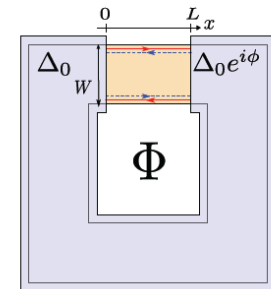
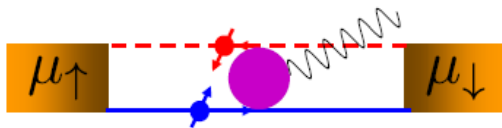




# Transport properties of helical Tomonaga Luttinger liquids

IXth Rencontres du Vietnam  
Nanophysics: from fundamentals to applications

August 4-10, 2013  
Quy-Nhon, Vietnam



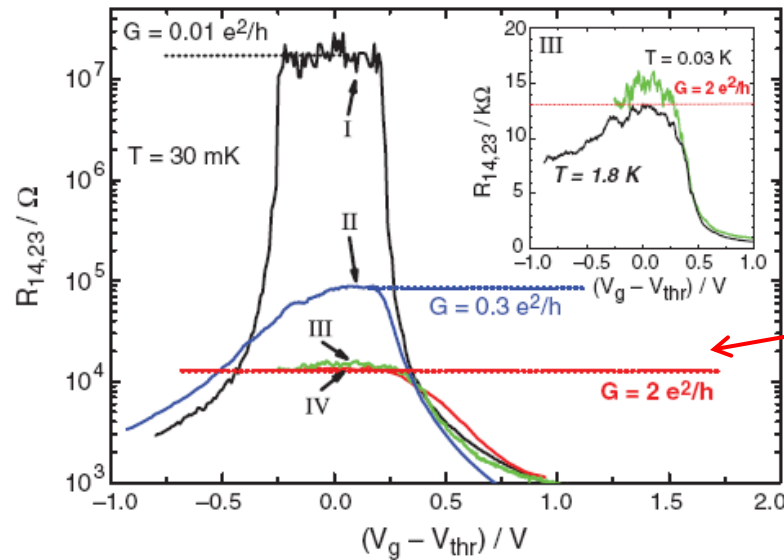
Jan C. Budich (Uni Stockholm)  
François Crépin (Uni Würzburg)  
Fabrizio Dolcini (PolyTech Torino)  
Chaoxing Liu (Penn State Uni)  
Thore Posske (Uni Würzburg)  
Patrik Recher (TU Braunschweig)

**Björn Trauzettel**



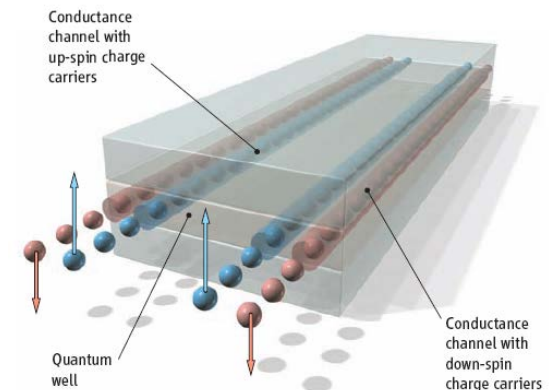


# Source of backscattering?



ultimate sources  
of backscattering  
that can alter  $G$ ?

