Fractional Exclusion Statistics and the Universal Quantum of Thermal Conductance: A Unifying Approach

Luis G. C. Rego and George Kirchzenow
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., Canada V5A 1S6

We introduce a generalized approach to one-dimensional (1D) conduction based on Haldane’s concept of fractional exclusion statistics (FES) and the Landauer formulation of transport theory. We show that the 1D ballistic thermal conductance is independent of the statistics obeyed by the carriers and is governed by the universal quantum $\kappa_{\text{univ}} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 h}$ in the degenerate regime. By contrast, the electrical conductance of FES systems is statistics-dependent. This work unifies previous theories of electron and phonon systems and explains an interesting commonality in their behavior.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent theoretical investigations of quantum transport have revealed an intriguing commonality in the behavior of some apparently very dissimilar systems: It has been predicted that in one dimension the low temperature ballistic thermal conductances of ideal electron gases, phonons, and of interacting electrons that form chiral or normal Luttinger liquids should all be quantized in integer multiples of a universal quantum $\kappa_{\text{univ}} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 h}$, where $T$ is the temperature, $k_B$ the Boltzmann constant and $h$ is Planck’s constant. That is, a 1D band populated with bosons described by a Planck distribution (phonon modes) has been predicted to transport the same amount of heat as one populated by fermions (the ideal electron gas) or a Luttinger liquid. Also, experimental evidence has been reported that ropes of single walled nanotubes conduct heat in amounts proportional to $\kappa_{\text{univ}}$. However each of these systems was studied separately using a different theoretical approach. Thus it has been unclear whether this convergence of the results that have been obtained is simply a coincidence or whether it has a deeper significance and broad ramifications. The purpose of this work is to resolve this question with the help of the concept of fractional exclusion statistics (FES), proposed by Haldane, that allows one to discuss the behavior of bosons, fermions and particles having fractional statistical properties, all on the same footing. Besides the universal thermal conductance, we also obtain naturally from this theory the quantized electrical conductance for ballistic electrons in 1D quantum wires and in the fractional quantum Hall (FQH) regime.

FES extends the concept of anyons, i.e., particles with fractional statistics, from two dimensions to arbitrary spatial dimensions by introducing a generalization of the Pauli exclusion principle, and has yielded novel insights into fractional quantum Hall systems, spinons in antiferromagnetic spin chains, systems of interacting electrons in 2D quantum dots, and the Calogero-Sutherland model. In Haldane’s sense the statistics of a system composed of different species of particles (or quasi-particles) is defined by the relation $\Delta d_i = -\sum_j g_{ij} N_j$, where $N_i$ is the number of particles of species $i$ and $d_i$ is the dimension of the $N_i$-particle Hilbert space, holding the coordinates of the $N_i-1$ particles fixed. The parameter $g_{ij}$ is the statistical interaction. For a system of identical particles $g$ is a scalar quantity, with $g = 1$ (0) for fermions (bosons). Wu has used this definition of FES to establish the statistical distribution function for an ideal gas of particles with fractional statistics. It has been proposed that such ideal FES gases provide an accurate representation of the physics of a number of interacting electron systems.

While much attention has been given to the thermodynamic properties of FES systems, their transport properties have not received the same consideration. In this paper we use the Landauer formulation of transport theory to study conduction in ideal one-dimensional FES systems. Remarkably, we find that their low temperature thermal conductance is quantized in integer multiples of the universal quantum $\kappa_{\text{univ}} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 h}$, irrespective of the value of the statistical parameter $g_{ij}$. Thus we demonstrate that the quantization of thermal conductance and the associated quantum are statistics-independent and truly universal. By contrast we find the electrical conductances of FES systems to be statistics-dependent.

