1 y_2 \rangle$

$$\langle \hat{y}_1 \hat{y}_2 \rangle = l^2 e^{2Utl^2/\hbar} \left[\text{Im}[Z]^2 - \frac{1}{4} \text{Im}[z]^2 - \frac{1}{2} \chi + \delta \right]$$

Non-Abelian statistics in chiral p-wave superconductor rings



Non-Abelian quasiparticles

Quantum Hall ($\nu=5/2$)

$e/4$ fractional
quasiparticles



Chiral p-wave superconductors

Zero energy state
in vortex core



$h/(2e)$ or $h/(4e)$ (One or two component sc)

Majorana mode

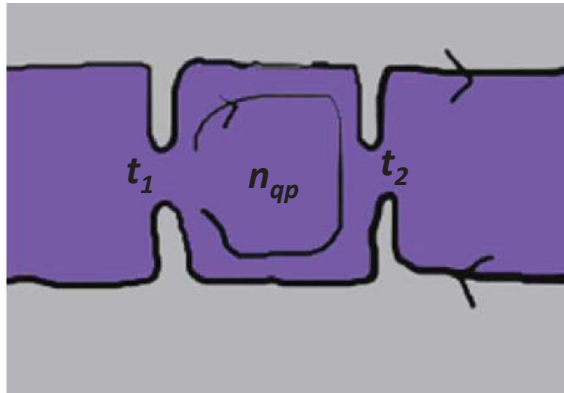
Upon
exchange



$$\begin{aligned}\nu_1 &\rightarrow \nu_2 \\ \nu_2 &\rightarrow -\nu_1\end{aligned}$$

Non-Abelian quasiparticles: detection

Quantum Hall ($\nu=5/2$)



Interferometry

$$\sigma_{xx}^{int} \propto \text{Re}[t_1^* t_2 e^{i\phi} \langle \psi_0 | U_1^{-1} U_2 | \psi_0 \rangle]$$

For e.g., E. Fradkin et al., 1998; S. Das Sarma et al, 2005;
Stern & Halperin, 2006; P. Bonderson et al., 2006

Chiral p-wave superconductors (CpSC)

DUALITY!!?

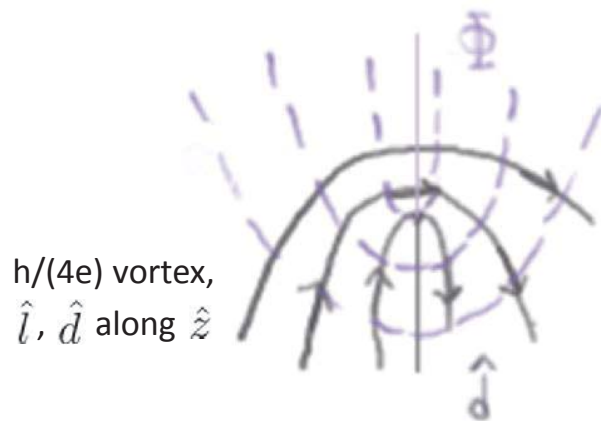
Two component CpSc

2d CpSc ($^3\text{He-A}$): $S=1$, $L=1$; $M_L=1$ ($\hat{l}$), $M_S=0$ ($\hat{d}$)

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} h & \Delta \\ \Delta^\dagger & -h^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \left(\frac{p^2}{2m} - \mu\right)I$$

$$\Delta = \frac{i}{2}v_\Delta e^{i\Phi/2} \{\partial_x - i\partial_y, (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{d})\sigma_2\} e^{i\Phi/2}$$

For e.g. Leggett, 1975; Volovik 1992;
Ivanov, 2001; Chung and Stone, 2006
Gurarie and Radzihovsky, 2007



Half Quantum Vortices($h/(4e)$):