*König et al. Science 2007*





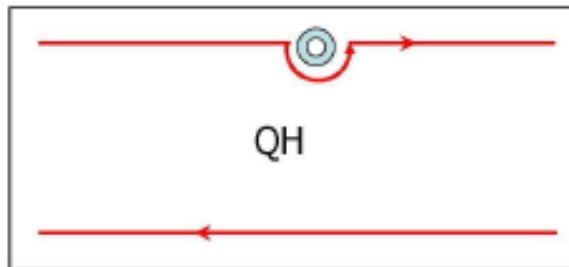
# Spin detector

a

spinless 1D chain



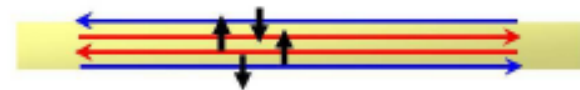
$$2=1+1$$



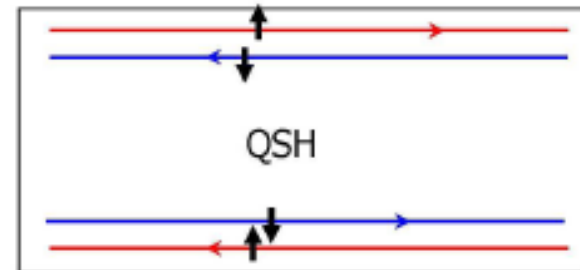
QH

b

spinful 1D chain



$$4=2+2$$



QSH



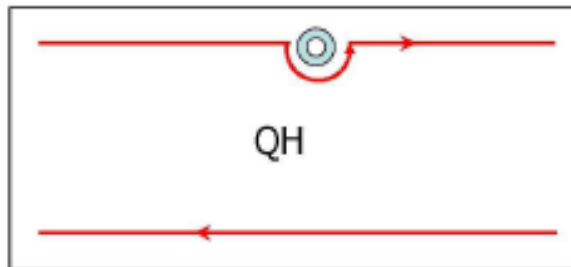
# Spin detector

a

spinless 1D chain



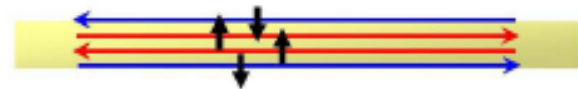
$$2=1+1$$



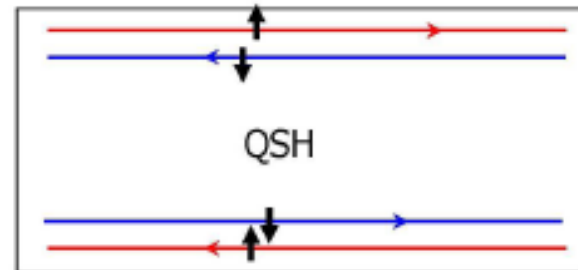
QH

b

spinful 1D chain



$$4=2+2$$

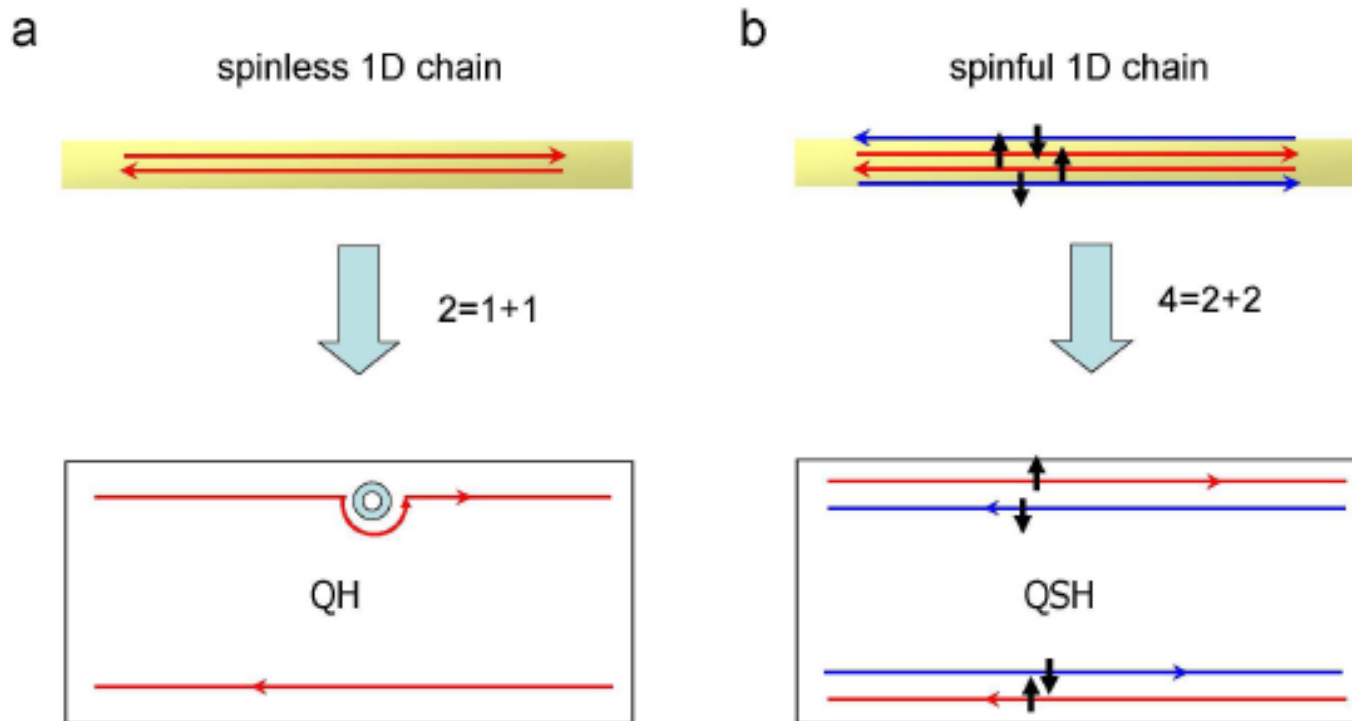


QSH

has been used as a perfect charge detector!



# Spin detector

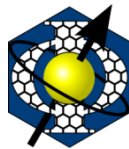


use it as the perfect spin detector!

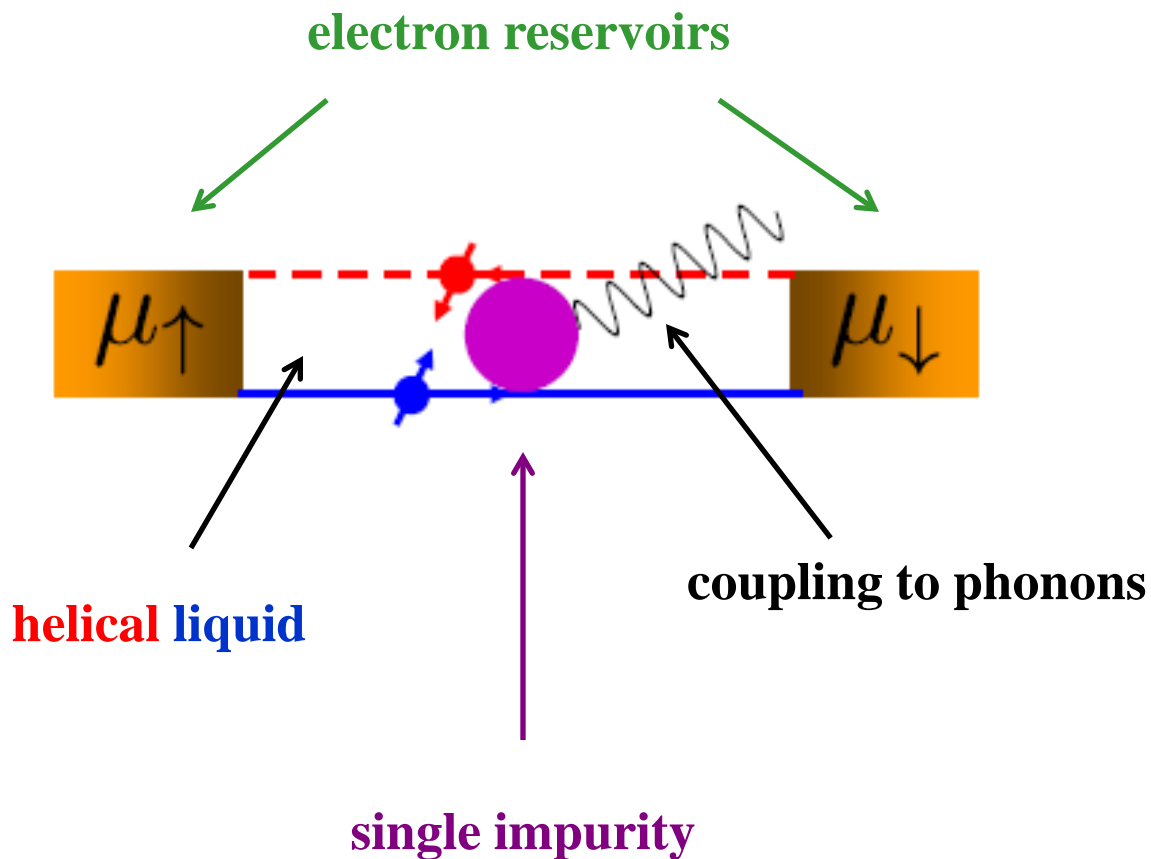


# Outline

- **Phonon-induced backscattering** in helical edge states (**2T**)
- RG analysis for **scattering off a Rashba impurity** in a helical liquid (**2T**)
- **Kondo screening cloud** of two helical liquids (**4T**)
- **Parity measurement** in topological Josephson junctions (**0T**)