II. SINGLE SPECIES

Consider a two terminal transport experiment where two infinite reservoirs are adiabatically connected to each other by an one-dimensional channel. Each reservoir is characterized by a temperature ($T$) and a chemical potential ($\mu$), considered to be independent variables. In the case of reservoirs with charged particles $\mu$ can be re-defined as the electrochemical potential, that is, a combination of the chemical potential and an electrostatic particle energy governed by an external field. In terms of $T$ and $\mu$ the electric ($I$) and energy ($U$) currents in the linear response regime are
\[ \delta I = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu} \bigg|_T \delta \mu + \frac{\partial I}{\partial T} \bigg|_\mu \delta T \]  
(1)

\[ \delta \dot{U} = \frac{\partial \dot{U}}{\partial \mu} \bigg|_T \delta \mu + \frac{\partial \dot{U}}{\partial T} \bigg|_\mu \delta T , \]  
(2)

where \( \delta T = T_R - T_L \) and \( \delta \mu = \mu_R - \mu_L \), with \( R \) (\( L \)) representing the right (left) reservoir.

Using Landauer theory we write the fluxes between the two reservoirs as

\[ I = \sum_n q \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} v_n(k) [\eta_R - \eta_L] \zeta_n(k) \]  
(3)

\[ \dot{U} = \sum_n \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} \varepsilon_n(k) v_n(k) [\eta_R - \eta_L] \zeta_n(k) . \]  
(4)

The sum over \( n \) takes into account the independent propagating modes admitted by the channel. \( \varepsilon_n(k) \) and \( v_n(k) \) are the energy and velocity of the particle with wave-vector \( k \), \( \zeta_n(k) \) is the particle transmission probability through the channel, \( \eta \) represents the statistical distribution functions in the reservoirs and \( q \) is the particle charge. In one-dimension the particle velocity \( v_n(k) = \hbar^{-1}(\partial \varepsilon_n / \partial k) \) is canceled by the 1D density of states \( D(\varepsilon_n) = \partial k / \partial \varepsilon_n \) and the fluxes become independent of the dispersion

\[ I = \frac{q}{\hbar} \sum_n \int_\varepsilon_{n(0)}^\infty d\varepsilon [\eta_R - \eta_L] \zeta_n(\varepsilon) \]  
(5)

\[ \dot{U} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \sum_n \int_\varepsilon_{n(0)}^\infty d\varepsilon [\eta_R - \eta_L] \zeta_n(\varepsilon) . \]  
(6)

Throughout the remainder of this paper we will assume \( \zeta_n(\varepsilon) = 1 \), which corresponds to ballistic transport and a perfectly adiabatic coupling between the reservoirs and the 1D system. This assumption can be considered realistic in view of the present stage of the mesoscopic technology.

Substitution of expressions (3) and (4) for the fluxes into Eqs. (1) and (2), while taking the limit \( \delta T \to 0 \) and \( \delta \mu \to 0 \), gives us the transport coefficients.

Having introduced the model, we consider systems of generalized statistics, which can be investigated within FES theory. Initially we concentrate on identical particles and the distribution function derived by Wu [12] for an ideal gas of particles obeying FES

\[ \eta_g = \frac{1}{W(x,g) + g} \]  
(7)

with \( x = \beta(\varepsilon - \mu) \), \( \beta \equiv 1/(k_B T) \) and \( W(x,g) \) given by the implicit equation

\[ W^g(x,g)[1 + W(x,g)]^{1-g} = e^\varepsilon . \]  
(8)

Making \( g = 0 \) or \( g = 1 \) Eq. (7) becomes the Bose-Einstein or the Fermi-Dirac distribution function, respectively.

For a system of generalized statistics the transport coefficients are

\[ L_{11} = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu} \bigg|_T = \frac{q}{\hbar} \sum_n \int_{x_{0n}}^\infty dx F(x,g) \]  
(9)

\[ L_{12} = \frac{\partial \dot{U}}{\partial \mu} \bigg|_T = \frac{q}{\hbar} k_B \sum_n \int_{x_{0n}}^\infty dx x F(x,g) \]  
(10)

\[ L_{21} = \frac{\partial \dot{U}}{\partial T} \bigg|_\mu = \frac{1}{\hbar \beta} \sum_n \int_{x_{0n}}^\infty dx (x + \mu \beta) F(x,g) \]  
(11)

\[ L_{22} = \frac{\partial \dot{U}}{\partial T} \bigg|_\mu = \frac{k_B}{\hbar \beta} \sum_n \int_{x_{0n}}^\infty dx (x^2 + x \mu \beta) F(x,g) \]  
(12)

with \( x_{0n} \equiv \beta(\varepsilon_n(0) - \mu) \) and

\[ F(x,g) = \frac{W(x,g)[W(x,g) + 1]}{[W(x,g) + g]^3} . \]  
(13)

