



Spin-charge separation in chiral edge channels

Experiments LPA

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Guided propagation along 1D chiral edge channels

Single electron emitter

$T \sim 30$ mK

Quantum point contact used as electronic beam-splitter

$I_3(t)$

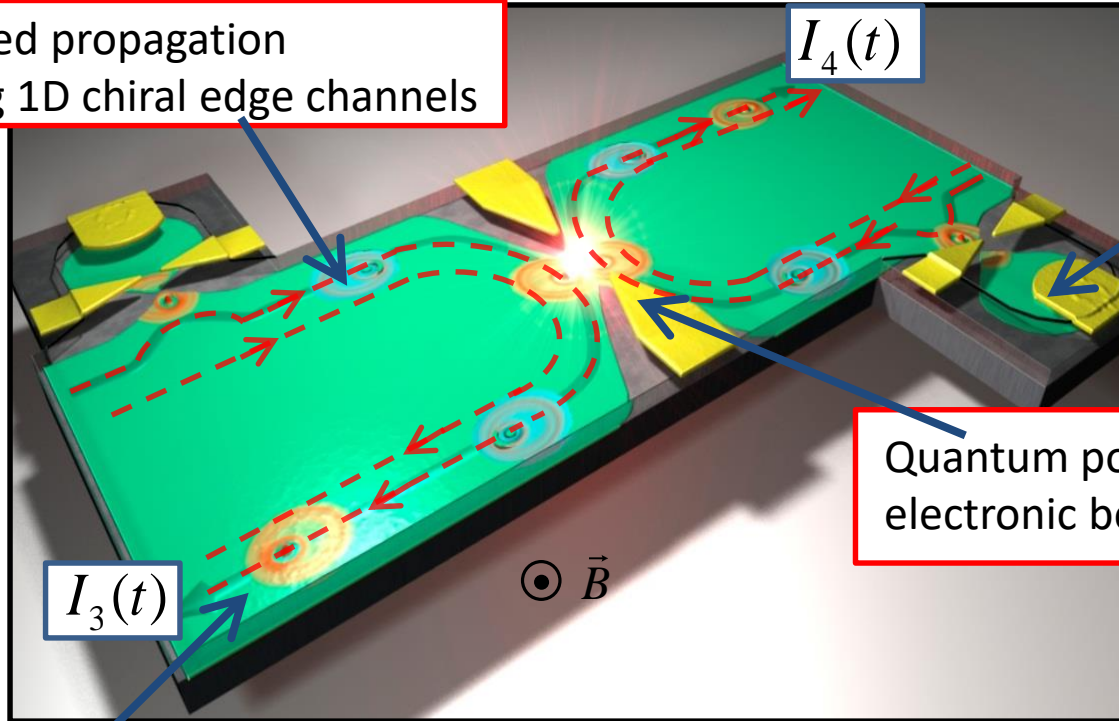
$I_4(t)$

$\odot \vec{B}$

Measurement of current and output current correlations

$$\langle I_3(t) \rangle$$

$$S_{34}(t, t') = \langle \delta I_3(t) \delta I_4(t') \rangle$$



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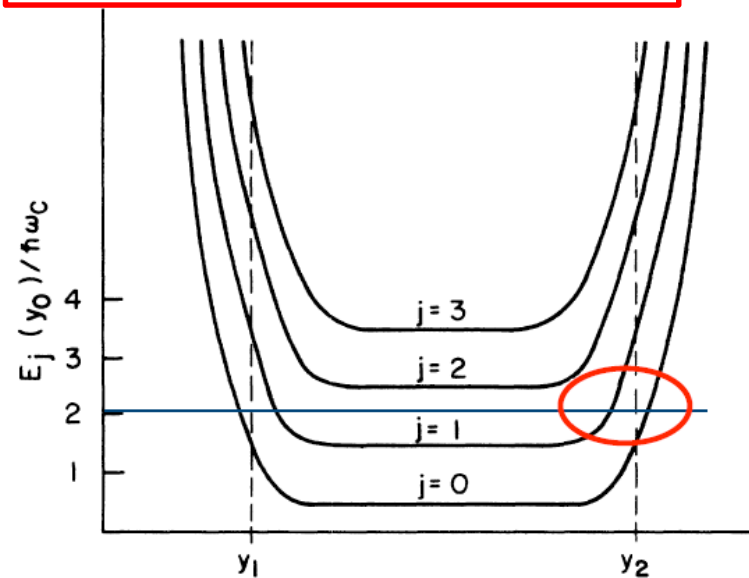
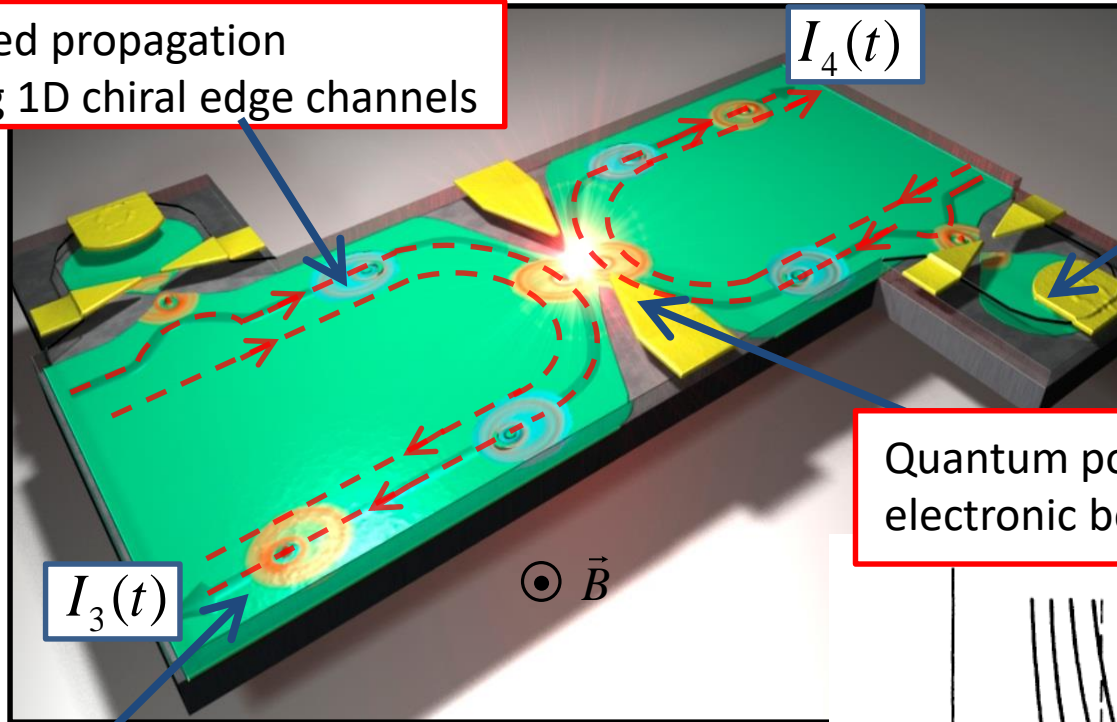
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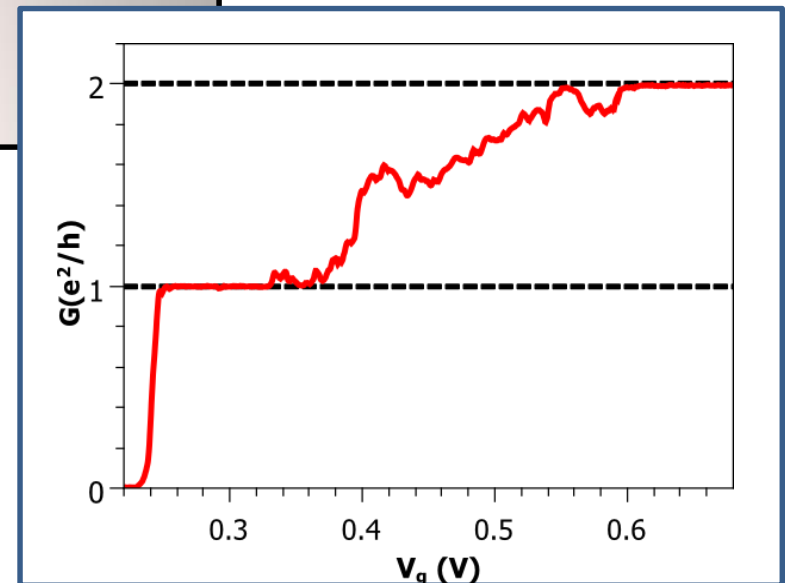
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$\odot \vec{B}$