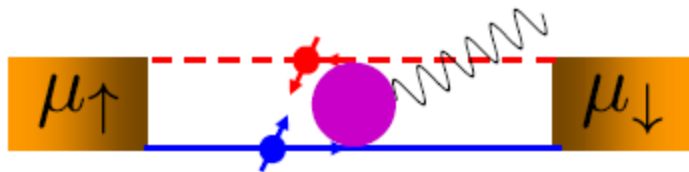


# System





# System & Hamiltonian



$$\Psi = (\Psi_{R\uparrow}, \Psi_{L\downarrow}) = (\Psi_+, \Psi_-)$$

$$H = H_{hl} + H_p + H_{ep} + H_R$$

$$H_{hl} = \int dx \Psi^\dagger(x) p \sigma_z \Psi(x)$$

$$H_p = \frac{1}{2} \int dx \left[ (\Pi_d(x))^2 + c^2 (\partial_x d(x))^2 \right]$$

$$H_{ep} = \lambda \int dx \Psi^\dagger(x) \sigma_0 \Psi(x) \partial_x d(x)$$

$$H_R = \frac{1}{2} \int dx \Psi^\dagger(x) \left( \left\{ \alpha_1(x), p \right\} + \left\{ \alpha_3(x), p^3 \right\} \right) \sigma_y \Psi(x)$$





# No backscattering: $\Pi_1$ term

left mover

right mover

$$M_{if} = \left\langle p_f^-, q_{ph} \left| H_I G_0 H_I \right| p_i^+ \right\rangle$$

$H_I = H_{ep} + H_R$



# No backscattering: $\Pi_1$ term

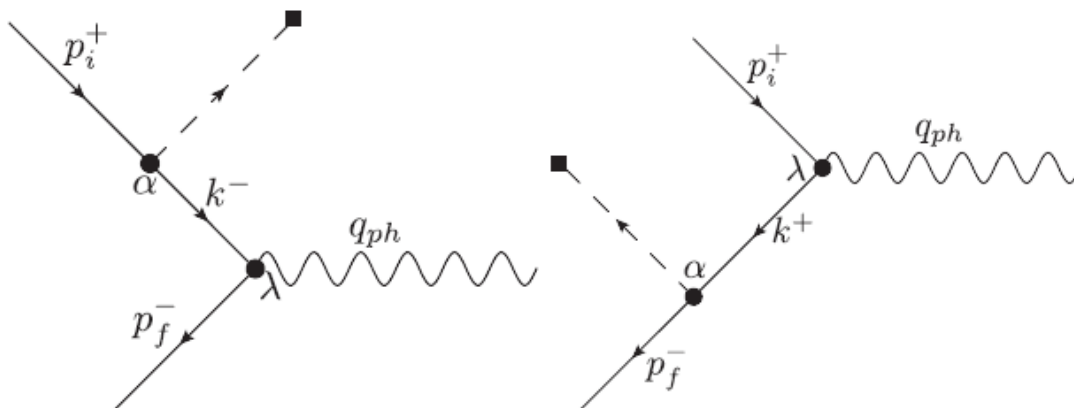
left mover

right mover

$$M_{if} = \left\langle p_f^-, q_{ph} \left| H_I G_0 H_I \right| p_i^+ \right\rangle$$

destructive interference of these diagrams:

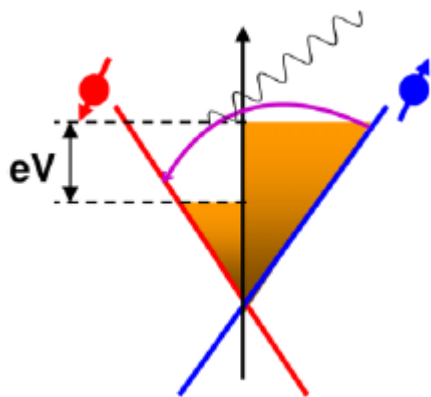
$$H_I = H_{ep} + H_R$$



$$\Rightarrow M_{if} = 0$$



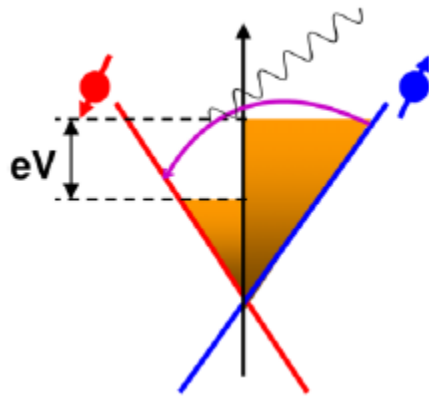
# How about the $\Pi_3$ -term?



$$M_{if} = \frac{\lambda^2 c}{16\pi} \tilde{\alpha}_3^2 \left( q_{ph} + p_f^- - p_i^+ \right) |q_{ph}|^5$$



# How about the $\Pi_3$ -term?



$$M_{if} = \frac{\lambda^2 c}{16\pi} \tilde{\alpha}_3^2 \left( q_{ph} + p_f^- - p_i^+ \right) |q_{ph}|^5$$

Fermi's golden rule calculation  $\square$

$$I_{BS} = 2\pi e \int dp_i^+ \int dp_f^- \int dq_{ph} \left[ f^+(\varepsilon_i^+) (1 - f^-(\varepsilon_f^-)) |M_{if}|^2 \delta(\varepsilon_i^+ - \varepsilon_f^- - \omega_{ph}) \right]$$

$$I_{BS} = \frac{\alpha_3^2 \lambda^2 e}{672\pi^2 c^5} V^7$$

$$\left. \frac{dI_{BS}}{dV} \right|_{V=0} \propto T^6$$



# Presence of ee interactions

calculation of  
average current:

$$I(x, t) = \frac{e}{\sqrt{\pi}} \partial_t \langle \varphi(x, t) \rangle$$

on basis of **generating functional**:

$$Z[J] = \int D(\varphi, \theta, d) e^{iS_0 - i \int_C H_R + i \frac{e}{\sqrt{\pi}} E^T \sigma_3 \varphi + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} J^T \varphi}$$

along **Keldysh contour**

□

$$I = \frac{e^2}{h} V$$

up to **second order** in  $\square_1$



# Take home messages

- $\square_1$ -Rashba impurity does not lead to inelastic backscattering (in the presence of a simple phonon bath) at quadratic order
- holds in the presence and the absence of ee interactions in the helical liquid
- $\square_3$ -Rashba impurity term can lead to inelastic backscattering at finite voltage or temperature.