Sc phase and d-vector: Each wind by $\pm\pi$

Zero-energy bound state at core

$$\Gamma_0 = \Gamma_0^\dagger \equiv -\gamma \quad \text{Majorana mode}$$

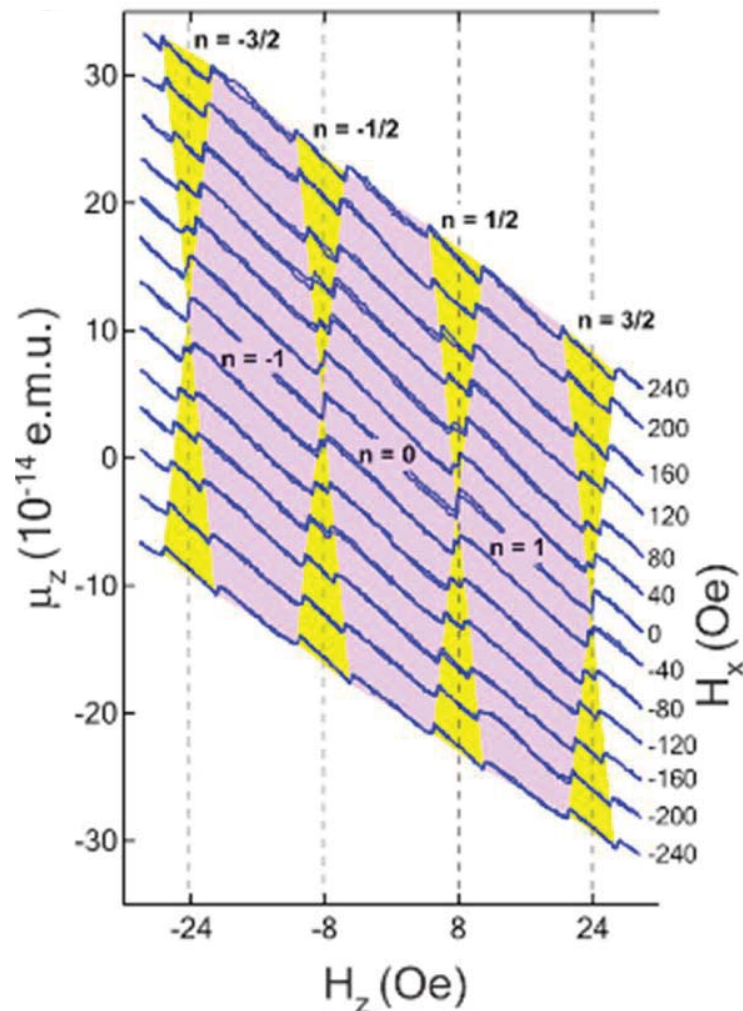
Stabilized by ring geometry

S. B. Chung et al, 2007

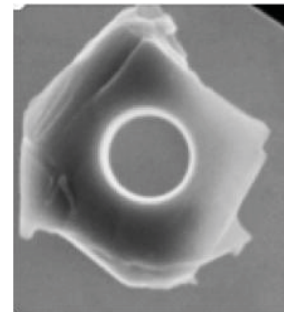
One component CpSc:

Candidate – Topological Insulator+Proximity Induced SC

Measurements from the lab of Raffi Budakian



Strontium Ruthenate (SRO):
Candidate CpSc material



SRO sample –
Mesoscopic ring
Order 1500nm

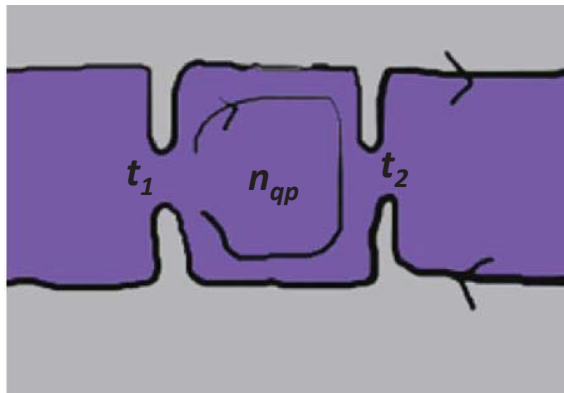
Magnetic response: Splitting
as a function of H_x indicates
Half Quantum Vortices (HQV)

*Courtesy R. Budakian
J. Jang et al, 2011*

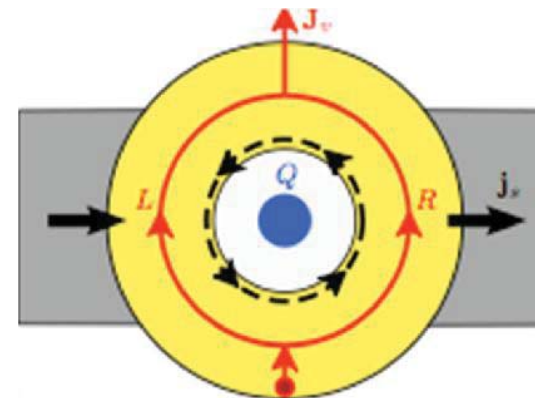
d-vector pinning in SRO? – *S. Raghu et al, 2010*

