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**Violation of the Wiedemann-Franz law in the topological Kondo model**Francesco Buccheri<sup>1,\*</sup>, Andrea Nava<sup>2,3</sup>, Reinhold Egger<sup>1</sup>, Pasquale Sodano<sup>4</sup>, and Domenico Giuliano<sup>2,3,†</sup><sup>1</sup>*Institut für Theoretische Physik, Heinrich-Heine Universität, D-40225 Düsseldorf, Germany*<sup>2</sup>*Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende, I-87036 Cosenza, Italy*<sup>3</sup>*INFN - Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Arcavacata di Rende, I-87036 Cosenza, Italy*<sup>4</sup>*INFN, Sezione di Perugia, Via A. Pascoli, I-06123 Perugia, Italy*

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We study the thermal transport through a Majorana island connected to multiple external quantum wires. In the presence of a large charging energy, we find that the Wiedemann-Franz law is nontrivially violated at low temperature, contrarily to what happens for the overscreened Kondo effect and for nontopological junctions. For three wires, we find that the Lorenz ratio is rescaled by a universal factor  $2/3$  and we show that this behavior is due to the presence of localized Majorana modes on the island.

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*Majorana fermions and the Wiedemann-Franz law.* Condensed matter realizations of Majorana fermions have been the object of active and continued interest during the last decade. Proposed platforms involve chains of magnetic adatoms, semiconductor-superconductor heterostructures in one and two dimensions, and topological insulator-superconductor hybrid structures [1–8]. Nonlocal transport, nontrivial braiding properties, and intrinsic topological protection from disorder effects have motivated the effort of embedding Majorana modes in an architecture for topological quantum computation [9–12]. Experiments have insofar focused on the measurement of the local density of states and on the charge transport properties of the Majorana quasiparticles, which include the detection of the quantized zero-bias peak and of single-electron transport across a Coulomb-blockaded island [13–15]. While the existence of localized subgap states in several platforms has been confirmed, most experimental observations have not yet reached a sufficient accuracy or the observed properties could be otherwise explained, thus their identification with Majorana zero modes (MZMs) has not been established beyond doubt. The lack of clear-cut experimental evidence of MZMs calls for a deeper understanding of a broader set of phenomena in superconductor-semiconductor systems [16–20].

In this Letter, we study instead the heat transport across a junction hosting localized MZMs [21,22], which is expected to provide a reliable signature of the topological quasiparticles [23], and look for a violation of the Wiedemann-Franz law (WFL) due to their presence. Typically, whenever charge and energy are carried by the same excitation(s), a simple relation holds between the charge ( $G$ ) and the thermal ( $K$ ) conductance of the system at low temperatures: the WFL [24–26], stating that the Lorenz ratio  $L \equiv \frac{K}{TG}$

assumes the value  $L_0 = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2}{3e^2} \approx 2.44 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W } \Omega \text{ K}^{-2}$ . Electron-electron scattering or inelastic scattering processes (e.g., from electron-phonon interaction) can originate a violation of the WFL [27,28]. Yet, the remarkable renormalization of  $L$  in interacting quantum wires [29,30] is expected to be washed out as soon as the wire is connected to ideal Fermi liquid reservoirs, as in an actual two-point charge/thermal transport measurement [31,32]. In addition, in single-electron transistors and quantum dots realized at the junction, charging effects and resonant processes can determine  $L \neq L_0$  [33–35], by a factor which depends on the regime and the parameters of the model. However, as soon as the dot enters the Kondo regime, the emerging electron-electron correlations restore the ideal value  $L_0$  [36,37]. Even when the impurity is overscreened in the multichannel Kondo model, the very fact that charge and heat are still carried by the same excitation preserves the WFL [38,39]. In the specific context of a multilead junction, we show that the MZMs induce multiparticle resonant Andreev reflection and crossed Andreev reflection processes at the Fermi level. Due to the fact that outgoing (from the junction) particles and holes move in the same directions, but with opposite charges, the corresponding contributions to the charge conductance differ from the one to the thermal conductance, thus inducing a renormalization of  $L$ . Based on this observation, in this Letter we relate the violation of the WFL and the universal renormalization factor acquired by  $L$ , to the appearance of the MZMs at the island and to the peculiar nature of the topological Kondo fixed point.