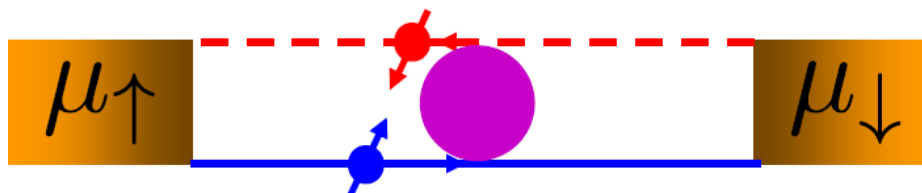


# Outline

- Phonon-induced backscattering in helical edge states (**2T**)
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# “Simpler” Hamiltonian



$$H = H_0 + H_I + H_R$$

$$H_0 = \int dx \sum_{\eta=\pm} \Psi_{\eta}^{\dagger}(x) (-i\eta v_F \partial_x - E_F) \Psi_{\eta}(x)$$

$$H_I = \int dx \int dx' \Psi_{+}^{\dagger}(x) \Psi_{-}^{\dagger}(x') g_2(x-x') \Psi_{-}(x') \Psi_{+}(x)$$

$$H_R = \int dx \alpha(x) \left[ (\partial_x \Psi_{+}^{\dagger}) \Psi_{-} - \Psi_{+}^{\dagger} (\partial_x \Psi_{-}) \right] (x) + \text{H.c.}$$





# Generation of 2p backscattering?

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H_0 + H_I + H_R \\ H_0 &= \int dx \sum_{\eta=\pm} \Psi_{\eta}^{\dagger}(x) \left( -i\eta v_F \partial_x - E_F \right) \Psi_{\eta}(x) \\ H_I &= \int dx \int dx' \Psi_{+}^{\dagger}(x) \Psi_{-}^{\dagger}(x') g_2(x-x') \Psi_{-}(x') \Psi_{+}(x) \\ H_R &= \int dx \alpha(x) \left[ \left( \partial_x \Psi_{+}^{\dagger} \right) \Psi_{-} - \Psi_{+}^{\dagger} \left( \partial_x \Psi_{-} \right) \right] (x) + \text{H.c.} \end{aligned}$$

**Question:** How is (inelastic) two-particle backscattering generated by this Hamiltonian?

$$H_{2p}^{in} = \gamma_{2p} \int dx \left[ \left( \partial_x \Psi_{+}^{\dagger} \right) \Psi_{+}^{\dagger} \left( \partial_x \Psi_{-} \right) \Psi_{-} \right] (x_0) + \text{H.c.}$$



# RG for interacting fermions

Partition function:

$$Z = \int D\Psi_{\pm}^* D\Psi_{\pm} e^{-S}$$

integrate out fields on  
the momentum shell:

$$\Lambda / (1 + dl) < v_F |\eta k - k_F| < \Lambda$$



# RG for interacting fermions

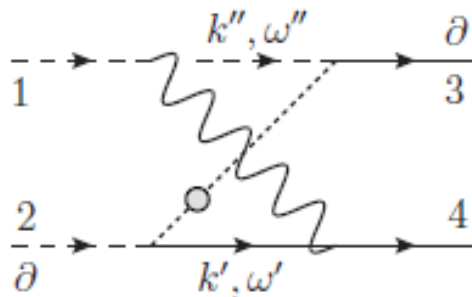
Partition function:

$$Z = \int D\Psi_{\pm}^* D\Psi_{\pm} e^{-S}$$

integrate out fields on  
the momentum shell:

$$\Lambda / (1 + dl) < v_F |\eta k - k_F| < \Lambda$$

flow equations:



$$\frac{d\gamma_{2p}}{dl} = -3\gamma_{2p}(l) + \frac{\alpha(l)^2}{v_F \Lambda} \frac{g_2}{2\pi v_F}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dl} = -\alpha(l)$$

$$\gamma_{2p}(l=0) = 0$$



# Next: Bosonization

$$H_{hl} = H_0 + H_I = \frac{v}{2\pi} \int dx \left[ K (\partial_x \theta)^2 + \frac{1}{K} (\partial_x \phi)^2 \right]$$

with **bosonization identity**:

$$\Psi_{\pm}(x) = \frac{\kappa_{\pm}}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} e^{\pm i k_F x} e^{-i(\pm\phi - \theta)}$$

and bosonized **Rashba Hamiltonian**:

$$H_R = i\kappa_+ \kappa_- \int dx \frac{\alpha(x)}{\pi a} \left( \frac{2\pi a}{L} \right)^K : \partial_x \theta(x) \left( e^{-i2\phi(x)} e^{i2k_F x} + e^{i2\phi(x)} e^{-i2k_F x} \right) :$$



# Real space RG

RG transformation  
in **real space**:

$$a \rightarrow a' = (1 + dl) a$$

$$Z = \text{Tr} \left[ e^{-\beta H_0} \hat{U}(\beta, 0) \right]$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{\gamma}_{2p}^{in}}{dl} = (1 - 4K) \tilde{\gamma}_{2p}^{in}(l) + \left( 1 - \frac{1}{K} \right) (1 - 2K) \tilde{\alpha}(l)^2$$

$$\frac{d\tilde{\alpha}}{dl} = -K \tilde{\alpha}(l)$$

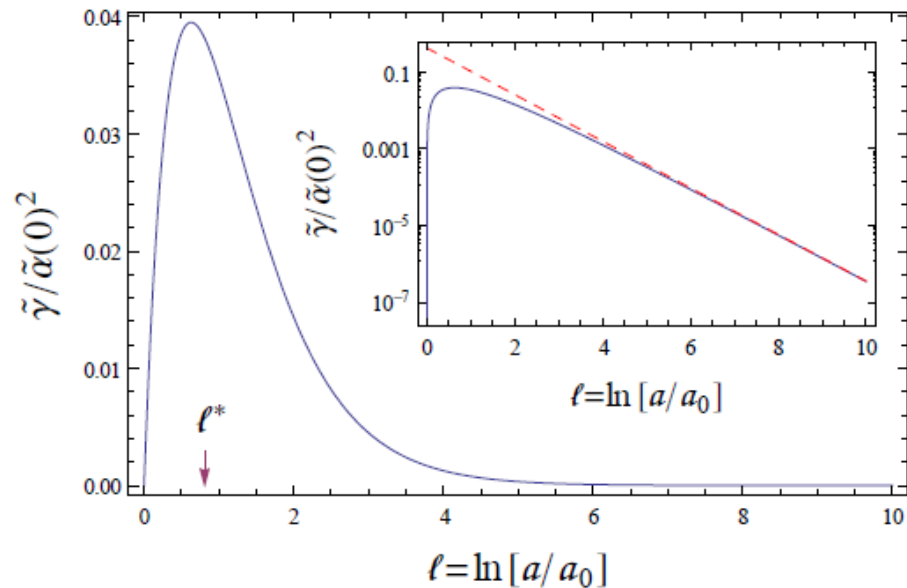
$$\text{with } \tilde{\gamma}_{2p}^{in}(l=0) = 0$$

Important consequence in the **absence of interactions**:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{2p}^{in}(l) = 0 \text{ at any scale } l$$



# Surprising T-dependence



$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta G}{G_0} \sim \begin{cases} (a_0 T / v)^{4K} & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} < K < 1 \\ (a_0 T / v)^{8K-2} & \text{if } \frac{1}{4} < K < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

