Tunable Quantum Criticality and Super-ballistic Transport in a 'Charge' Kondo Circuit

Frédéric Pierre^{*†1}, Iftikhar Zubair¹, Anne Anthore¹, Andrew Mitchell², Francois Parmentier¹, Ulf Gennser¹, Abdelkarim Ouerghi¹, Antonella Cavanna¹, Christophe Mora³, and Pascal Simon⁴

¹Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies (C2N) – CNRS : UMR9001 – Route de Nozay, 91460 Marcoussis, France

²University College Dublin – Ireland

³Laboratoire Pierre Aigrain (LPA) – École normale supérieure - Paris, Université Pierre et Marie Curie

- Paris 6, Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR8551 –

Département de Physique Ecole Normale Supérieure 24, rue Lhomond F-75231 Paris Cedex 05, France ⁴Laboratoire de Physique des Solides (LPS) – Université Paris-Sud - Paris 11, Centre National de la

Recherche Scientifique : UMR
8502 – Bat. 510 91405 Orsay cedex, France $\,$

Abstract

The exotic 'quantum critical' physics that develops in the vicinity of quantum phase transitions is believed to underpin the fascinating behaviors of many strongly correlated electronic systems, such as heavy fermions and high temperature superconductors. However, the microscopic complexity impedes their quantitative understanding. Tunable circuits could circumvent this obstacle. With a device implementing a quantum simulator for the three-channel 'charge' Kondo model [1], we explored the rich strongly correlated physics in two profoundly dissimilar regimes of quantum criticality [2]. The universal scalings, both toward different low-temperature fixed points and along the multiple crossovers from quantum criticality, were observed. Notably, we demonstrated an unanticipated violation of the maximum conductance for ballistic free electrons, in agreement with novel numerical renormalization group calculations.

^{*}Speaker

[†]Corresponding author: frederic.pierre@u-psud.fr