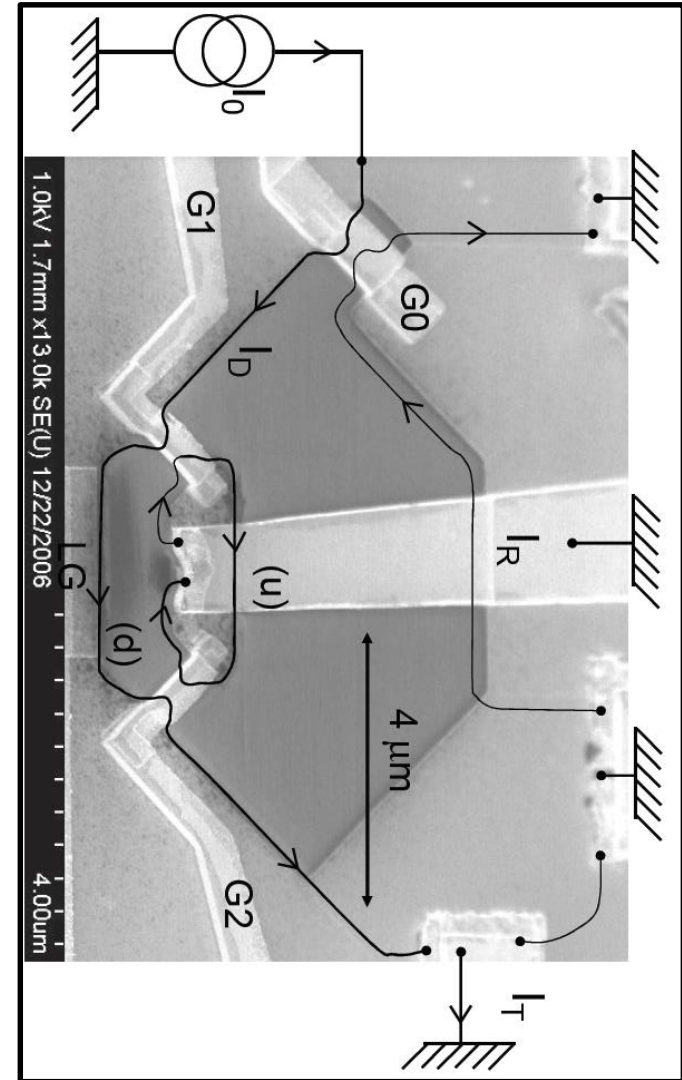
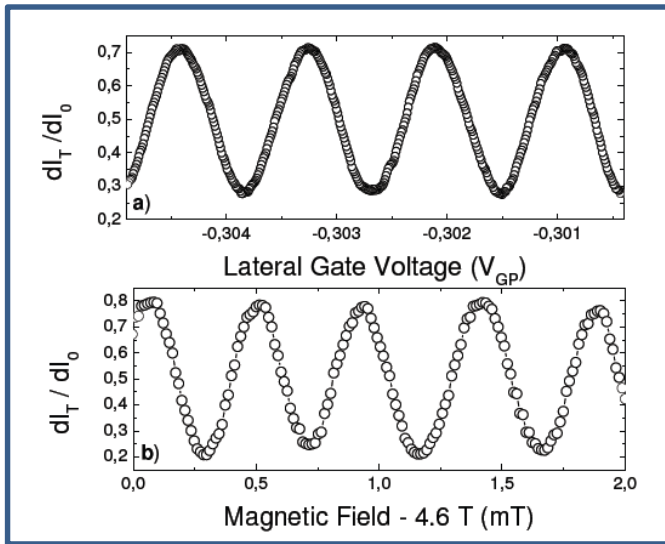
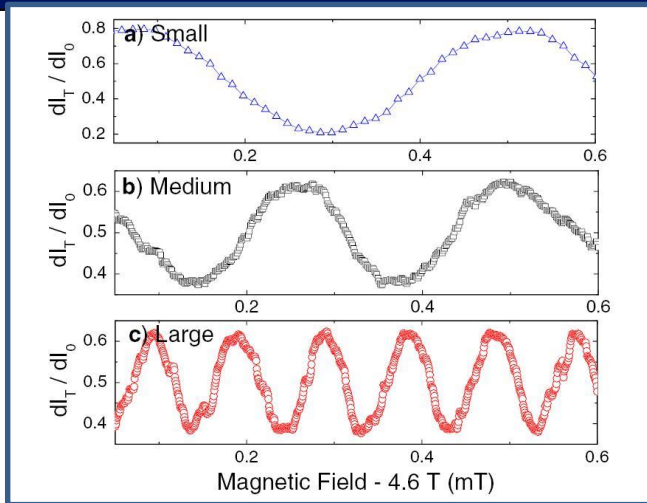
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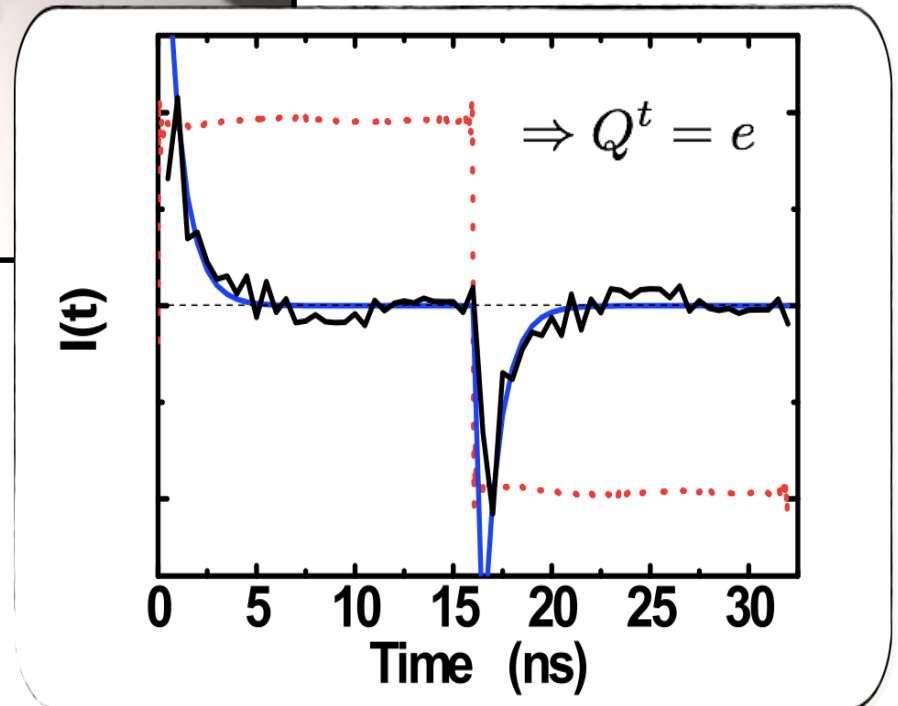
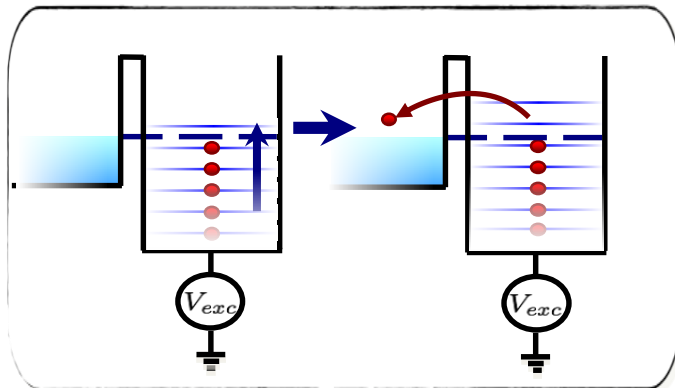
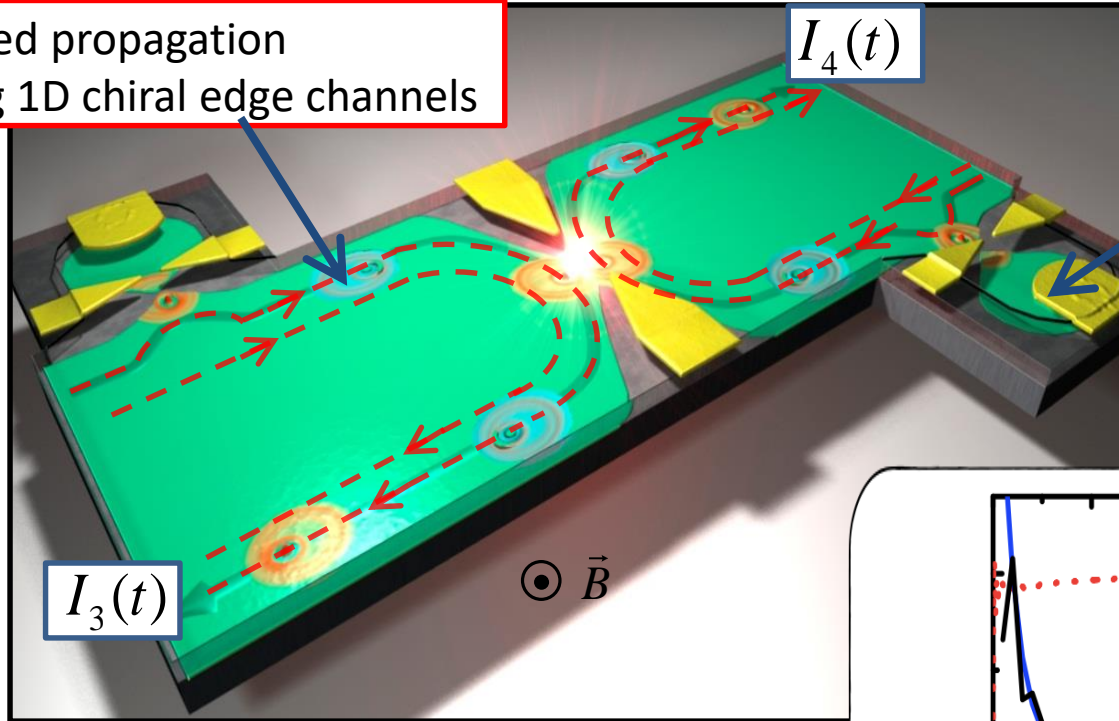


lpa Electron optics: the Mach-Zehnder interferometer

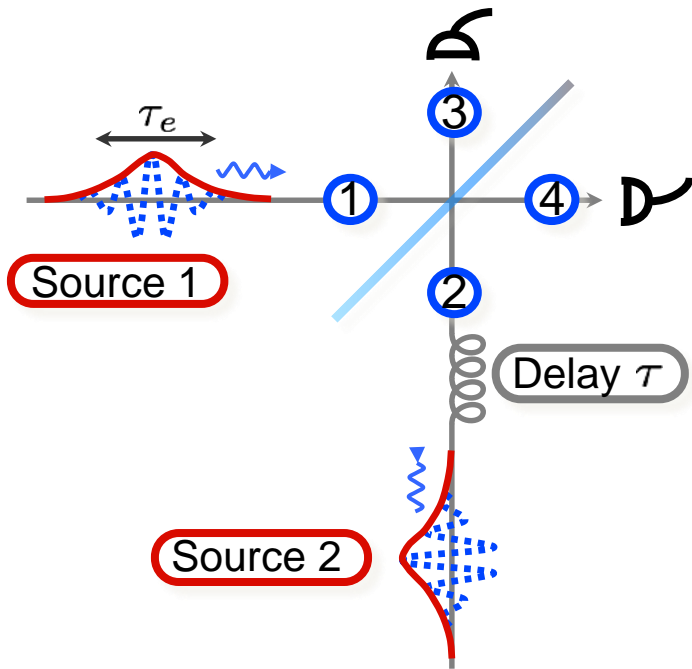


Guided propagation along 1D chiral edge channels

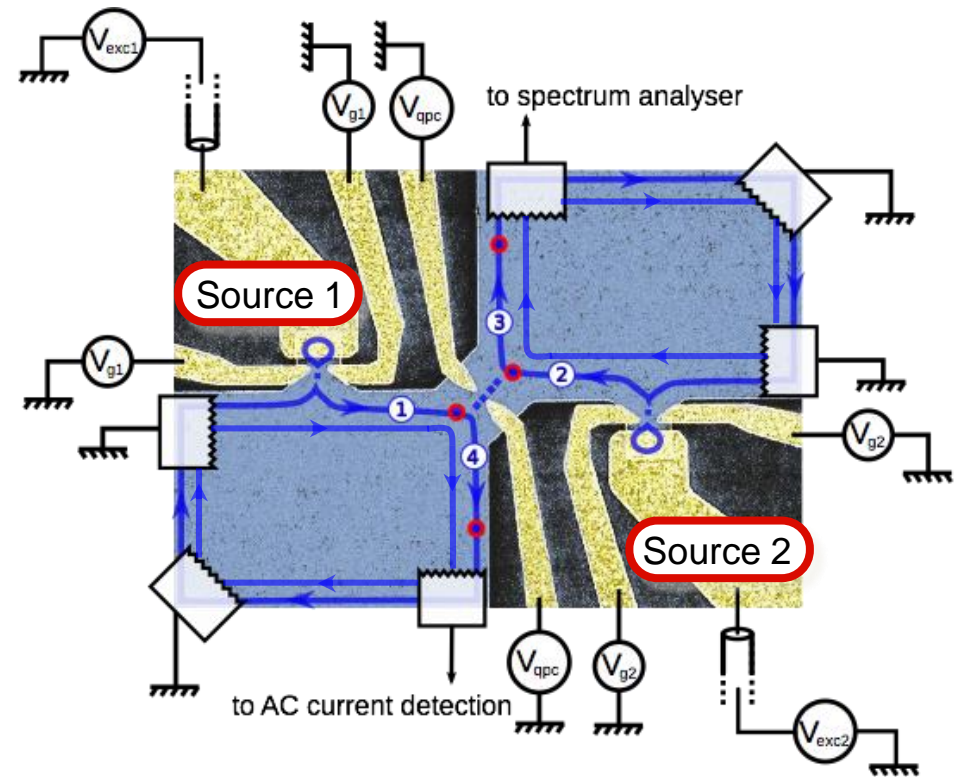
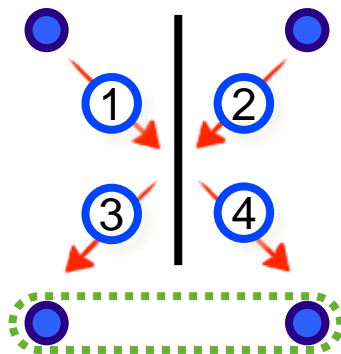
Single electron emitter