For weak interactions, we obtain a **T<sup>4</sup> correction!**

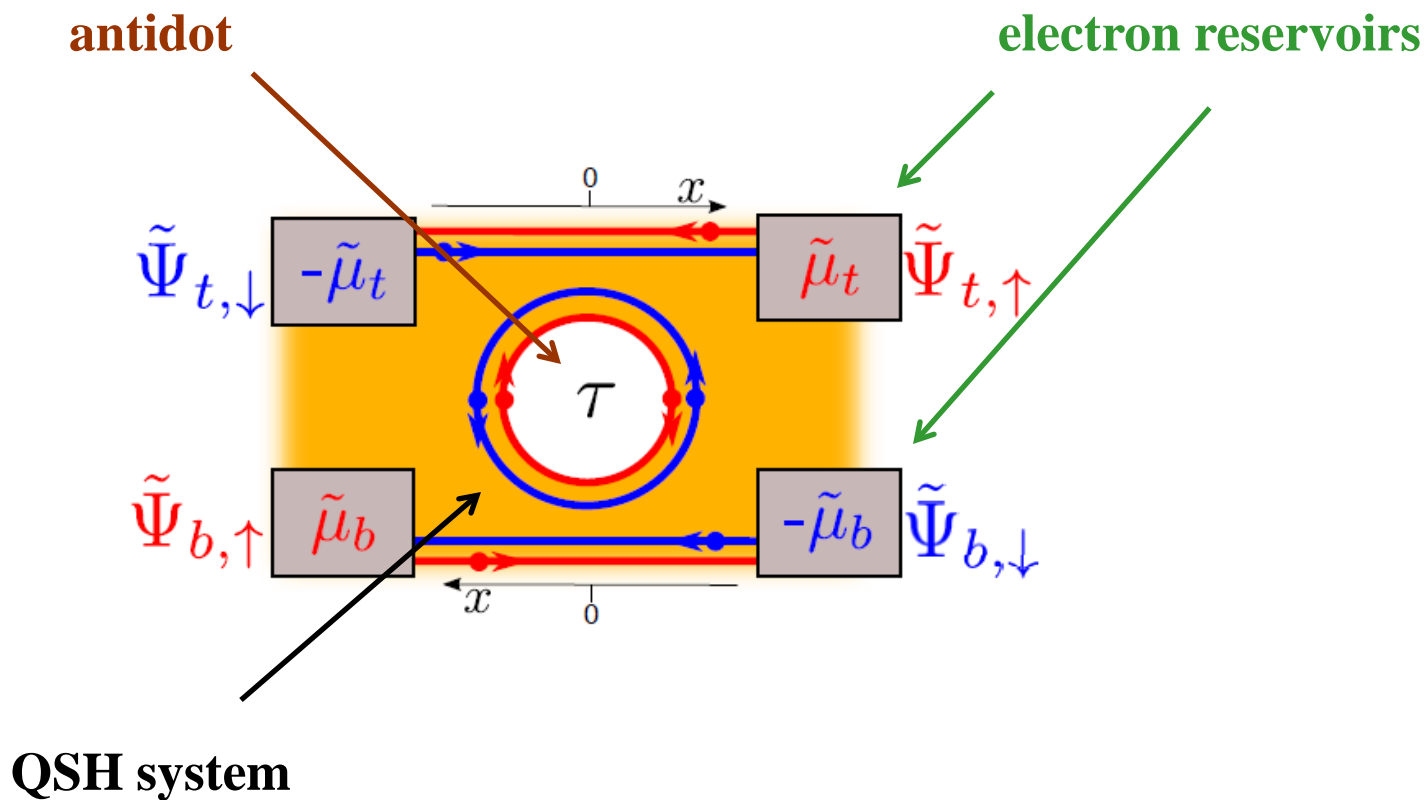


# Outline

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# Setup







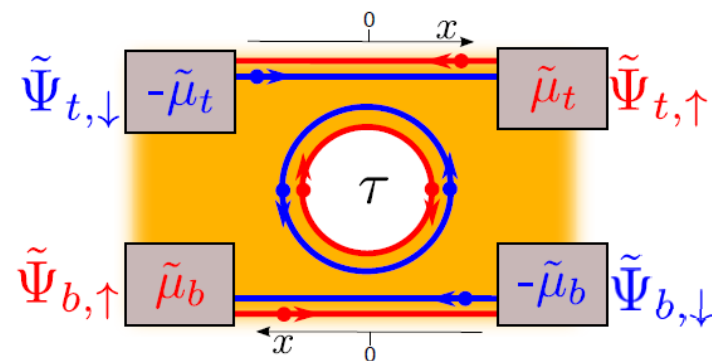
# Setup & Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{a=t,b} H_a + H_{KXY,a} + H_{KZ,a}$$

$$H_a = \frac{v_a}{2} \int dx \sum_{\sigma=\pm} \left( \partial_x \varphi_{a,\sigma}(x) \right)^2$$

$$H_{KXY,a} = \frac{1}{4\pi a_0} J_a^\perp \kappa_{a\uparrow}^\dagger \kappa_{a\downarrow} e^{i\sqrt{2K_a}\varphi_{a,+}} \tau^- + H.c.$$

$$H_{KZ,a} = \frac{J_a^z}{8\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2}{K_a}} \partial_x \varphi_{a,+}(0) \tau^z$$



with non-equilibrium operator:

$$Y = \sum_{a=t,b} \tilde{\mu}_a \left( \tilde{N}_{a,\uparrow} - \tilde{N}_{a,\downarrow} \right)$$



# Toulouse points

- Emery-Kivelson rotation

$$U = \exp \left( i \sum_a \lambda_{a,+} \varphi_{a,+} (0) \tau^z \right)$$

- Transform bosonic fields

$$\phi_j = \sum_{a,\sigma} M_{j,a,\sigma} \varphi_{a,\sigma}$$

- Refermionize the Hamiltonian

□ two sets of Toulouse points

type A:  $K_t + K_b = 2$

type B:  $K_t + K_b = 1$



# Two (new) Toulouse points

Type A:

$$\tilde{H}_A = -\mu_x N_2 - \mu_s N_4 + H_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi a_0}} \left( J_L^\perp \Psi_4^\dagger(0) c + J_R^\perp \Psi_4(0) c + H.c. \right)$$

$$c = \kappa_2^\dagger \tau^-$$

Type B:

$$\tilde{H}_B = -(\mu_x - \mu_s) N_2 - (\mu_x + \mu_s) N_4 + H_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi a_0}} \left( J_L^\perp \Psi_4^\dagger(0) c + J_R^\perp \Psi_2^\dagger(0) c + H.c. \right)$$

$$c = \tau^-$$

$$\mu_x = \tilde{\mu}_t + \tilde{\mu}_b$$

$$\mu_s = \tilde{\mu}_t - \tilde{\mu}_b$$



# Analytical result: Kondo cloud

$$\chi_a^z(x, K_{t,b}) = \langle \delta\tilde{\rho}_{spin,a}(x) \delta\tau^z \rangle$$