Non-Abelian quasiparticles: detection

Quantum Hall ($\nu=5/2$)



Chiral p-wave superconductors



Interferometry

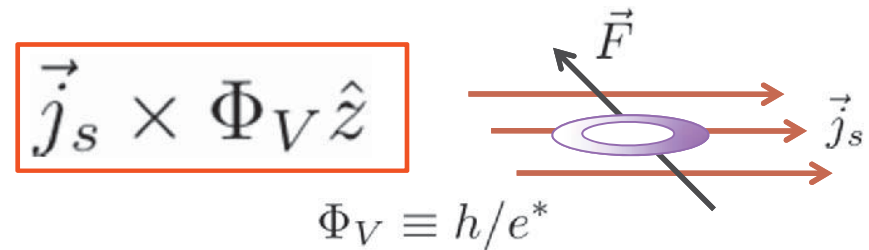
$$\sigma_{xx}^{int} \propto \text{Re}[t_1^* t_2 e^{i\phi} \langle \psi_0 | U_1^{-1} U_2 | \psi_0 \rangle]$$

$$J_v^{int} \propto |t_L| |t_R| [e^{i\varphi} \langle \psi_L | \psi_R \rangle]$$

Vortex current and interferometry

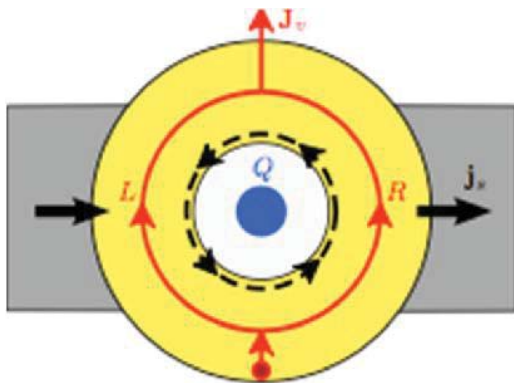
Magnus force on vortex:

For e.g., Tinkham '96; Thouless '99; Sonin '01



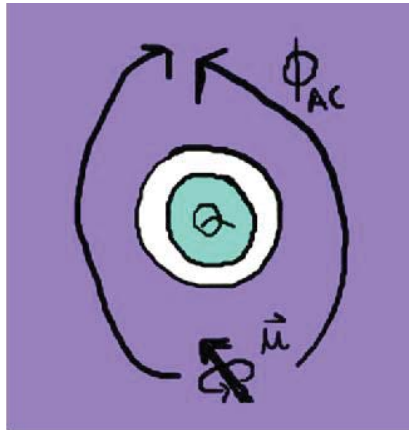
Vortex current:

$$J_v \propto |t_L|^2 + |t_R|^2 + 2|t_L||t_R| [e^{i\varphi} \langle \psi_L | \psi_R \rangle]$$



Josephson relation: $V_s \propto J_v$
Measure V or dV/dI

Aharonov-Casher effect



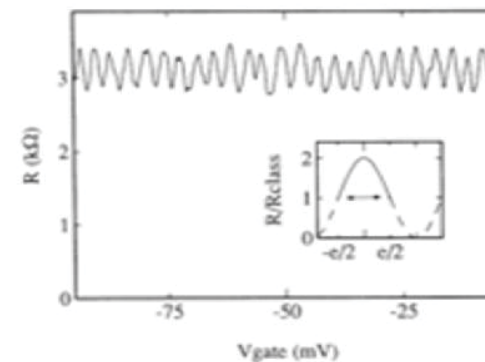
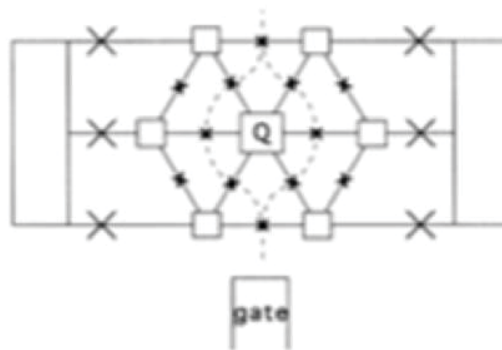
Magnetic moment moving in static electric field – geometric phase:

$$\phi_{AC} = \frac{1}{\hbar c^2} \oint \vec{\mu} \times \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