*The topological Kondo effect.* We consider the system in Fig. 1, in which a superconducting island hosting noninteracting MZM is connected to three quasi-one-dimensional (1D) interacting quantum wires. The island is floating, subject to a constant gate voltage potential  $V_g$ , and with a large charging energy  $E_c = e^2/2C$ , where  $C$  is the total capacitance of the island. The Majorana modes  $\gamma_a$  satisfy  $\gamma_a = \gamma_a^\dagger$  and the Clifford algebra  $\{\gamma_a, \gamma_b\} = 2\delta_{ab}$ . In the absence of other degrees

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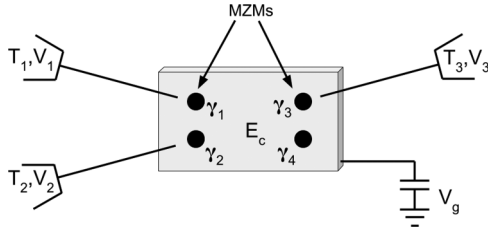


FIG. 1. The Majorana-Coulomb box: a mesoscopic island hosting (an even number of) localized Majorana modes is connected to three external quantum wires as represented. At the far ends of these, external reservoirs control the distribution of the electrons injected into the junction. The scheme of this device is independent from the specific platform hosting Majorana quasiparticles.

of freedom with energy below the superconducting gap  $\Delta$ , the fermion number parity of the island is conserved and, in each parity sector, the MZMs collectively encode a spin one-half degree of freedom. The quantum wires are described by the Tomonaga-Luttinger Hamiltonian

$$H_0 = \frac{u}{2} \sum_{a=1}^3 \int_0^\ell dx [g(\partial_x \phi_a)^2 + g^{-1}(\partial_x \theta_a)^2], \quad (1)$$

with  $\phi_a$  being the collective plasmon field of lead  $a$ ,  $\theta_a$  its dual,  $u$  the plasmon velocity, and  $g$  the Luttinger parameter ( $g = 1$  for noninteracting fermions). We set  $\hbar = 1$  throughout this Letter. The wire length  $\ell$  works as a large-distance regulator and we eventually send it to infinity.

Starting from open boundary conditions on the quantum wires, each of them is connected at one end to one MZM via the term [40,41]

$$H_t = -i \sum_{a=1}^3 t_a \gamma_a e^{i\chi} \Gamma_a e^{i\sqrt{\pi} \phi_a(0)} + \text{H.c.}, \quad (2)$$

where the  $t_a$  are the corresponding tunneling amplitudes and the operator  $e^{2i\chi}$  creates a Cooper pair on the island. When bosonizing multiple wires, the Klein factors  $\Gamma_a$  must be introduced [42,43] in order to ensure the correct anticommutation relations. Remarkably, it is possible to define a single complex fermionic degree of freedom by hybridizing the Klein factors with the localized MZMs, with occupation number  $s_a = i\Gamma_a \gamma_a = \pm 1$  factored out of the dynamics [44]. As a consequence, the system admits a purely bosonic description, in contrast to the “nontopological” junctions studied in Refs. [32,45]. In the Coulomb-blockaded regime, cotunneling processes dominate the low-temperature transport. The effective Hamiltonian describing this physics is  $H = H_0 + H_K$ , with [44,46,47]

$$H_K = -2J_K \sum_{a=1}^3 \cos[\sqrt{2\pi} \hat{k}_a \cdot \vec{\xi}(0)]. \quad (3)$$