*Nagaoka Phys. Rev. 1965*  
*Müller-Hartmann Z. Physik 1969*

Type A:

$$\chi_a^z(x, K_{t,b}) = \chi_a^z(x, 1)$$

$$\chi_t^z(x, K_{t,b}) = -\chi_b^z(x, K_{t,b})$$

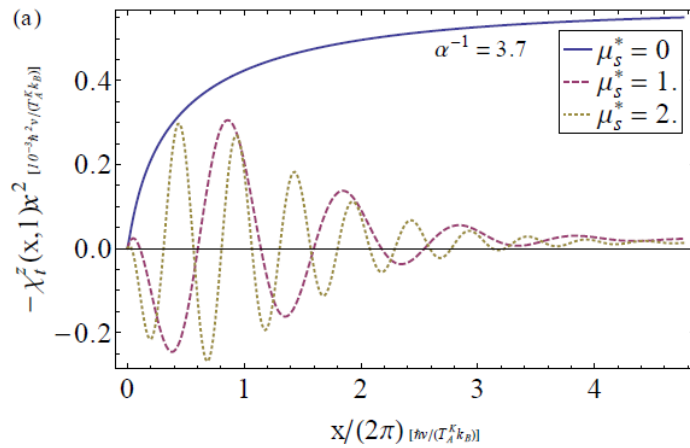
Type B:

$$\chi_b^z(x, K_{t,b}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_b}} \left( \left( -\sqrt{K_b} + \sqrt{K_t} \right) \chi_b^z \left( x, \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \sqrt{K_b} + \sqrt{K_t} \right) \chi_t^z \left( x, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

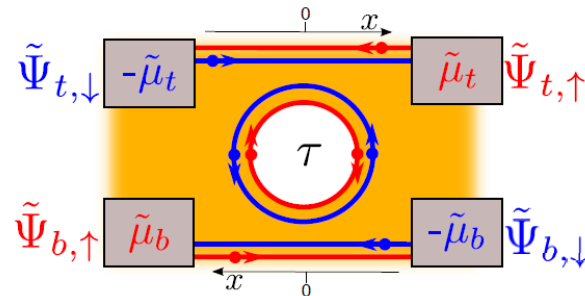
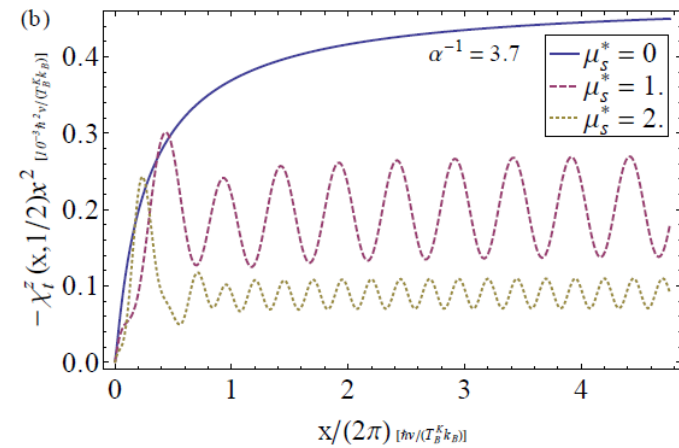


# Non-equilibrium Kondo cloud

Type A:



Type B:



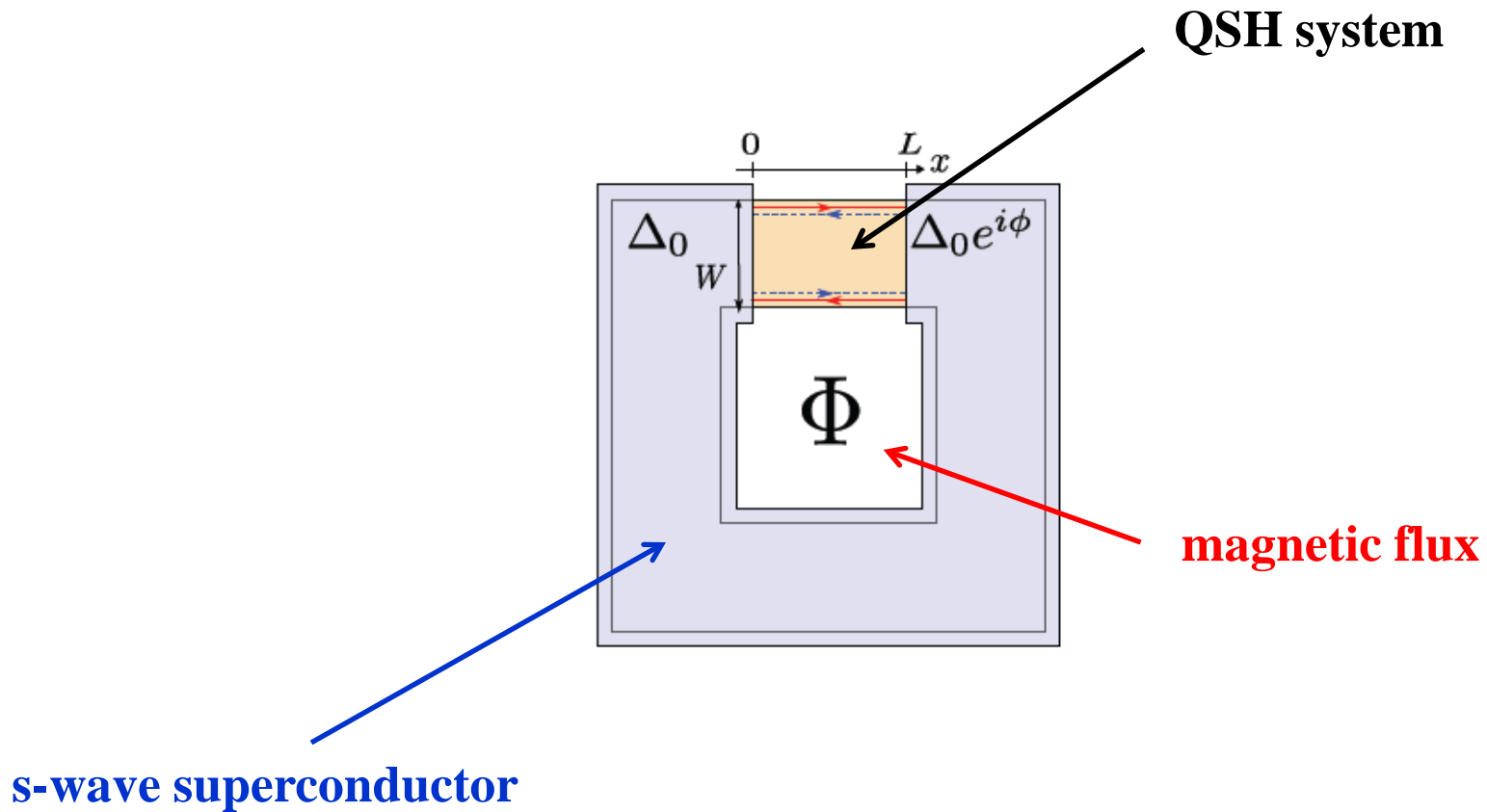


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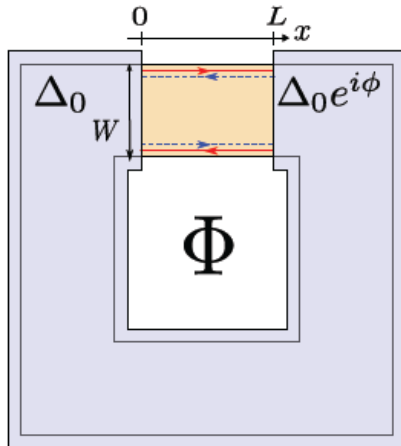