2d vortex encircling charge Q: $\phi_{AC} = \Phi_V Q / \hbar = 2\pi Q / e^*$

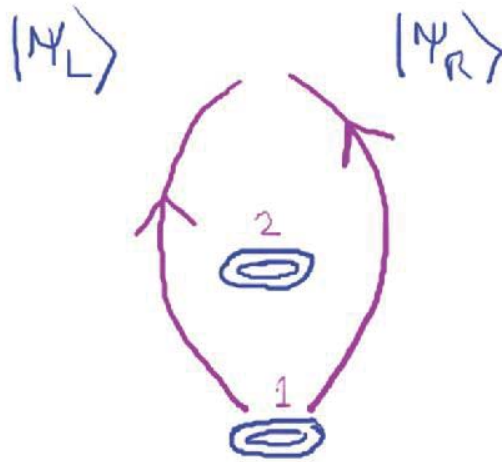
Aharonov and Casher, '84; Reznik and Aharonov, '89

*Observation of the
AC-interference in
Josephson junction arrays*



W. J. Elion et al., '93

Encircling Majorana vortices



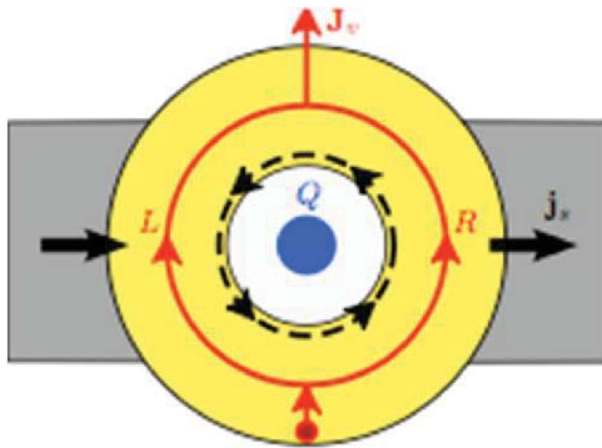
Majorana structure:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_1 &\rightarrow \nu_2 \\ \nu_2 &\rightarrow -\nu_1 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \langle \psi_L | \psi_R \rangle = 0$$

Two-component CpSc:

Holds for HQV around HQV as well as around FQV (FQV: can consider one Majorana in each spin component)

Proposed Experiment



$$J_v^{int} \propto |t_L||t_R| [e^{i\varphi} \langle \psi_L | \psi_R \rangle]$$

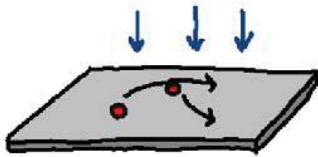
- In zero field, drive j_s
- Vary charge Q , see dI/dV oscillation of period $2e$ or $4e$
- Turn on field to nucleate HQV
- Repeat AC procedure
- Oscillations should disappear

*Many thanks to R. Budakian and D. VanHarlingen
E. Grosfeld et al, 2011*

Alternative: Josephson vortices

*Also: E. Grosfeld and Stern, 2011
Beenakker 2011; Alicea 2012*

Thanks to....



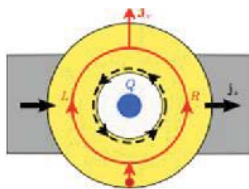
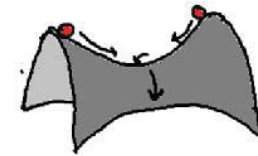
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Eytan Grosfeld
Ben Gurion Univ.

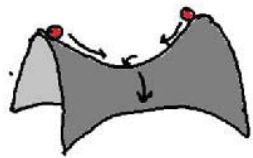


Babak Seradjeh
Indiana Univ.



In Conclusion

- **Abelian statistics in the quantum Hall system:**



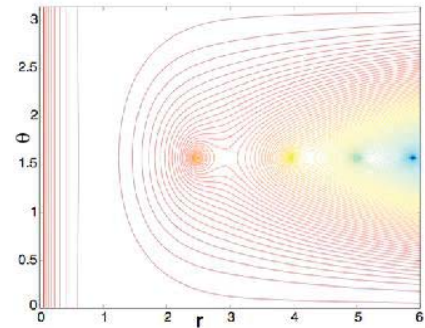
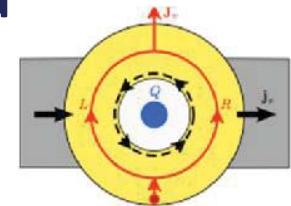
- Two-particle correlators show several signatures