lpa Interferences with single electrons: electronic HOM



$$\phi_1^e(x) \quad \phi_2^e(x)$$

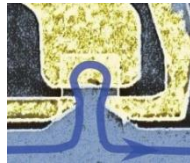


$$\Delta q = \frac{S_{HOM}}{S_{part}} = 1 - \left| \int dt \phi_1(t + \tau) \phi_2^*(t) \right|^2 = 1 - e^{-|\tau|/\tau_e}$$

$$\Delta q = \frac{S_{HOM}}{S_{HBT}} = 1 - \gamma e^{-|\tau|/\tau_e}$$

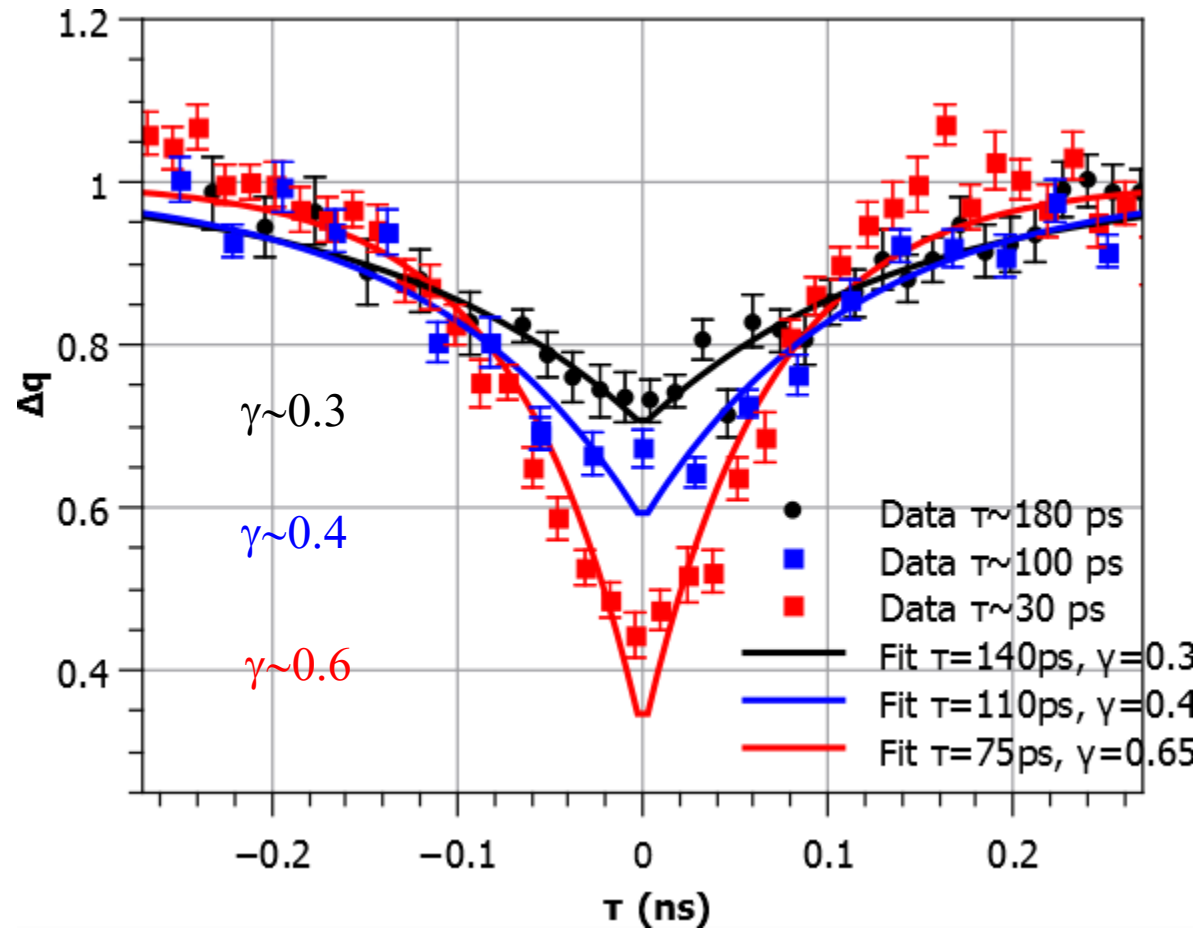
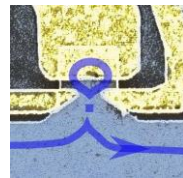
- $D=1: \tau_e \rightarrow 0$

$\gamma \rightarrow 1$



- $D \ll 1: \tau_e \rightarrow \infty$

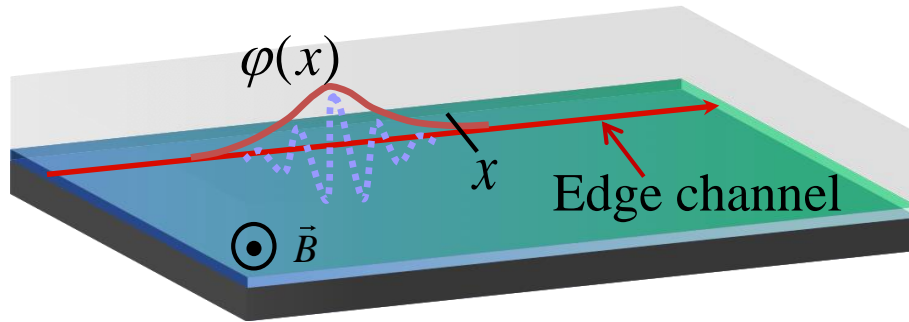
$\gamma \rightarrow 0$



E. Bocquillon et al., Science **339**, 1054 (2013).

A. Marguerite et al., PRB **94**, 115311 (2016).

Electron quantum optics: first order coherence of Fermion field



- analogies $\Psi^+(t) \leftrightarrow E^-(t)$

- electrical current/ light intensity

$$\underline{I(t) = e\Psi^+(t)\Psi(t) \leftrightarrow I_{ph}(t) \propto E^-(t)E^+(t)}$$

- first order coherence

$$G^{(1)}(t, t') = \langle \Psi^+(t)\Psi(t') \rangle$$

G. Haack et al., Phys. Rev. B **84**, 081303 (2011).

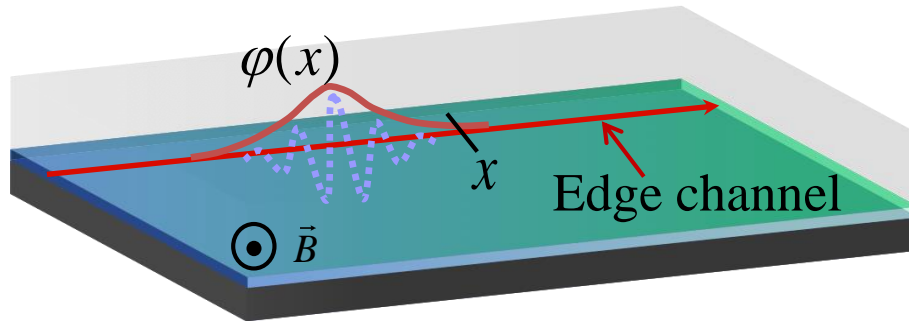
C. Grenier et al., New J. Phys. **13**, 093007 (2011)

- single electron state

$$\Psi^+[\varphi]|F\rangle = \int dx \varphi(x) \Psi^+(x)|F\rangle$$

$$G^{(1)}(t, t') = G_F^{(1)}(t, t') + \underbrace{\varphi(t)\varphi^*(t')}_{\Delta G^{(1)}}$$

Electron quantum optics: first order coherence of Fermion field



▪ analogies $\Psi^+(t) \leftrightarrow E^-(t)$

- electrical current/ light intensity

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- Hong-Ou-Mandel interferometer:

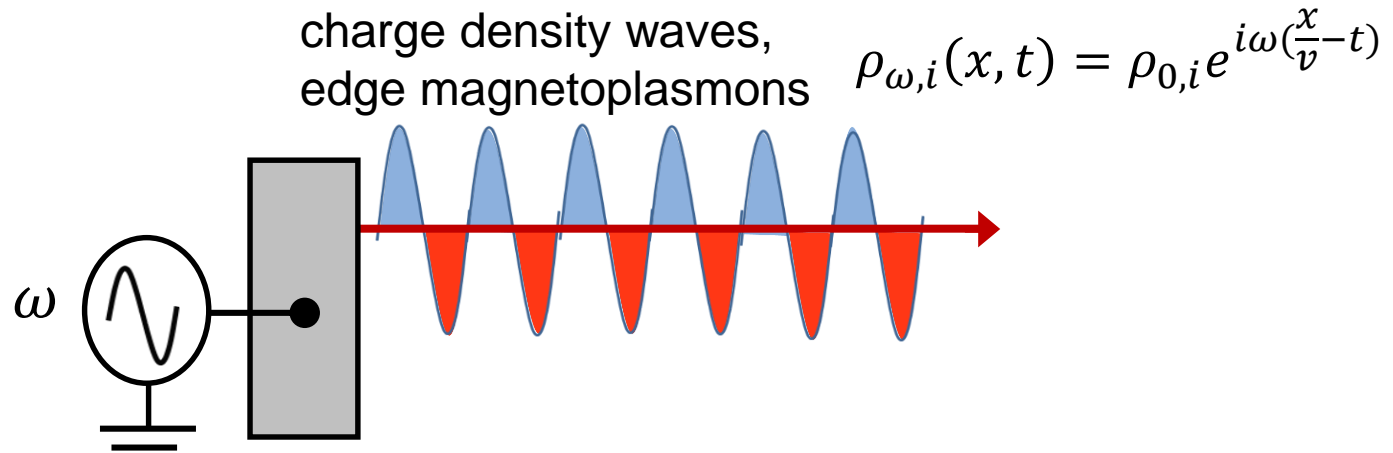
$$\langle \Delta N^2 \rangle = \underbrace{\langle \Delta N_{class}^2 \rangle}_{\text{Classical random partitioning}} - \underbrace{4e^2 f D(1-D)}_{\text{-sign for fermions}} \underbrace{\int dt dt' \Delta G_1^{(1)}(t, t') \Delta G_2^{(1)}(t', t)}_{\text{Generalized overlap between sources}}$$