Here,  $J_K \sim t_a^2/E_c$  (anisotropy in the  $J_K$  coupling for different legs is irrelevant under renormalization [44,47]),  $\hat{k}_a = (\cos \frac{4\pi(a-1)}{3}, \sin \frac{4\pi(a-1)}{3})$ , and the relative fields are  $\xi_1(x) = \frac{\phi_1(x) - \phi_2(x)}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\xi_2(x) = \frac{\phi_1(x) + \phi_2(x) - 2\phi_3(x)}{\sqrt{6}}$ . The boundary interaction (3) emerges in a number of different models, such as the planar quantum Brownian motion in a periodic poten-

tial [48], or a junction of three Bose liquids, or of Josephson junction chains [49,50]. In a grounded island, the strong hybridization of the wires with the MZMs at low temperatures enforces Andreev reflection around the Fermi energy [47], i.e., the boundary condition  $\phi_a(0) = 0$  on each wire. When instead the island is floating as in the topological Kondo (TK) model, the constraint of charge conservation implies that the total charge mode  $\sum_{a=1}^3 \phi_a$  satisfies Neumann boundary conditions at the origin and Andreev boundary conditions can only be imposed on the relative fields  $\xi_{1,2}$ . The dominant processes at low temperatures are correlated crossed Andreev reflections among different wires [44,47], resulting in the net transmission of an effective fractionalized  $2e/3$  charge [51]. Indeed, for  $g > 3/4$ , the system possesses a stable strong-coupling fixed point (FP), isotropic with respect to the leg indices, the TK FP. For  $3/4 < g < 1$ , both weak- and strong-coupling FPs are stable and a first-order transition in the boundary coupling strength appears [41]. The charge conductance, together with the thermodynamic properties, identifies the TK FP as a non-Fermi liquid [44,47,52–54]. The crossover temperature for  $g = 1$ ,

$$k_B T_K \sim E_c e^{-1/(2\rho_0 J_K)}, \quad (4)$$

where  $\rho_0$  is the density of states at the Fermi energy, represents the scale for the onset of the Kondo correlations.

*Electric and thermal conductances and WFL at weak coupling.* We connect the quantum wires to Fermi liquid reservoirs, described by the corresponding Fermi distributions  $f_a(E) = [1 + e^{(E - \mu_a)/k_B T_a}]^{-1}$ , with all the temperatures set below  $T_K$ . We assume that the reservoirs all have large, though finite, charge and thermal capacitances. Thus, we may change the distributions of electrons entering the junction from reservoir  $a$  by varying  $\mu_a$  and/or  $T_a$  by  $e\Delta V_a$  and/or  $\Delta T_a$  around common reference values  $\mu, T$ . Setting nonzero biases, we induce a net charge and heat current flow into the system, carried by the ballistic Luttinger liquid excitations. Thermal current measurements can be performed by detecting the temperature gradient across a contact between the wires and the reservoir, or the rate of change of the reservoir temperature [25,55,56]. The charge and the thermal currents in lead  $a$ ,  $I_{e,a}, I_{h,a}$ , are related to  $\Delta V_b, \Delta T_b$  via the respective conductances [25]. Within linear response, these are defined as

$$G_{a,b} = \left( \frac{I_{e,a}}{\Delta V_b} \right)_{\Delta T_b=0}, \quad K_{a,b} = \left( \frac{I_{h,a}}{\Delta T_b} \right)_{I_{e,b}=0}. \quad (5)$$

We consider here small variations of the chemical potential around charge neutrality: under these conditions, the Seebeck and the Peltier coefficients vanish, due to particle-hole symmetry.

The conductances (5) are conveniently computed by means of the chiral fields  $2\varphi_{a,R/L}(x) = g^{1/2} \phi_a(x) \pm g^{-1/2} \theta_a(x)$ . The high- and low-temperature FPs are described by linear relations between such chiral fields, in the form  $\varphi_{a,R}(x) = \sum_{b=1}^3 \rho_{a,b} \varphi_{b,L}(-x)$ , with  $\rho_{a,b} = \delta_{a,b}$  for open boundary conditions and  $\rho_{a,b} = \frac{2}{3} - \delta_{a,b}$  at the TK FP [32,57]. Accordingly, we introduce the “unfolded” left-handed fields  $\varphi_a(x) = \varphi_{a,L}(x)H(x) + \sum_{b=1}^3 \rho_{b,a} \varphi_{b,R}(-x)H(-x)$ , with  $H(x)$  being the Heaviside’s step function. The fields  $\varphi_a(x)$  are