- Saddle potential acts as beam for bulk anyons

- **Non-Abelian statistics in CpSc rings:**

- Experimental evidence for fractional vortices

- Aharonov-Casher interference as a proposed means of detecting Majorana fermions



*Measures of bulk correlation? Connecting to edge states?
Non-Abelian qp's in saddle potential? Integrating braiding
schemes into ring geometry?*

Physical considerations

Quantum Interference of vortex:

A. Mass of vortex – Estimate from Volovik's treatment

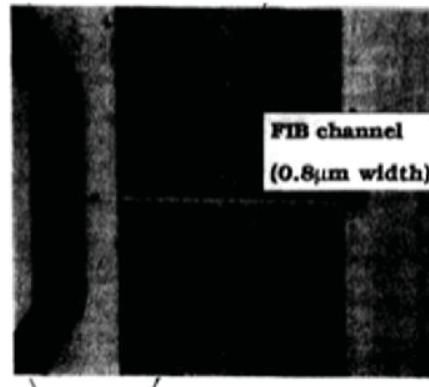
$$M_V = E_v/s^2 + M_{bd.st.}, s \sim p_F/m \quad G. E. Volovik, JETP Lett.(1997)$$

Obtain estimate 10^3 - $10^4 m_e$; Compare fullerene $\sim 10^6 m_e$

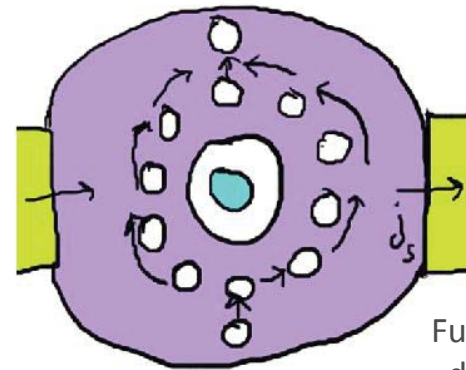
Arndt et al, Nature (1999)

B. Patterning pathways

Eg. Focus ion beam channel for flux flow in high T_c SC



Miyara et al., Appl. Supercond., IEEE (1995)



Futuristic device

Temperature:

Suppression of vortex core states $kT < \hbar^2/(2mR\xi) \approx k10^{-3}K$

Physical considerations (contd.)

Rate of vortex motion:

Prevent decoherence

Adiabaticity

$$\lambda 2R/\hbar \ll v_V \ll \hbar/(m\xi)$$

Bound on Majorana coupling

Voltage Sensitivity

$$V_s \approx N_v h v_V / (4eR)$$

Perturbations:

$$H_P = i\lambda\gamma_1\gamma_2$$

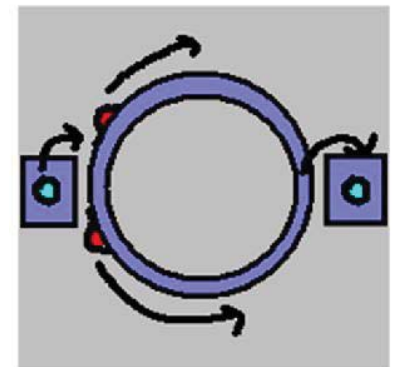
Splits zero mode – no good!

E.g. Zeeman splitting – $\lambda = -g\mu_B \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{d}/2$
(leading order; mode preserved for $\mathbf{B} \perp \mathbf{d}$)

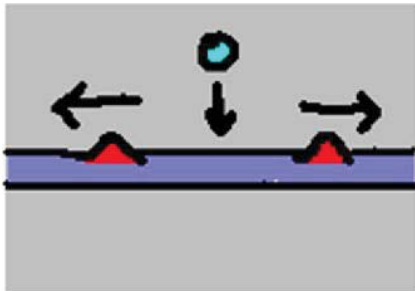
Evidence for such a condition: Murakawa et al., '04 Yoshioka and Miyake, '09)

Coupling between layers? Other sources of decoherence?