Fermions and bosons are the special cases of the theory, however, our interest is to develop a formalism able to treat all FES systems. Analytic solutions of Eq. (8) can also be obtained for the special cases \( g = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 2, 3 \) and 4, but for general \( g \) the approach of analytically solving the equation for \( W \) is not possible. We now present a comprehensive method to treat this problem. Initially, solve Eq. (8) for \( x = \beta(\varepsilon - \mu) \)

\[ x(W,g) = \ln(W + 1) + \ln(W - \ln(W + 1)) \]  
(14)

We notice that \( \lim_{W \to 0} x = -\infty \) for \( g \neq 0 \), which corresponds to the lowest energy for the degenerate nonbosons. Moreover, \( \lim_{W \to 0} x = 0 \) when \( g = 0 \), that corresponds to the lowest energy modes of bosons described by the Planck distribution. On the other hand, \( \lim_{W \to \infty} x = \infty \) for any \( g \geq 0 \). This shows that \( x \) can be supplemented by \( W \) as the variable of integration in our general FES expressions for \( L_{ij} \), with \( W \) ranging from 0 to infinity. Notice that no other specification on the functional form of the particle spectra is made in this derivation. Then, using Eq. (14), we can write

\[ F(x,g)dx = \frac{dW}{(W + g)^2} . \]  
(15)

The transport coefficients \( L_{ij} \) can then be evaluated analytically for arbitrary \( g \). When \( g > 0 \)

\[ L_{11} = M \frac{q}{\hbar} \int_0^\infty \frac{dW}{(W + g)^2} = M \frac{q}{\hbar} \frac{1}{g} \]  
(16)

\[ L_{12} = M \frac{q}{\hbar} k_B \int_0^\infty \frac{dW}{(W + g)^2} x(W,g) = 0 \]  
(17)

\[ L_{21} = M \frac{1}{\hbar \beta} \int_0^\infty \frac{dW}{(W + g)^2} x(W,g) + \mu \beta = M \mu \frac{1}{g} \]  
(18)

and for all \( g \geq 0 \)
\[ L_{22} = M \frac{k_B T}{h} \int_0^\infty dW \, \frac{x^2(W, g) + \mu \beta x(W, g)}{(W + g)^2} \]

\[ = M \frac{k_B^2 T}{h} \frac{\pi^2}{3} \]

(19)

with \( x(W, g) \) given by Eq. (14). Here \( M \) is an integer number that takes into account the number of occupied modes (assuming a degenerate population in each one of them). Therefore the transport equations for a system of identical particles of generalized statistics are

\[ \delta I = \frac{1}{g} \frac{q}{\hbar} M \delta \mu \]

\[ \delta U = \frac{1}{g} \frac{\mu}{\hbar} M \delta \mu + \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 \hbar} M \delta T . \]

(20)

(21)

One important result that we obtain with this formalism is the universal thermal conductance, valid for all ballistic FES systems. Since the electro-chemical potential is an independent variable in this model, we can set \( \delta \mu = 0 \) so that no electric current flows between the reservoirs. This also eliminates the energy flow that is due to a net flux of particles between the two reservoirs, leaving us with only the coefficient \( L_{22} \). In this case the energy current is equal to the heat current that is generated by \( \delta T \), and so the 1D universal thermal conductance is

\[ \kappa_{\text{univ}} = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 \hbar} . \]

(22)

Therefore a 1D subband populated with bosons described by the Planck distribution transports the same amount of heat as one populated by fermions, despite the fact these systems have very different statistical behaviors. The thermopower vanishes because of the assumptions made: degenerate systems and unitary transmission coefficients independent of the energy. For Planck bosons \( \mu \) is not a parameter describing the system, therefore only \( L_{22} \) is present and the result (22) is recovered.