Classical random partitioning

-sign for fermions

Generalized overlap between sources

a.c. regime



Bosonic field $\phi(x,t)$ related to charge density: $:\Psi^+(x,t)\Psi(x,t): = \rho(x,t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \partial_x \phi$

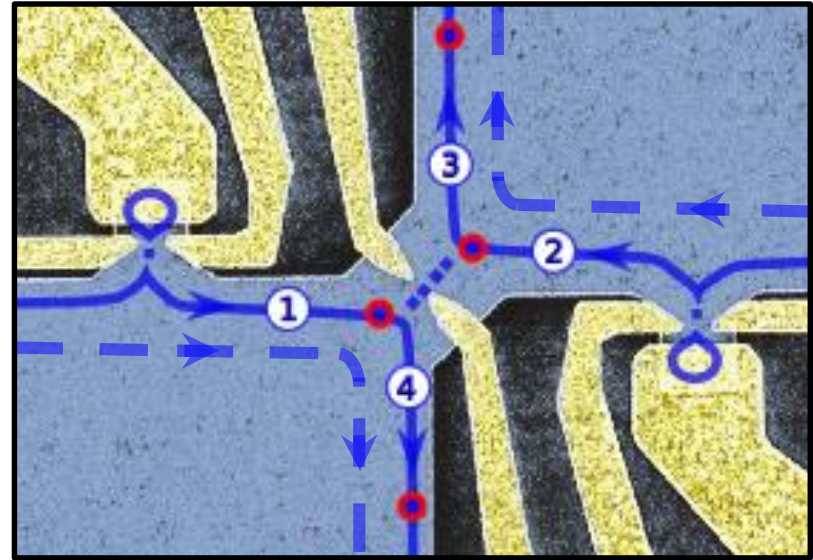
Without interactions, the propagation speed is the fermi velocity (drift velocity)

$$\phi_{\omega,i}(x,t) = A_i e^{i\omega(\frac{x}{v_D}-t)}$$

Coulomb interaction

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{e^2}{2} \sum_{i,j} \int dx dy \rho_i(x) V_{ij}(x, y) \rho_j(y)$$

Short range interaction: $V_{ij}(x, y) = (C^{-1})_{ij} \delta(x - y)$



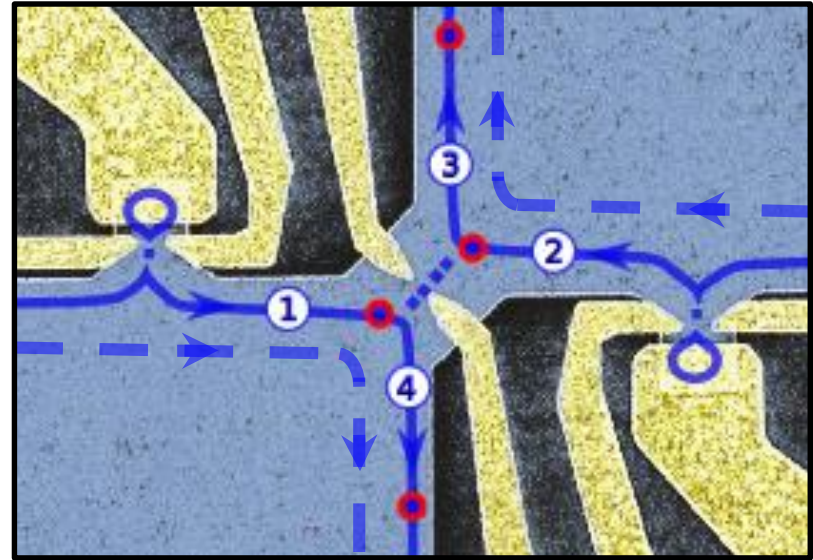
$$H_{\text{intra}} = e^2 \sum_i \frac{C_{ii}^{-1}}{2} \int dx \rho_i(x) \rho_i(x)$$

$$H_{\text{inter}} = e^2 \sum_{i \neq j} \frac{C_{ij}^{-1}}{2} \int dx \rho_i(x) \rho_j(x)$$

Coulomb interaction

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{e^2}{2} \sum_{i,j} \int dx dy \rho_i(x) V_{ij}(x,y) \rho_j(y)$$

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Bosonic representation: chiral Luttinger liquid

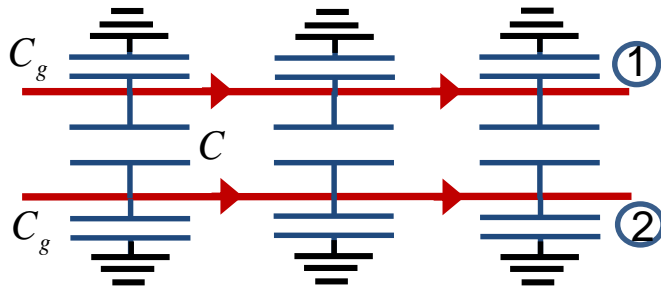
$$H_0 = \hbar v_D \sum_i \int dx (\partial_x \phi_i(x))^2$$

$$H_{\text{int}} = \frac{e^2}{2\pi} \sum_{i,j} (C^{-1})_{ij} \int dx \partial_x \phi_i \partial_x \phi_j$$

$$H = \hbar \sum_{i,j} \int dx \partial_x \phi_i v_{ij} \partial_x \phi_j$$

Velocity matrix renormalized by interactions

$$v_{ij} = v_D \delta_{ij} + (C^{-1})_{ij}$$

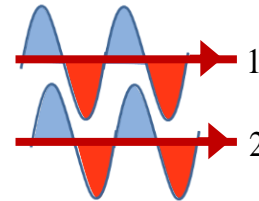


$$[C] = \begin{bmatrix} C_g + C & -C \\ -C & C_g + C \end{bmatrix}$$

Symmetric charge mode

$$\varphi_{\rho,\omega}(l,t) = e^{i\omega l/v_\rho} \varphi_{\rho,\omega}(0,t)$$

$$\varphi_{\rho,\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



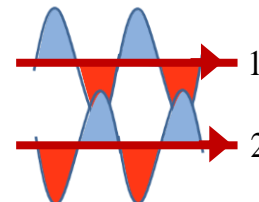
fast $v_\rho = v_D + \frac{e^2}{hC_g}$

$(C \gg C_g)$

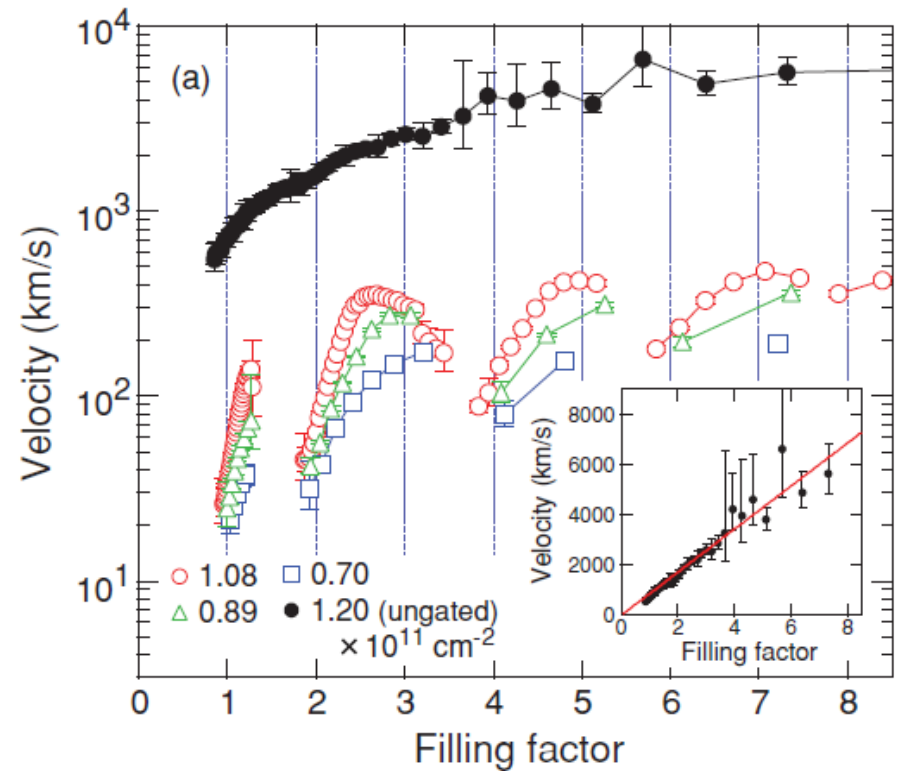
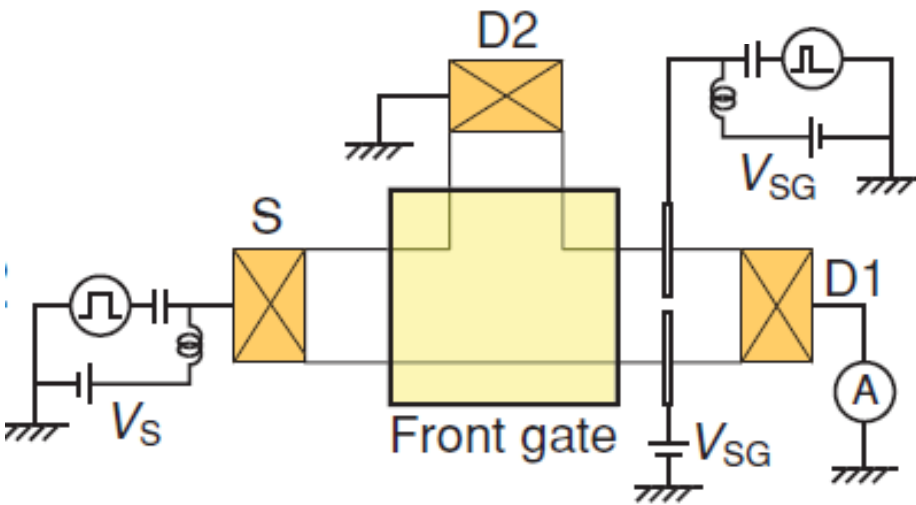
Antisymmetric neutral mode