continuous across the junction. Consistently with Refs. [29,30], we assume that  $\varphi_a(x)$  is injected from reservoir  $a$  into the corresponding wire at  $x = \ell$  and propagates toward the junction, always keeping at chemical and thermal equilibrium with that reservoir. In the presence of a voltage bias  $V_a$ , we rewrite the fixed point Hamiltonian in terms of the  $\varphi_a$  as

$$H_{\text{FP}} = \sum_{a=1}^3 \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} dx \left\{ u[\partial_x \varphi_a(x)]^2 + e\sqrt{\frac{g}{\pi}} V_a \partial_x \varphi_a(x) \right\}, \quad (6)$$

where  $e\sqrt{\frac{g}{\pi}} \partial_x \varphi_a(x)$  is the charge density for the chiral field  $\varphi_a(x)$ . The corresponding charge and thermal current densities are

$$\begin{aligned} j_{e,a}(x) &= eu\sqrt{\frac{g}{\pi}} \left\{ \sum_{b=1}^3 \rho_{b,a} \partial_x \varphi_b(-x) - \partial_x \varphi_a(x) \right\}, \\ j_{h,a}(x) &= u^2 \left\{ \left[ \sum_{b=1}^3 \rho_{b,a} \partial_x \varphi_b(-x) \right]^2 - [\partial_x \varphi_a(x)]^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

The effect of the potential is reabsorbed via the shift of the bosonic field  $\partial_x \varphi_a(x) \rightarrow \partial_x \varphi_a(x) + \frac{eV_a}{u} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\pi}}$ . This induces a corresponding shift in the current density operators and in their expectation values. From now on, we consider the system at charge neutrality  $V_a = 0$ , where the thermopower vanishes identically due to particle-hole symmetry. The first nonvanishing off-diagonal contribution to the conductances at weak coupling arises at second order in  $J_K$  in (3). Within the linear response framework [58,59], we obtain

$$G_{a,b} = \frac{6\pi e^2 \Gamma^2(1/g)}{\Gamma(2/g)} \tilde{J}_K^2(T) \left( \frac{1}{3} - \delta_{a,b} \right), \quad (8)$$

where the effective dimensionless coupling constant is  $\tilde{J}_K(T) = J_K E_c^{-\frac{1}{g}} (2\pi k_B T)^{\frac{1}{g}-1}$ . The heat conductance is  $K_{a,b} = L_0 \Phi(g) G_{a,b} T$ , with the Lorenz ratio expressed in terms of the dimensionless function

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(g) &= \frac{3\Gamma(2/g)}{g\pi\Gamma^4(1/g)} \int dz dw \frac{w}{\sinh(\pi z)} \\ &\quad \times |\Gamma(1/2g + i(z-w))|^2 |\Gamma(1/2g + iw)|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

in which  $\Gamma$  denotes the Euler's gamma function. This expression is plotted in Fig. 2. In the noninteracting case, or rather, for noninteracting reservoirs  $g = 1$  (see below), (9) can be computed exactly and the Lorenz ratio shown to be equal to  $L_0$ . The physical mechanism behind this relation is the fact that, at weak coupling  $\tilde{J}_K \ll 1$ , charge and energy are carried by electrons that tunnel through the island. This picture ultimately breaks down at strong coupling, due to the tunneling of fractional-charge quasiparticles or, equivalently, to the onset of multiparticle Andreev and crossed Andreev reflections [51,60–62]. While an exact solution of the model has been provided in Refs. [52,54] for every value of  $J_K$ , we are not aware of results concerning the conductance in intermediate regimes.