Charge fractionalization in etched ring geometries



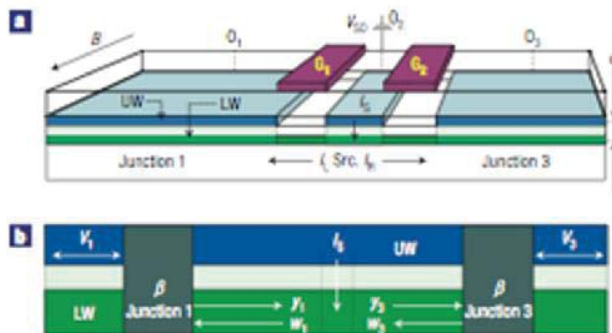
Fractionalization in quantum wires



Tunneling of R-moving electron:
 $(1+g_c)e/2$ to the right,
 $(1-g_c)e/2$ to the left

$$(g_c \approx [1 + U/(2E_F)]^{-1/2})$$

*Safi, 1997; Pham et al., 2000
 Leinaas et al., 2009*



Experimental realization,
 Evidence for fractionalization

*Steinberg et al., 2008;
 Le Hur et al., 2008*

Quantum Wire – Collective modes

Low-energy plasmon-like excitations

Tomonaga-Luttinger-liquid Hamiltonian:

$$H_{LL} = \sum_{a=c,s} \frac{\hbar u_a}{2} \int_0^L dx \left[g_a^{-1} (\partial_x \theta_a)^2 + g_a (\partial_x \phi_a)^2 \right]$$

Electron operator:

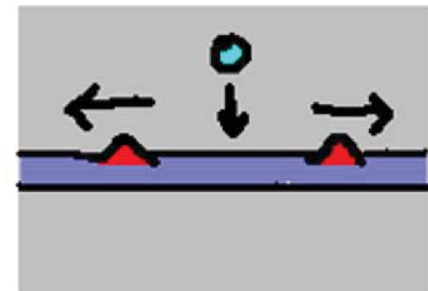
$$\Psi_\sigma(x) = \sum_r e^{irk_F x} \psi_{r\sigma}(x)$$
$$\psi_{r\sigma}(x) \sim e^{i\sqrt{\pi}(\phi_\sigma + r\theta_\sigma)}$$

Densities: $\rho_a = (\partial_x \theta_a)/\pi$

Velocities: $u_a = v_F/g_a$

$g < 1$ – repulsive, $g > 1$ – attractive

Electron propagator: Shows R-L fractionalization,
Spin-charge separation



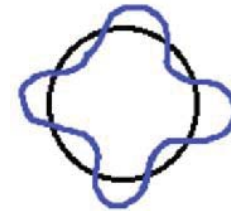
Ring geometry – basic features

Periodic boundary conditions

Low-energy excitations:

$$\theta_{\sigma} = \theta_{\sigma}^0 + \bar{\theta}_{\sigma}$$

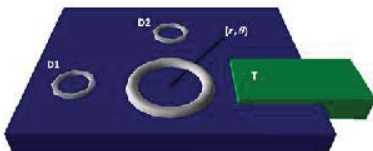
Topological modes
+ Quantized plasmons



Topological modes:
Quantum numbers for
particle number and
circulation

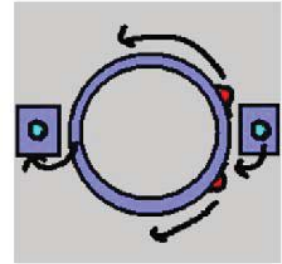
$$\theta_{\sigma}^0 = \theta_{J\sigma} + \sqrt{\pi} \frac{x}{L} M_{\sigma}$$

$$\phi_{\sigma}^0 = \phi_{M\sigma} + \sqrt{\pi} \left(\frac{x + L/2}{L} \right) (J_{\sigma} + 2\Phi/\Phi_0)$$



Localized electron: Built up of all modes

Adding an extra electron



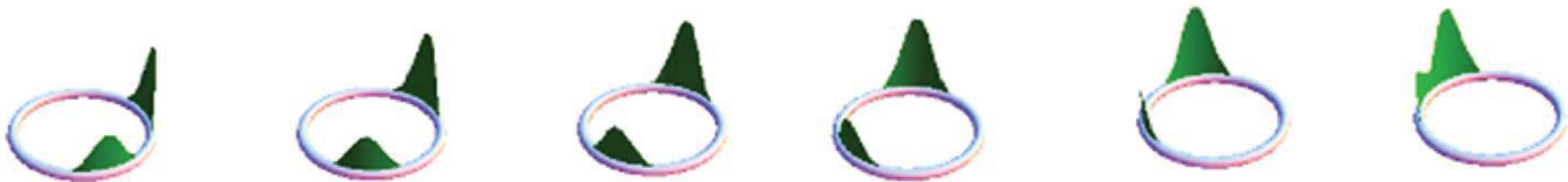
With momentum boost: $|\Omega\rangle = \psi_{+\sigma}^\dagger(x=0)|G\rangle$