$$\varphi_{n,\omega}(l,t) = e^{i\omega l/v_n} \varphi_{n,\omega}(0,t)$$

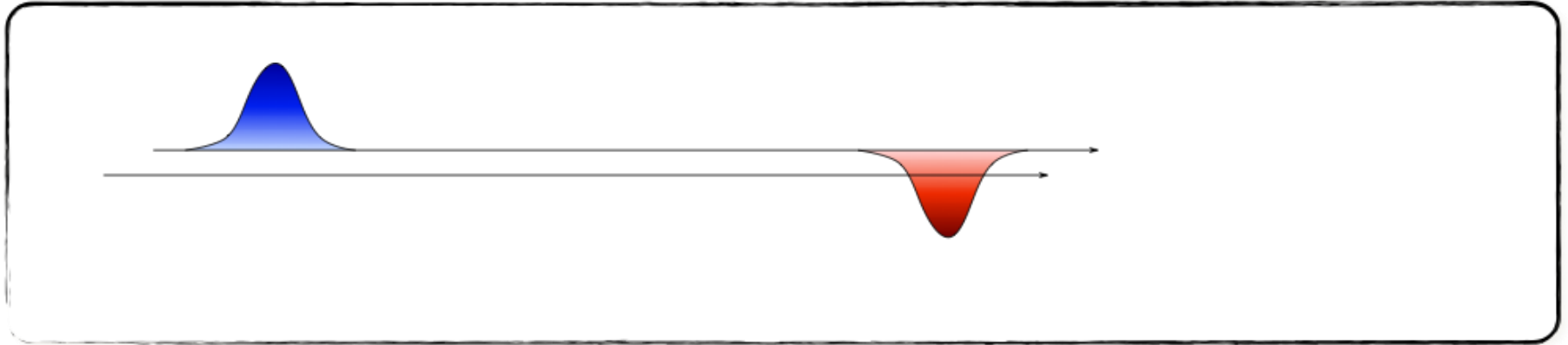
$$\varphi_{n,\omega} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



v_n slow $v_n = v_D + \frac{e^2}{2hC}$

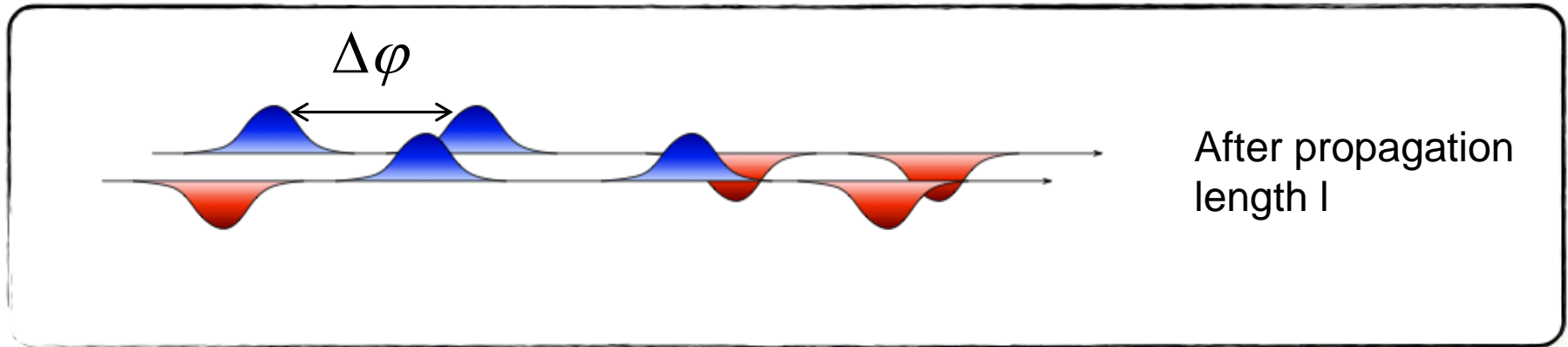


$$v_{\rho} = v_D + \frac{e^2}{hC_g}$$



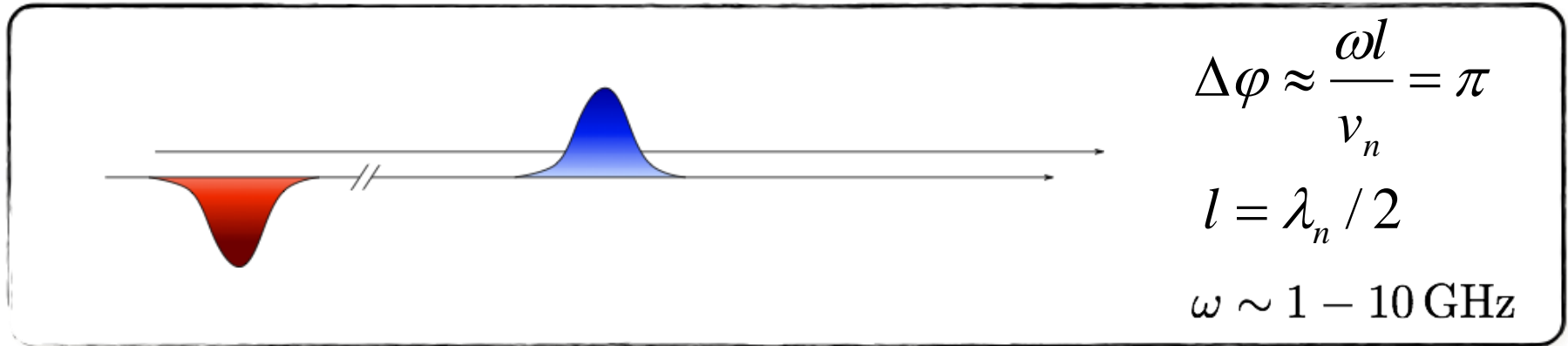
In the "frequency domain": charge oscillations

- Sine wave induced in outer edge channel



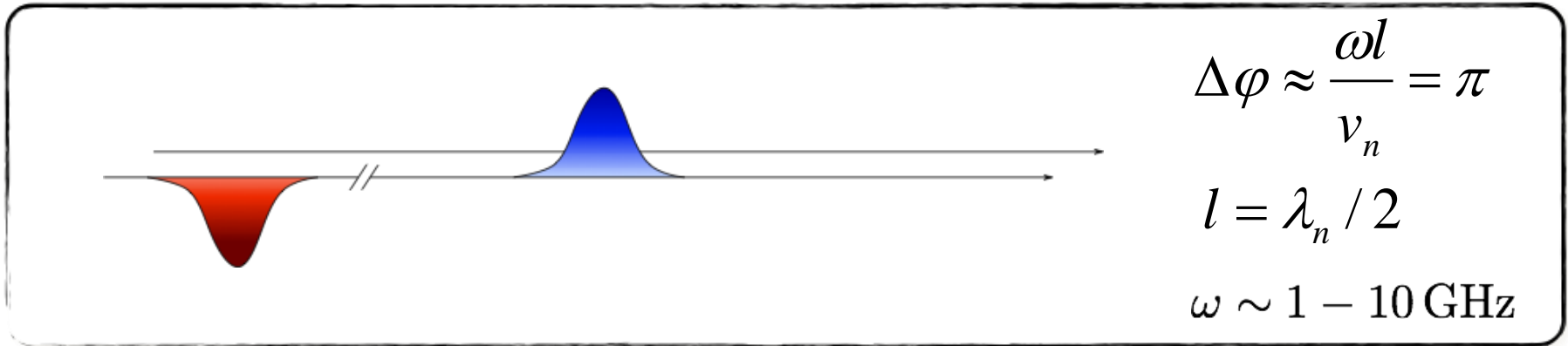
In the "frequency domain": charge oscillations

- Sine wave induced in outer edge channel
- Phase shift between both modes: $\Delta\varphi = \omega l \left(\frac{1}{v_n} - \frac{1}{v_p} \right) \simeq \frac{\omega l}{v_n}$



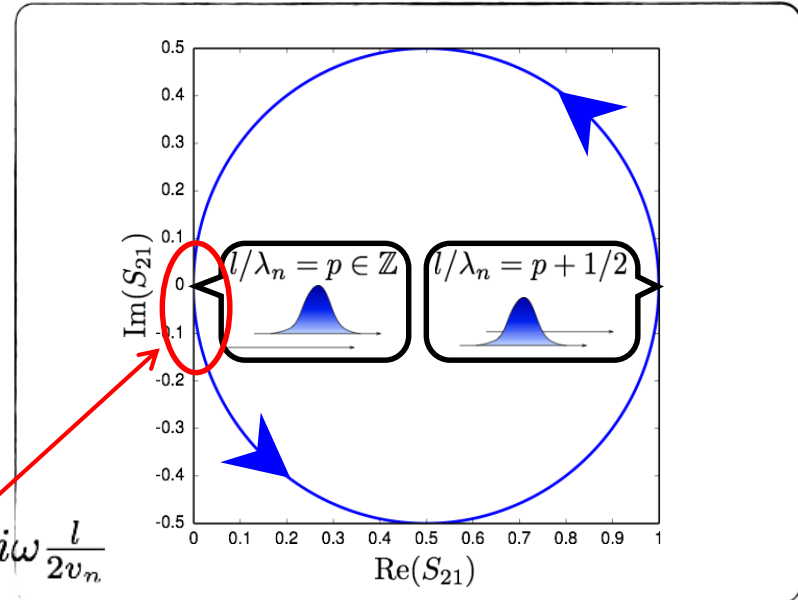
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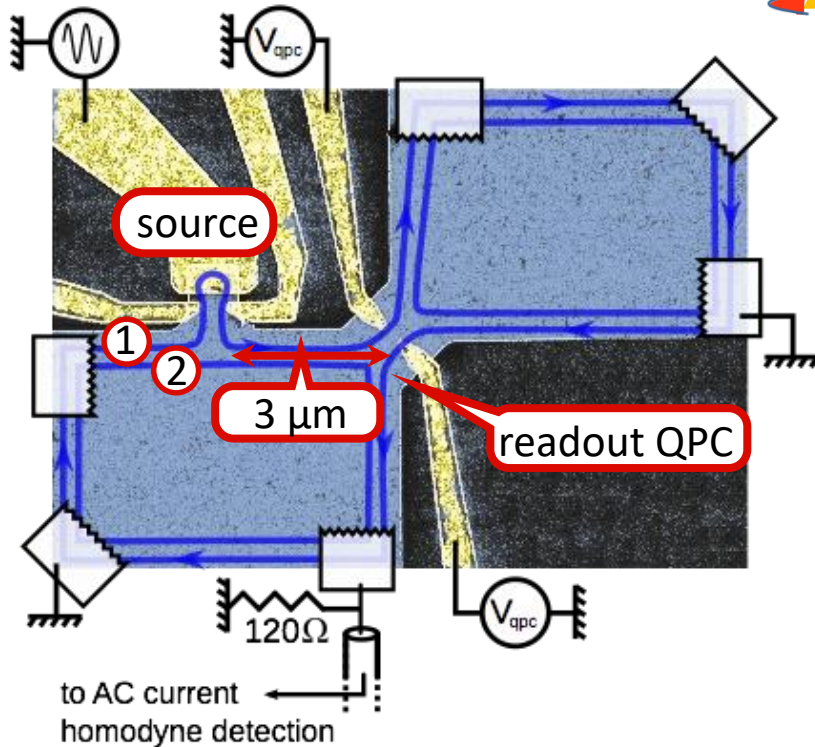
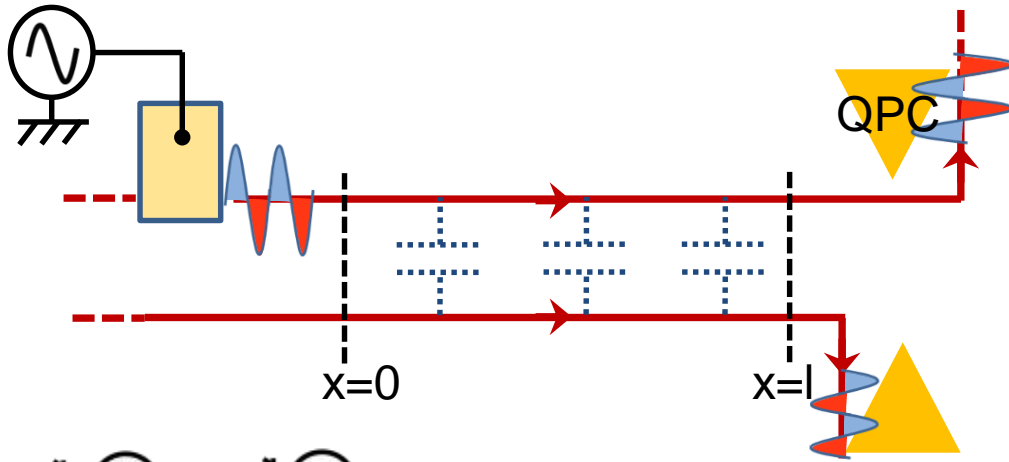