*Violation of the WFL at strong coupling.* We now show that at the strong-coupling FP the Lorenz ratio differs from the ideal value by a factor, which is composed of a universal

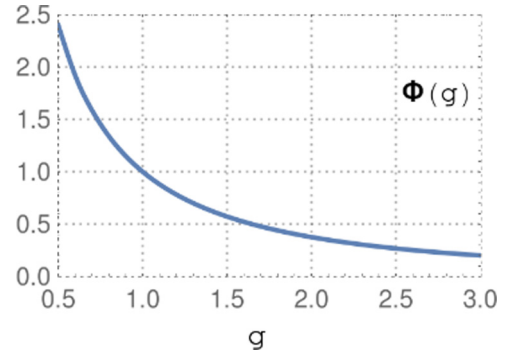


FIG. 2.  $\Phi(g) = L/L_0$  (9) at weak coupling as a function of  $g$  for  $0.5 \leq g \leq 3$ . By exact calculation, we find  $\Phi(g = 1) = 1$ .

part and of a simple function of the Luttinger parameter only. Given its purely bosonic description discussed above, the problem at hand can be tackled within the general framework of Refs. [63–65]. Averaging the shifted current operators (7) we obtain the charge and the thermal conductance tensors given by

$$G_{a,b} = \frac{e^2 g}{2\pi} \{\rho_{a,b} - \delta_{a,b}\}, \quad K_{a,b} = \frac{\pi k_B^2 T}{6} \{[\rho_{a,b}]^2 - \delta_{a,b}\}, \quad (10)$$

respectively. The tensor structure of the thermal conductance, written in terms of the splitting matrix of the plasmon excitations, highlights how the energy is divided between the leads at the low-temperature fixed point. We obtain the nontrivial result

$$\frac{K_{a,b}}{T G_{a,b}} = \frac{L_0}{g} \{\delta_{a,b} + \rho_{a,b}\} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{L_0}{g}, \quad \forall a, b. \quad (11)$$

Equation (11) evidences a remarkable breakdown of the WFL at temperatures below  $T_K$  in (4). This is determined by a combination of the bulk interaction in the leads [29] and of the onset of multiparticle scattering processes at the junction. The former effect is nonuniversal (such as the Luttinger parameter  $g$ ) and, more importantly, it is washed out once we connect the wires to external Fermi liquid reservoirs, to which the temperature and voltage biases are applied. To see this, we picture the reservoirs as a discontinuity in the Luttinger parameter:  $g = g(x) = g_L H(\ell - x) + g_R H(x - \ell)$ , with  $g_R = 1$ . In this setting, the interaction parameter  $g$  in (10) must be substituted with  $g_R$ . In particular, the  $\rho$  matrix is replaced by [31,61,62]

$$\rho(g) \rightarrow \frac{(g_R - g)\mathbb{I} + (g_R + g)\rho}{(g_R + g)\mathbb{I} + (g_R - g)\rho} = \hat{\rho}(g_R). \quad (12)$$

This identity can be directly verified by substituting a generic form of the  $\rho$  matrix satisfying charge conservation [59].

When the reservoirs supply quasiparticles with a free Fermi distribution, the only corrections to the Lorenz ratio arise from correlated multiparticle scattering processes at the junction, encoded in the  $\rho$  matrix in (10). Moreover, when the junction can be described by means of a single-particle scattering matrix, the charge and the thermal conductance necessarily have the same tensor structure and the WFL is readily verified [25,59]. Hence, the Lorenz ratio (11) can be regarded as a signature of strong correlations. Corrections to the

conductance tensors at the strongly coupled FP are dictated by the dimension of the leading irrelevant operator. The heat conductance receives corrections that scale as  $\sim T^{(8g-3)/3}$ , while corrections to the charge conductance and the Lorenz ratio (11) scale as  $\sim T^{2(4g-3)/3}$ .

Let us compare this result with similar “nontopological” junctions. For instance, whenever the island is short circuited and the transport does not involve MZMs, the analysis falls back to the case of Ref. [32]. In Ref. [59], it is shown that no violation of the WFL occurs at low temperature. It is also important to compare with the situation in which almost-zero-energy fermionic modes are present on the island, instead of MZMs. Whenever the gate voltage is tuned so that a single electron or a single hole is present in the dots, the problem maps onto a SU(3) Coqblin-Schrieffer model. In the ground state, the impurity degree of freedom on the island is exactly screened by the conduction electrons and the Lorenz ratio is equal to  $L_0$ , up to corrections that scale as  $(T/T_K)^2$  [66,67].