# Setup





# JJ current vs. parity pumping



$$J_{\sigma, \sigma'}[\phi] = I_{up, \sigma}[\phi] + I_{down, \sigma'}[\phi]$$

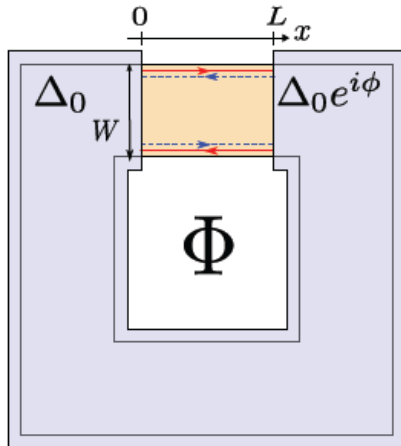
total fermion parity number:

$$\Sigma = \sigma \cdot \sigma'$$





# JJ current vs. parity pumping



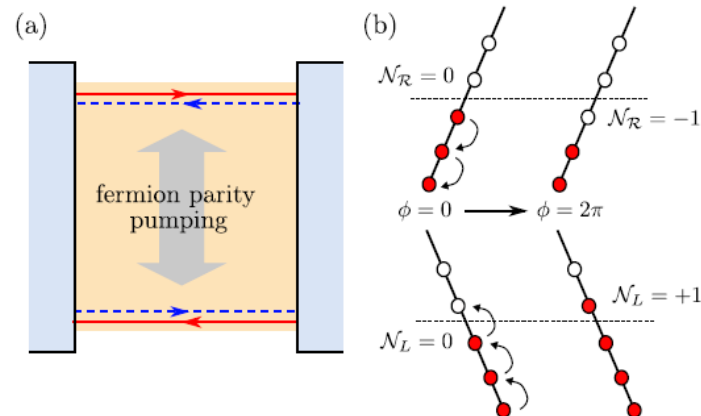
$$J_{\sigma, \sigma'}[\phi] = I_{up, \sigma}[\phi] + I_{down, \sigma'}[\phi]$$

total fermion parity number:

$$\Sigma = \sigma \cdot \sigma'$$

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi + 2\pi$$

$$\frac{\phi}{2\pi} = \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_0} \text{ with } \Phi_0 = \frac{h}{2e}$$



Fu & Kane PRB 2006

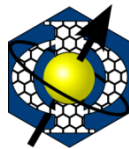


# Short junction limit

$$L \ll \xi = \frac{v_F}{\Delta_0}$$

$$I_{up,\pm}[\phi] = I_{down,\pm}[\phi] = \pm I_c \sin\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

$$I_c = \frac{\Delta_0}{2}$$



# Short junction limit

$$L \ll \xi = \frac{v_F}{\Delta_0}$$

$$I_{up,\pm}[\phi] = I_{down,\pm}[\phi] = \pm I_c \sin\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

$$I_c = \frac{\Delta_0}{2}$$

odd parity:

$$J_{+,-}[\phi] = J_{-,+}[\phi] = 0$$

even parity:

$$J_{+,+}[\phi] = -J_{-,-}[\phi] = 2I_c \sin\left(\frac{\phi}{2}\right)$$

□ parity detector



# Long junction limit

twisted boundary conditions:

$$L \gg \xi = v_F / \Delta_0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{R,\uparrow}(x+2L,t) &= -e^{-i\phi} \psi_{R,\uparrow}(x,t) \\ \psi_{L,\downarrow}(x+2L,t) &= -e^{-i\phi} \psi_{L,\downarrow}(x,t) \\ \psi_{R,\uparrow}(x,t) &= -i\psi_{L,\downarrow}^\dagger(-x,t) \end{aligned} \quad x \in [-L, L]$$

Maslov, Stone, Goldbart & Loss PRB 1996

□ ABS spectrum:

$$\varepsilon_n = \frac{\pi v_F}{L} \left( n + \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right) \quad \text{with } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

valid for  $\varepsilon \ll \Delta_0$



# Bosonization again

number of fermions w/  
respect to Fermi sea

chiral bosonic field

$$\psi_{R,\uparrow}(x,t) = F_R \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{L}\left(\hat{N}_R + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2\pi}\right)x} e^{-i\tilde{\phi}_R(x)}$$

Klein factors



# Bosonization again

number of fermions w/  
respect to Fermi sea

chiral bosonic field

$$\psi_{R,\uparrow}(x,t) = F_R \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi a}} e^{i\frac{\pi}{L}\left(\hat{N}_R + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\phi}{2\pi}\right)x} e^{-i\tilde{\phi}_R(x)}$$

Klein factors

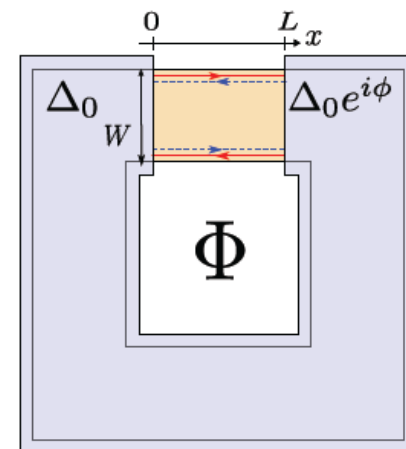
$$\tilde{\phi}_R(x) = -\sum_{q>0} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{Lq}} \left( e^{iqx} b_{R,q} + e^{-iqx} b_{R,q}^\dagger \right) e^{-aq/2}$$



# Hamiltonian

$$H_{up} = \frac{v_F \pi}{2L} \left( \hat{N}_R - \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right)^2 + v_F \sum_{q>0} q b_{R,q}^\dagger b_{R,q}$$

$$H_{down} = \frac{v_F \pi}{2L} \left( \hat{N}_L + \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right)^2 + v_F \sum_{q>0} q b_{R,q}^\dagger b_{R,q}$$