$$S_{21} = \frac{1 - e^{i\omega l/v_n}}{2} \quad k_n(\omega) = \frac{\omega}{v_n(\omega)}$$

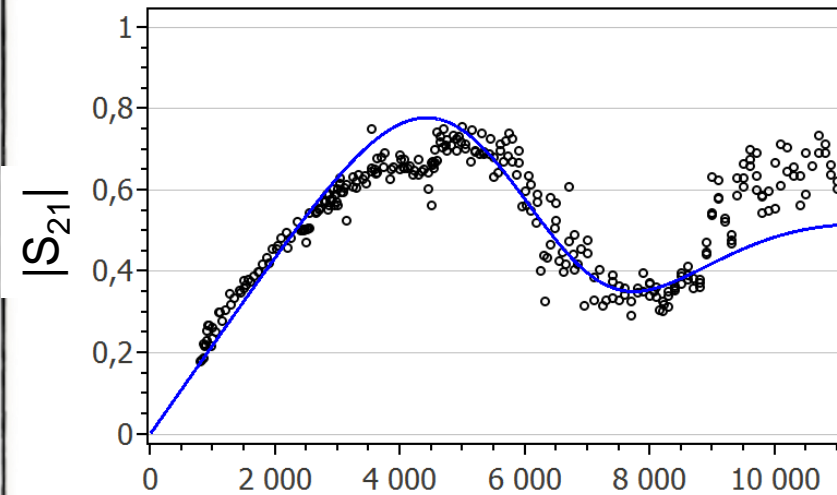
$(v_n \ll v_\rho)$



$$S_{21} \simeq -i\omega \frac{l}{2v_n}$$



E. Bocquillon et al., Nature Comm. **4**, 1839 (2013)



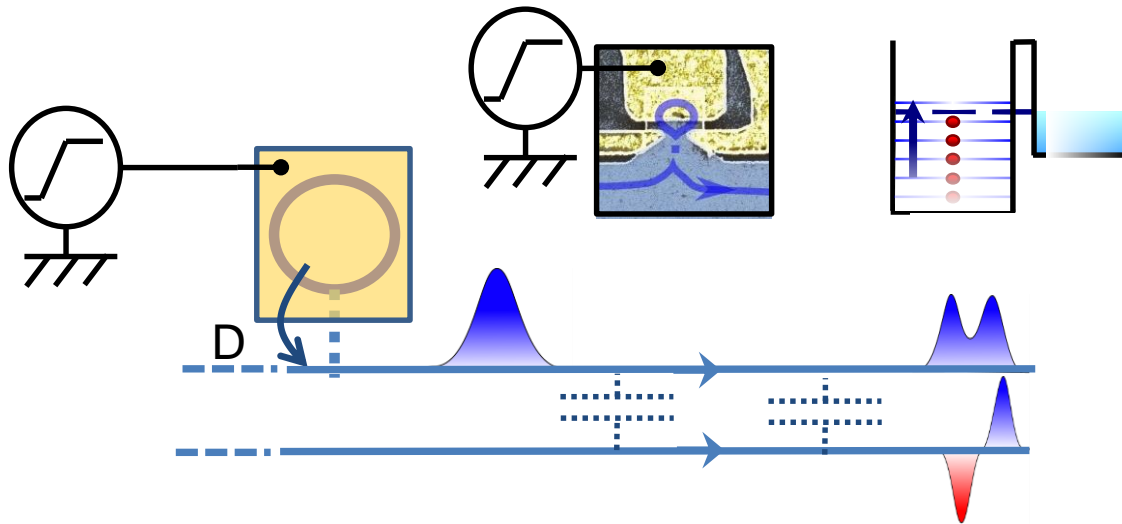
$$v_n^0 \simeq 4.6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$$

$$\tau_s = l / v_n = 70 \text{ ps}$$

lpa Electron fractionalization and decoherence/relaxation

Time domain : electron fractionalization

E. Berg et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 236402 (2009)



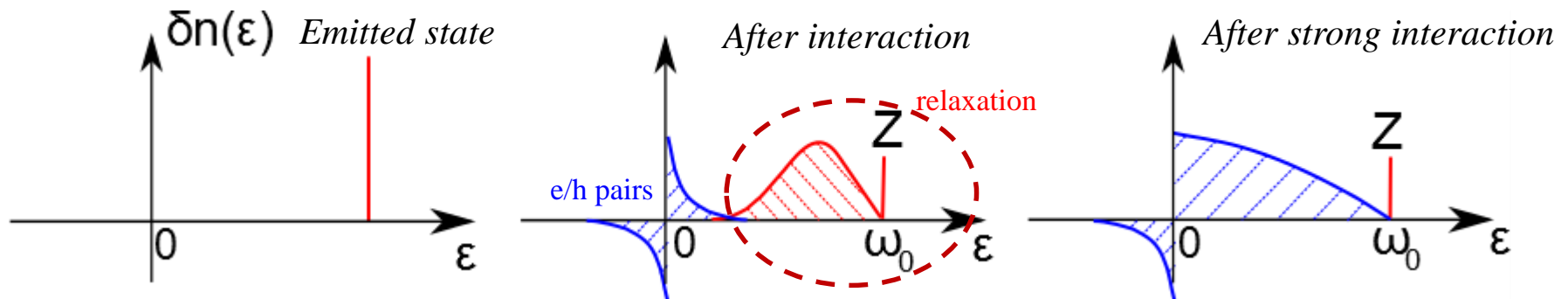
$$\Psi(x, t) \propto e^{i\sqrt{4\pi}\phi(x,t)}$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \int dx \varphi_e(x) \hat{\psi}^+(x) |F\rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \int dx \varphi_e(x) \otimes_{\omega} |\lambda_{\omega}(x)\rangle$$

Energy domain: electron relaxation

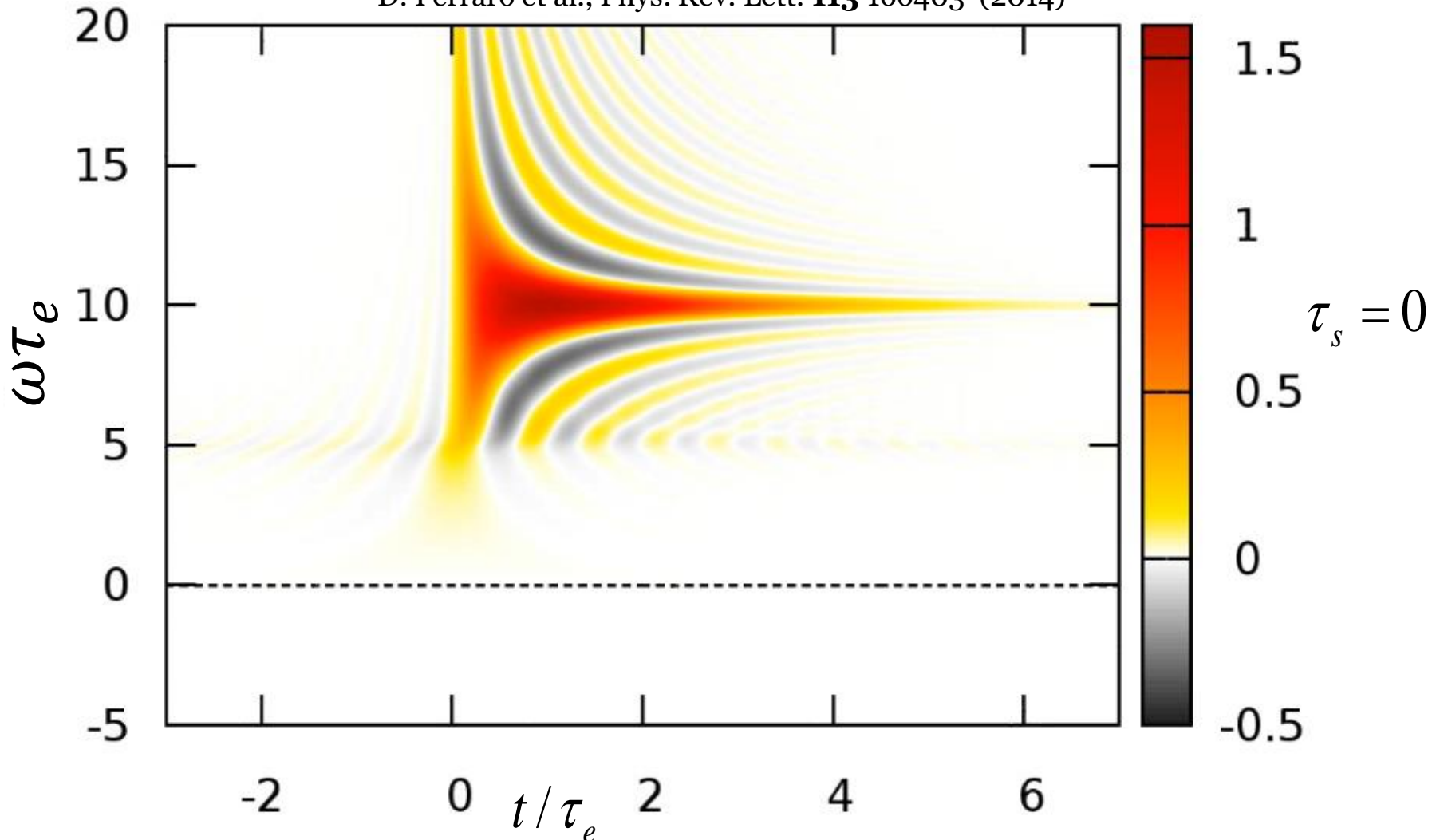
P. Degiovanni et al., Phys. Rev. B 80, 241307R (2009)