*Discussion.* We have found a class of systems in which the WFL is nontrivially violated (see also Ref. [59]). A value of the Lorenz ratio different from  $L_0$  is generically expected in one and higher dimensions in the presence of electron-electron interactions [29,68]. However, while in one-dimensional systems the effect of the interaction is fully encoded in the Luttinger parameter  $g$ , we have shown that, when a junction between 1D Tomonaga-Luttinger liquids is connected to Fermi liquid reservoirs, at low enough energies the reservoirs always renormalize the parameter  $g$  back to the noninteracting limit, washing out the corresponding renormalization of the response functions and of the Lorenz ratio [31,32]. Yet, a nontrivial splitting matrix  $\rho$  at the junction can give rise to a renormalization of the Lorenz ratio (by a universal factor  $\frac{2}{3}$ ), despite the junction being made out of effectively noninteracting leads. Indeed, the interplay between the Majorana-enforced boundary conditions and charge conservation implies that the low-temperature physics is described by the TK boundary conditions, enforcing that an injected particle of charge  $e$  is equally “split” into fractional-charge- $\frac{2e}{3}$  particles propagating into the other two wires, and backscattered as a fractional-charge- $\frac{e}{3}$  hole. Particles and holes propagating in the same/opposite direction give opposite/equal sign contributions to the charge current and equal/opposite sign contributions to the thermal current: this originates the charge-heat separation, witnessed by the breakdown of the WFL at the TK FP. The emergence of fractional quasiparticles in this system has been discussed in connection with the shot noise in Ref. [60].

No violation of the WFL would be expected at low temperatures in the presence of weak impurity scattering [28] and in the Kondo regime. While this is not surprising for

the underscreened and the exactly screened Kondo effect, where the system flows toward a Fermi liquid FP [69], the WFL is verified also in the multichannel version [38,39], even though the Fermi liquid picture breaks down [70–72]. We instead attribute the value of the Lorenz ratio found here to the fractionalization of the charge transport originated by the MZMs [60]. Indeed, while recovering a stable nontrivial FP typically requires a large interaction in the leads, the emergence of localized degrees of freedom triggers here a low-temperature evolution of the system toward a nontrivial FP [21,23,73,74], which would be otherwise unstable [32]. The renormalization of the Lorenz ratio by the universal factor  $2/3$  emerges as a hallmark of the presence of MZMs at the junction, independently of the specific platform. A generalization to multiple wires is discussed in Ref. [59]. A violation of the WFL in related systems has been reported numerically in Refs. [75,76].

As phonons carry heat, but not charge, they can affect the measured Lorenz ratio. In a single wire, phonons generate a quantized heat conductance [77], but the contribution arising from the tunneling of phonons in mesoscopic heterostructures depends on several microscopic details of the system [78]. In general, it does not have the characteristic tensor structure of (10) and (11), since phonons are not affected by the charging energy, which allows to separate their effects from electronic effects. Control of the heat carried by phonons is currently the object of extensive studies [25].

The devices in Refs. [79–81] potentially provide a candidate for observing the (TK) fixed point. For instance, assuming an effective coupling in (3) of  $J_K \approx 0.02$  meV, a density of states  $\rho_0 \sim D_0^{-1}$ , and a bandwidth  $D_0 \sim E_c \sim 0.2$  meV, one obtains a Kondo temperature  $T_K \sim 16$  mK. The off-diagonal thermal conductance at  $T = 1$  mK is  $K_{12} \approx 3 \times 10^4 \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{Ks}}$ . Another platform may be provided by the cold-atomic setup proposed in Ref. [82]: For the realized trap, a thermal conductance of  $K_{12} \approx 3 \frac{\text{meV}}{\text{Ks}}$  at  $T \sim T_K \sim 10$  nK is expected. Temperature control and measurement with the required precision appears to be within reach of present-day techniques [35,55].

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