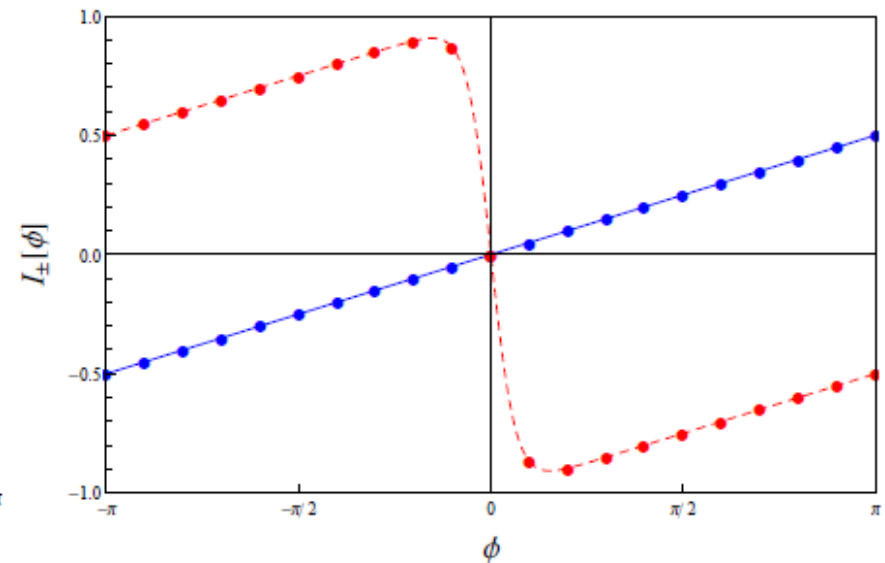
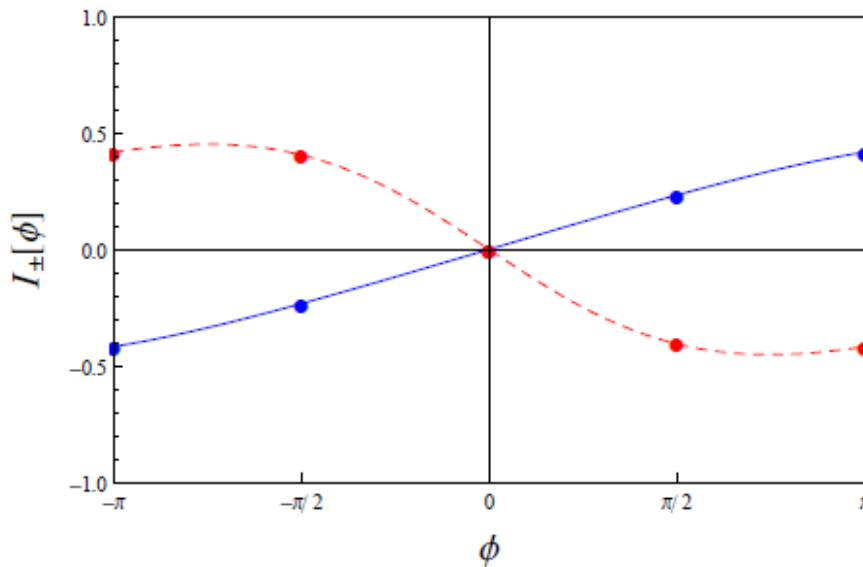
$$\phi \rightarrow \phi + 2\pi$$

□ parity pumping



# Josephson current

$$I_{up,\pm}[\phi] = e \frac{v_F}{L} \frac{\phi}{2\pi} - \frac{2e}{\hbar\beta} \partial_\phi \ln \theta_{\frac{3}{2}} \left[ i\beta \frac{\hbar\pi v_F}{2L} \frac{\phi}{\pi}, e^{-2\beta \frac{\hbar\pi v_F}{L}} \right]$$







# Take home messages

- Critical current:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2I_c \text{ even case} \\ I_c \text{ odd case} \end{array} \text{ with } I_c = \frac{ev_F}{L}$$

- Phase dependence:

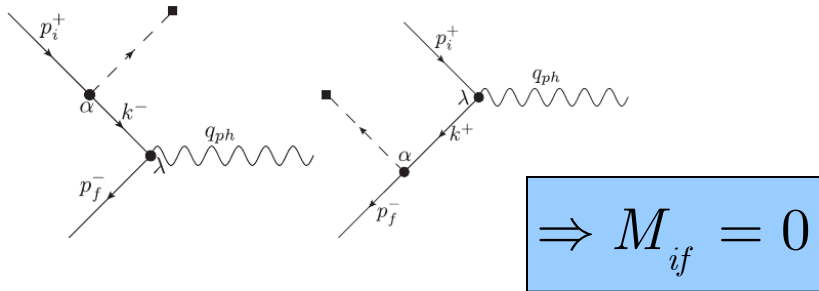
$$\begin{array}{l} J[\phi] = J[\phi + 4\pi] \text{ even case} \\ J[\phi] = J[\phi + 2\pi] \text{ odd case} \end{array}$$

□ parity detector

- Phase dependence could be modified by **disorder**



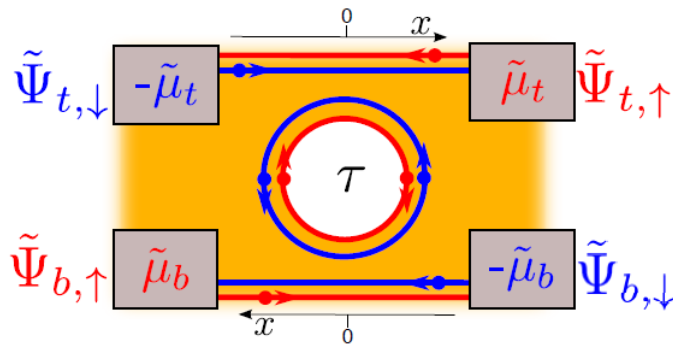
# Summary



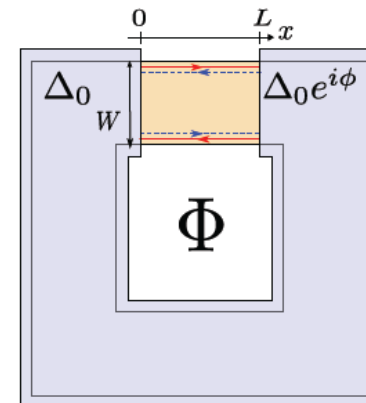
*Budich, Dolcini, Recher & BT PRL 2012*

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\delta G}{G_0} \sim \begin{cases} (a_0 T / v)^{4K} & \text{if } K > \frac{1}{2} \\ (a_0 T / v)^{8K-2} & \text{if } \frac{1}{4} < K < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

*Crépin, Budich, Dolcini, Recher & BT PRB 2012*



*Posske, Liu, Budich & BT PRL 2013*



*Crépin & BT arXiv 2013*