$$\Delta W(t, \omega) = \int d\tau \Delta G^{(1)}\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}, t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) e^{i\omega\tau}$$

$$\varphi(t) = \theta(t) e^{i\omega_e t} e^{-t/2\tau_e}$$

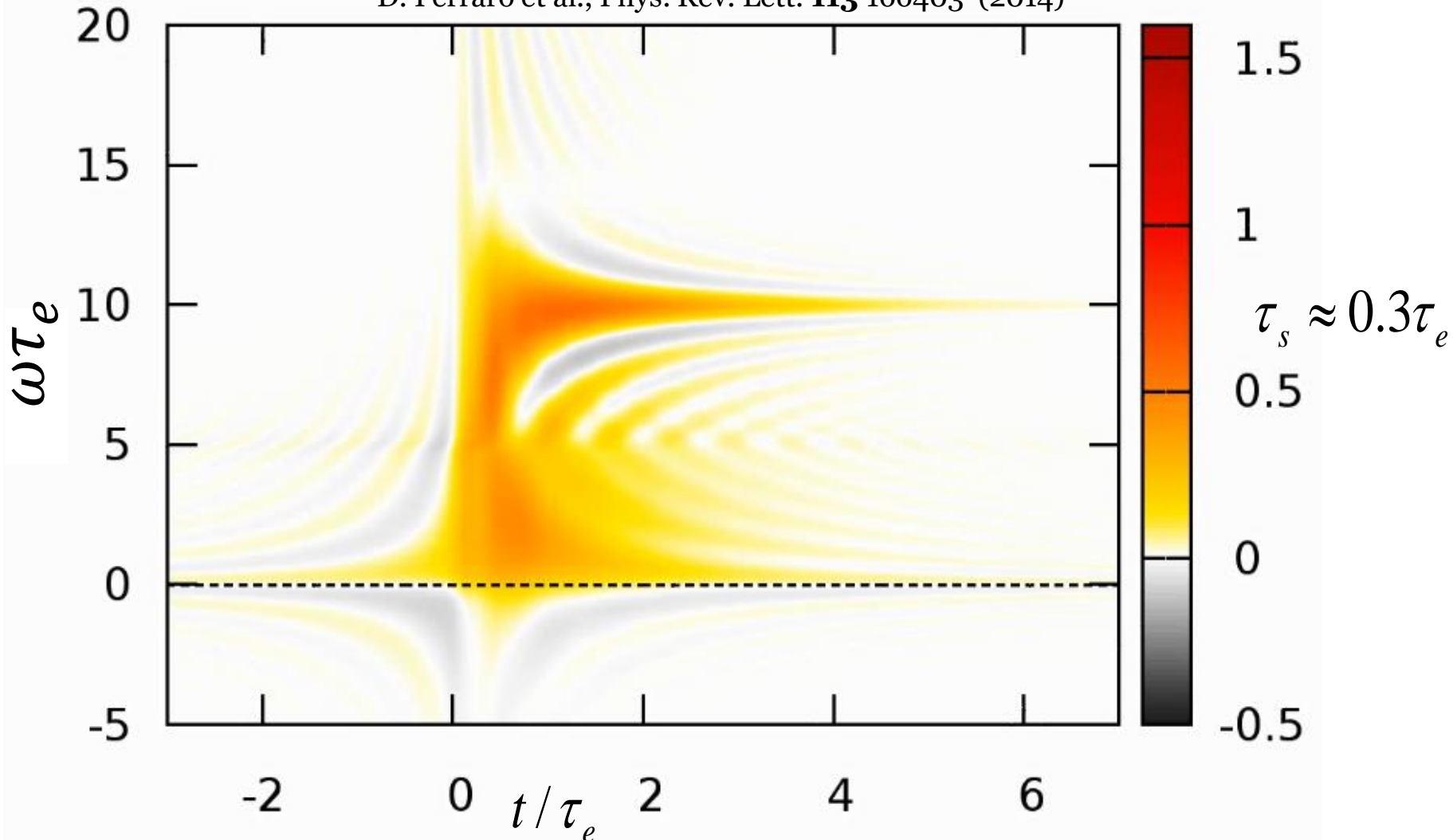
D. Ferraro et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **113** 166403 (2014)