Current: $I(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \partial_x \phi_c(x)$

Quantum averaged current carried by electron:

$$\langle I(x, t) \rangle_\Omega = \frac{ev_F}{g} \left[\frac{e}{2} (1 + g) \delta(x - vt) - \frac{e}{2} (1 - g) \delta(x + vt) \right]$$

Applicable within coherence time



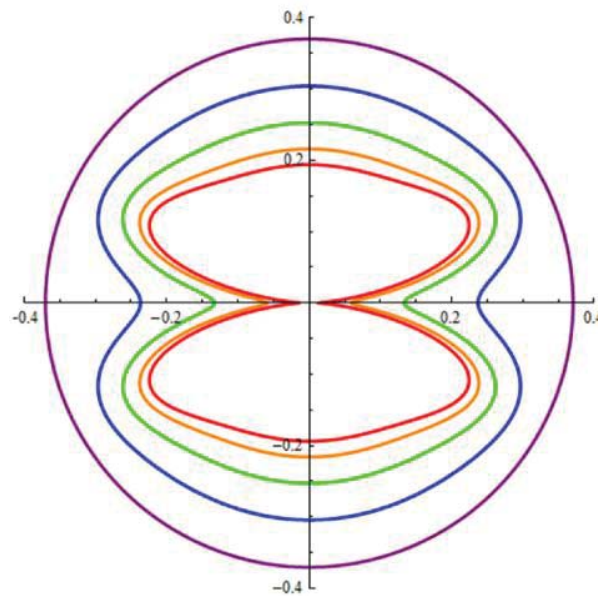
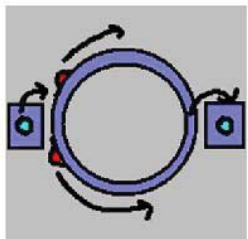
Magnetic field and related non-invasive measures

Biot-Savart:
$$d\hat{\vec{B}} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{\hat{I} d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|^3}$$

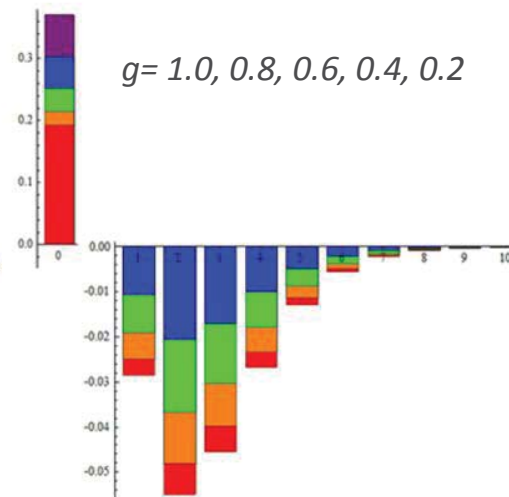
DeGottardi et al., 2013

Measures of fractionalization:

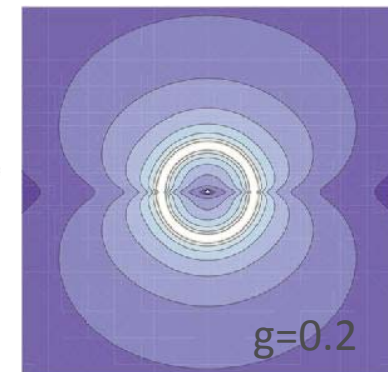
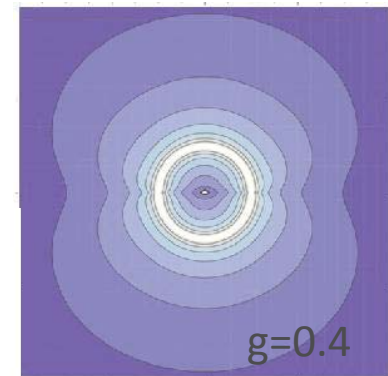
Power $(\langle \langle \partial_t B \rangle_\Omega^2 \rangle_T) ; \langle \langle B^2 \rangle_\Omega \rangle_T$



Maps of $\langle \langle \partial_t B \rangle_\Omega^2 \rangle_T$ at $r = 2R$



Fourier modes



Spatial map of

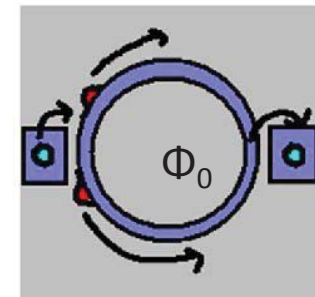
$\langle \langle \partial_t B \rangle_\Omega^2 \rangle_T$

