
Observation of the scaling dimension of fractional quantum Hall anyons

Alexandre Veillon^{*†1}, Colin Piquard², Pierre Glidic³, Yosuke Sato⁴, Abdelhanin Aassime¹, Antonella Cavanna¹, Yong Jin⁵, Ulf Gennser², Anne Anthore^{‡5}, and Frédéric Pierre^{§6}

¹Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies – Université Paris-Saclay, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique : UMR9001, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique – 10 Boulevard Thomas Gobert, 91120, Palaiseau, France

²Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies – Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, C2N, 91120 Palaiseau, France – 10 Boulevard Thomas Gobert, 91120, Palaiseau, France

³Division of Solid State Physics, Lund University – 221 00 Lund, Suède

⁴Institute for Solid State Physics [Tokyo] – University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8581, Japan, Japon

⁵Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies – Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (C2N), CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7 – 10 Boulevard Thomas Gobert, 91120, Palaiseau, France

⁶Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies – Centre for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (C2N), CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay – 10 Boulevard Thomas Gobert, 91120, Palaiseau, France

Résumé

Unconventional quasiparticles emerge from interacting electrons in the fractional quantum Hall regime (1). These quasiparticles differ from the electron-like excitations of Fermi liquids and integer quantum Hall effect in several ways: their charge is only a fraction of that of an electron, they are neither fermions nor bosons but obey different statistics ('anyons'), and they have different dynamics along chiral edges, controlled by the so-called scaling dimension. These exotic properties are challenging to observe unambiguously. Although the fractional charge of quasiparticles has been demonstrated since nearly three decades, the first convincing evidence of their anyonic quantum statistics has only recently been obtained and, so far, their scaling dimension remains elusive. Here (2) we obtained the scaling dimension of three different fractional quasiparticles, thereby experimentally establishing long-standing theoretical predictions. This was achieved by measuring the current fluctuations induced by tunneling quasiparticles, the scaling dimension being imprinted in the peculiar crossover between thermal noise at low voltage bias and shot noise at high bias (3). We have realized the same experiment with filling factors $=1/3$, $2/5$, and $2/3$ and the results consistently match the theory. This establishes a central property of fractional quantum Hall anyons, and demonstrates a powerful and complementary window into exotic quasiparticles.

(1) A. Stern. Anyons and the quantum hall effect—a pedagogical review. *Ann. Phys.*,

*Intervenant

†Auteur correspondant: alexandre.veillon@universite-paris-saclay.fr

‡Auteur correspondant: anne.anthore@cnrs.fr

§Auteur correspondant: frederic.pierre@cnrs.fr

323:204–249, 2008.

(2) A. Veillon et al. Observation of the scaling dimension of fractional quantum hall anyons. *Nature*, 632:517–521, 2024.

(3) K. Snizhko and V. Cheianov. Scaling dimension of quantum hall quasiparticles from tunneling-current noise measurements. *Phys. Rev. B*, 91:195151, 2015