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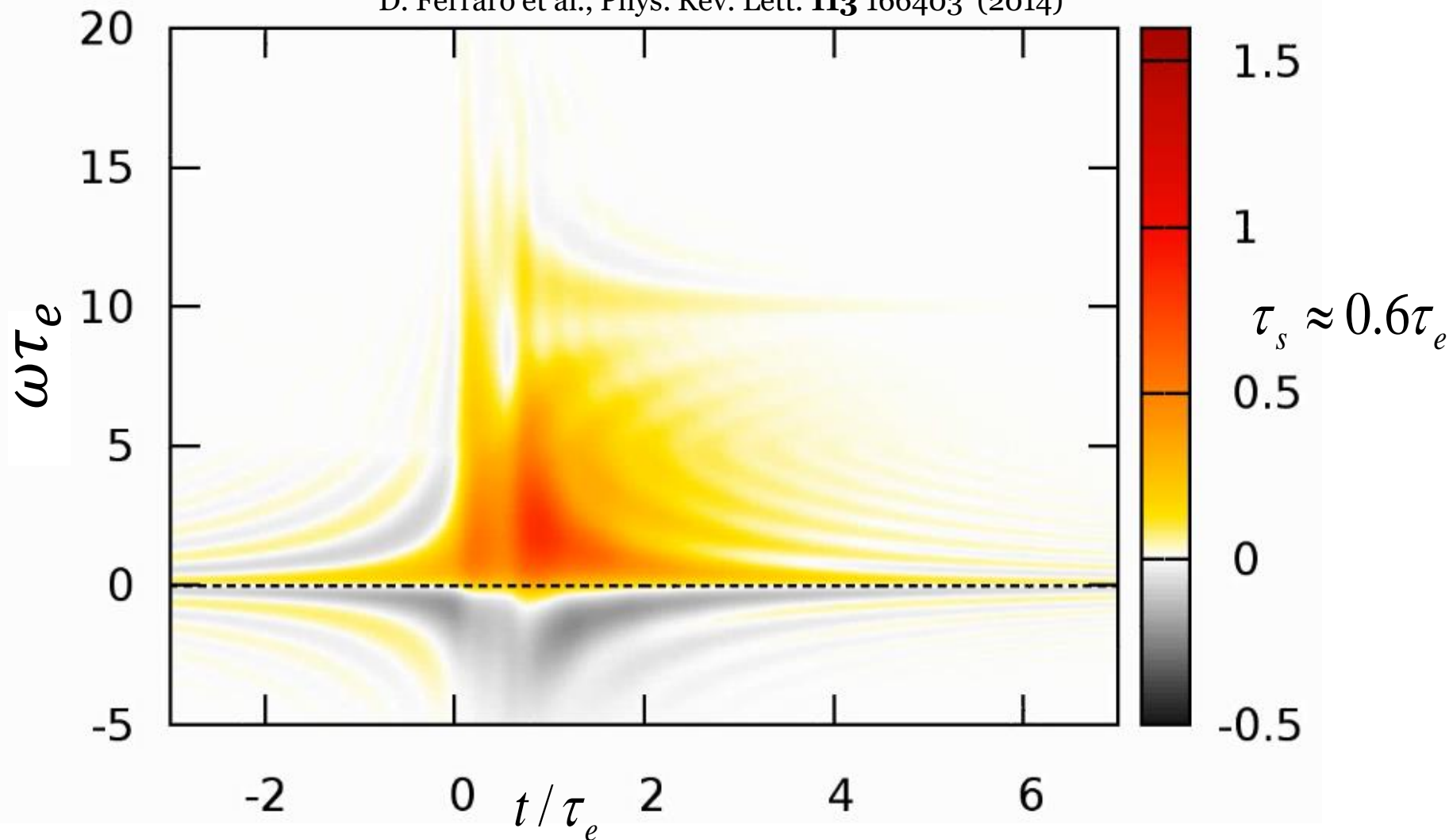
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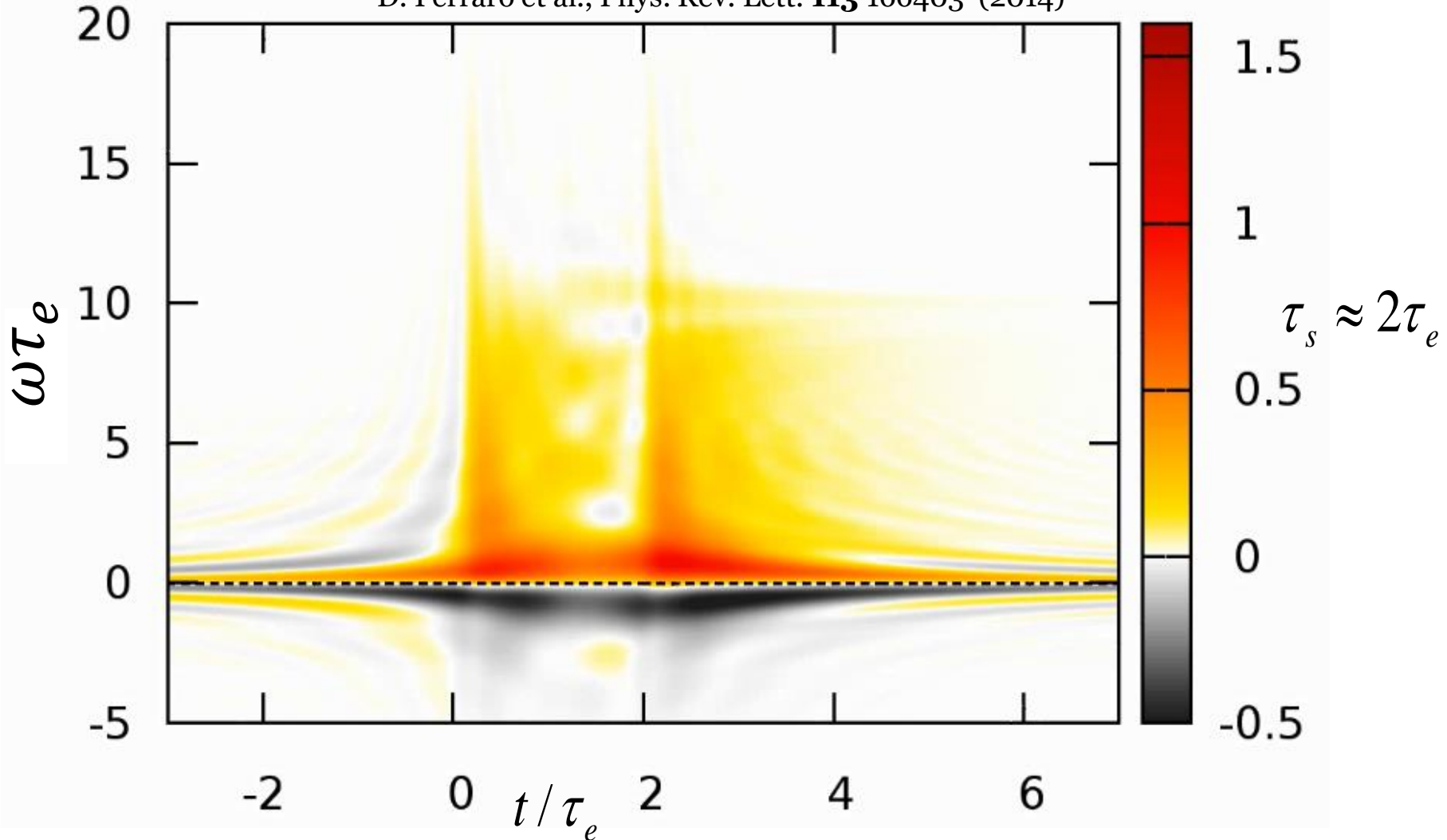
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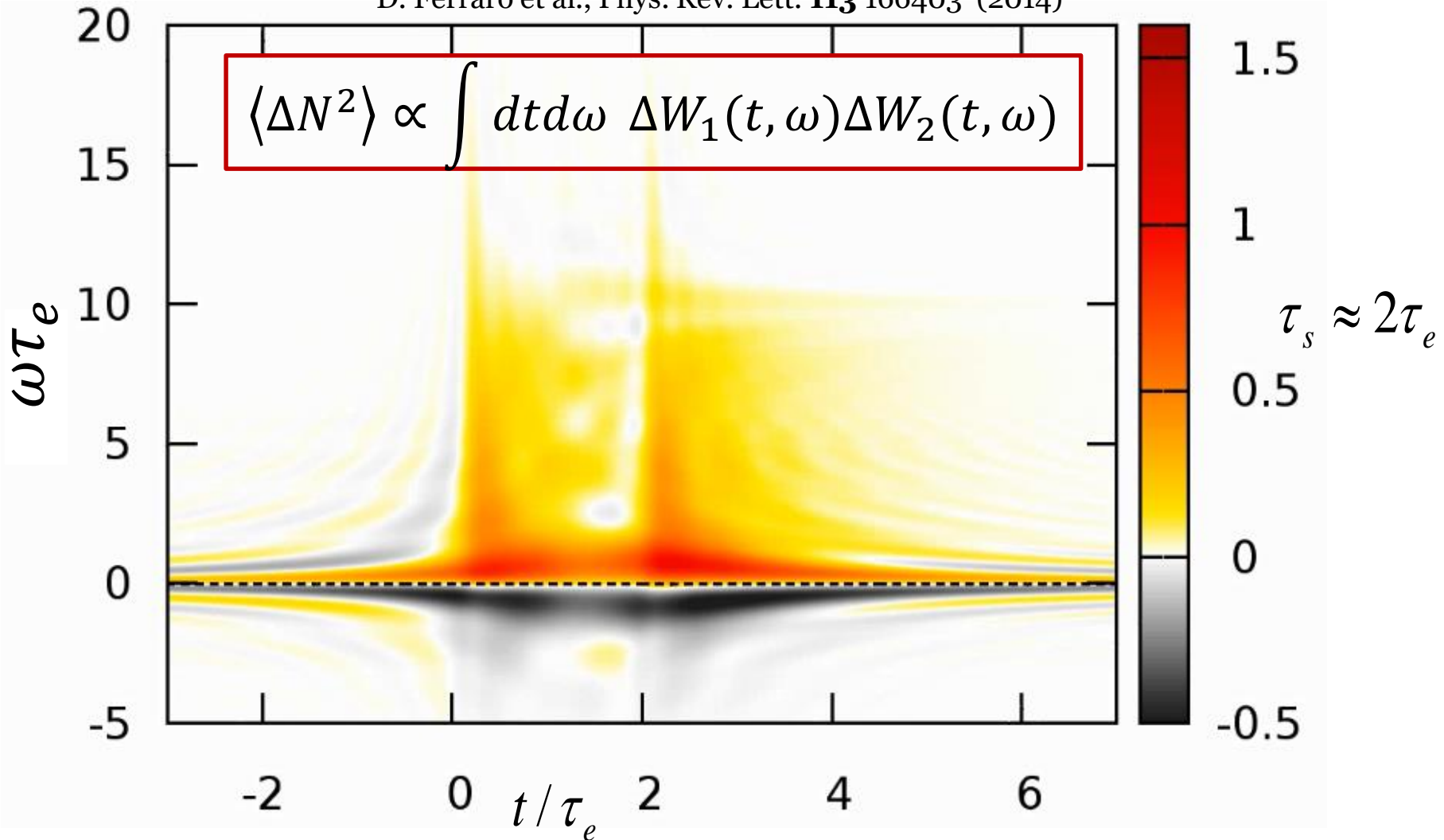
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D. Ferraro et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **113** 166403 (2014)



Data / model comparison:

$$\tau_s = 70 \text{ ps}$$

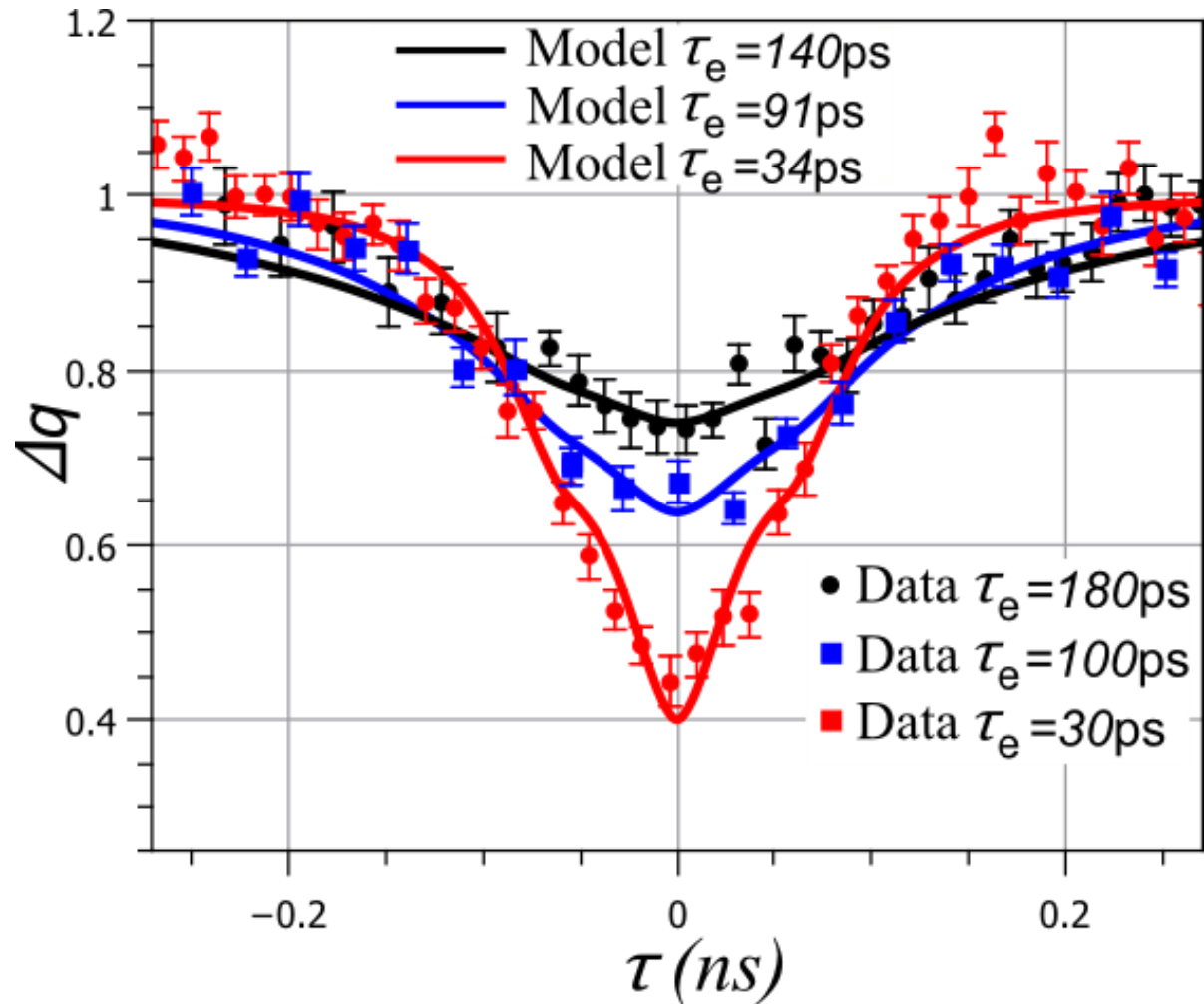
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi_2 = \theta(t) e^{i\omega_e t} e^{-t/2\tau_e}$$

$$T = 0 \text{ K}$$

Short range interaction

C. Wahl et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **112**,
046802 (2014)

D. Ferraro et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**
166403 (2014)



A. Marguerite et al., PRB **94**, 115311 (2016).

- control of electronic coherence/decoherence
→ see presentation of Benjamin Roussel
C. Cabart et al., PRB **98**, 155302 (2018)
- Charge fractionalization in counter-propagating edge channels (non-chiral Luttinger liquid)
H. Kamata et al., Nat. Nanotechnol. **9**, 177 (2014)
- Visualization of single electron/hole states using HOM interferometry
→ poster of Pascal Degiovanni
C. Grenier, et al., New J. Phys. **13**, 093007 (2011)
T. Jullien et al., Nature **514**, 603–607 (2014)
A. Marguerite et al arXiv:1710.11181 (2017).