Measuring 'g'- Coulomb blockade

Determining quantum numbers:

$$E^0 = \frac{\pi v_F}{2g^2 L} (M - M_0)^2 + \frac{\pi v_F}{2L} \left(J - \frac{2\phi}{\phi_0} \right)^2$$

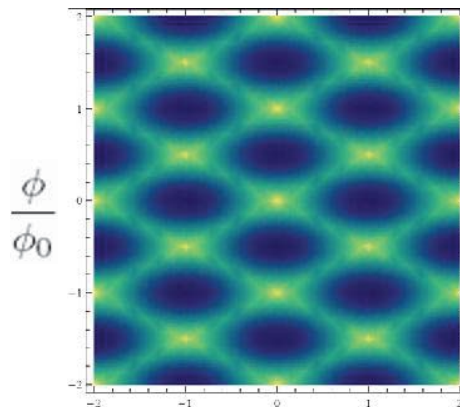
Kinaret et al, 1998



Adiabatic limit

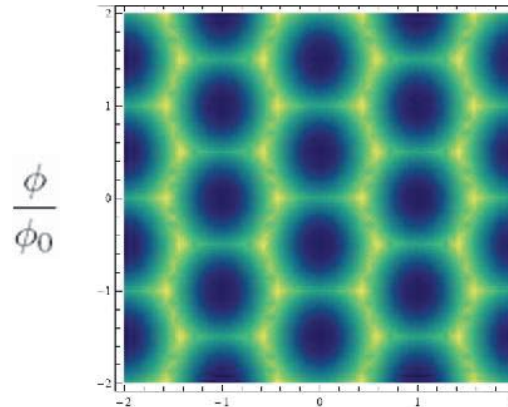
Stability regions dependent on g

$g = 1.0$



M_0

$g = 0.4$



M_0

Horizontal regions
are of size $1-g^2$

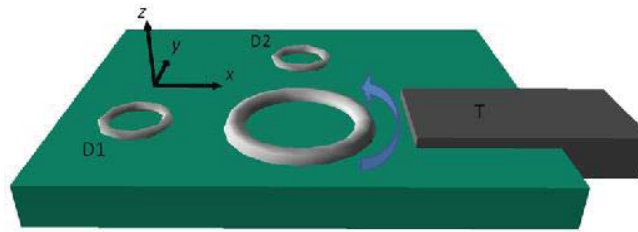
Measuring J: Test of momentum resolution

Making measurements

Proposed geometry

Etched ring and two pick loops
Estimates: Ring radius $1\mu\text{m}$
 $g=0.4$ – Asymmetry 1:10
 $\langle(\Delta B)^2\rangle > 1\mu\text{m}$ away $O(\text{mG}^2)$

Loop radius $0.1\mu\text{m}$, $R=1\Omega$
Induced current $O(100\text{nA})$
Induced power $O(10\text{attowatts})$



E.g. Keyser et al, 2003

DeGottardi et al., 2013

Asymmetric
g-dependent
distribution

Quantum mechanical scenarios:

A. Probabilistic ($g=1$) **B.** Superposition ($g=1$) **C.** Fractionalization

$\langle\langle\partial_t B\rangle_\Omega^2\rangle_T$ - Asymmetry for B and C

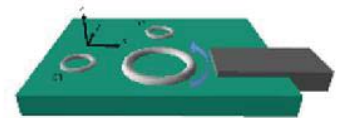
$\langle\langle B^2\rangle_\Omega\rangle_T$ - Asymmetry for C; J - Fluctuates for A and B

*Fluctuations also discussed by
Leinaas et al., 2009*

Coherence times? Temperature effects?

In Summary

- Ring geometries can serve to probe fractionalization
- Charge “fractionalization” in thin mesoscopic rings:
 - Signatures in asymmetric $\langle(\Delta B)^2\rangle$ and power profile
 - Measurements can distinguish distinctly different quantum scenarios



Some References

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E.g. Keyser et al, PRL 2003

Fluctuations also discussed by

Leinaas et al., Phys. Rev B 2009

For e.g.,

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Courtesy R. Budakian

J. Jang et al, Science 2011

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E.g. Zeeman splitting –

(leading order; mode preserved for

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