We note that, in contrast to the thermal conductance, the 1D ballistic electrical conductance is not statistics-independent since \( g \) appears explicitly in Eq. (21) for the electric current. For instance when \( \delta T = 0 \), the fermion case is readily obtained by setting \( g = 1 \) and we obtain the well known 1D electrical conductance \( G = (e^2/\hbar) M \) for ballistic electrons.

Equations (21) and (22) should also describe the transport properties of the Laughlin states of the FQHE, for which the Landau level filling fraction \( \nu = 1/(2m + 1) \) with \( m \) integer. We use the composite fermion (CF) picture \( [5] \) to derive the statistical interaction parameter \( g \) of these particles. Integrating the expression \( \Delta d = -g \Delta N \) for \( g = g^{\text{CF}} \) we get \( d_N = d_0^{\text{CF}} - d_0^{\text{CF}} (N - 1) \), where \( d_N \) is the dimension of the one particle Hilbert space when \( N \) composite fermions exist in the system whereas \( d_0^{\text{CF}} \) is its analog in the absence of CF. The term \( d_0^{\text{CF}} \) is the degeneracy of the CF Landau level, that can be written in terms of the CF density as \( d_0^{\text{CF}} = (eB/\hbar c) - 2mN \), with \( B \) representing the external magnetic field. Using this relation in the expression for \( d_N \) along with the fact that the CF behave like fermions \( (g^{\text{CF}} = 1) \) we get \( d_N = (eB/\hbar c) - (2m + 1) N + 1 \). This means that, from the perspective of the FES theory, the transport properties of these states are due to particles of charge \( |q| = e \) and a fractional exclusion rule given by \( g = (2m + 1) \) in the thermodynamic limit. In other words, each electron added to the system excludes \( 2m + 1 \) single particle states. Returning to the transport equations, substitution of \( g = (2m + 1) \) in Eq. (21) gives us immediately the well known values of the conductance plateaus of the Laughlin states, \( G = \frac{k_B^2}{2m + 1} \). Since on the FQH plateaus the two-terminal conductance is equal to the quantized Hall conductance, this result is in agreement with experimental data \([20]\) on FQH devices. It is important to mention that, since we are concerned with transport, our analysis applies to the electrons themselves as distinct from the quasi-particle excitations studied in reference \([19]\), that was concerned with thermodynamics.

The universality presented by the degenerate 1D systems at finite \( T \) can be physically understood if we consider the total energy flux for a single band

\[ \hat{U} = \frac{\mu^2}{2gh} + \frac{\pi^2 (k_B T)^2}{6h} = \hat{U}_{\text{pot}} + \hat{U}_{\text{thermal}} \]

(23)

which shows that the energy current flowing through the one-dimensional system can be divided in two independent components: one due exclusively to the flux of particles and carrying no heat (\( \hat{U}_{\text{pot}} \)) and the other entirely determined by the temperature of the emitting reservoir irrespective of the number of particles (\( \hat{U}_{\text{thermal}} \)). The last term gives rise to the thermal conductance being the same for Planck bosons and all other FES particles. This division is possible because of the cancellation of the density of states by the particle velocity in the 1D system along with the degenerate condition of the system. On the other hand, the electric current for degenerate systems depends only on the number of particles regardless their temperature, which leads to \( L_{12} = 0 \).

III. GENERALIZED EXCLUSION AND FQHE

In the previous section we have shown that the generalized exclusion approach for a system of identical particles leads naturally to the transport coefficients of the Laughlin fractions of the FQHE. In the remainder of this paper we extended this formalism to treat systems composed of multiple species with a mutual statistical interaction acting among them.

A. Exclusion Statistics for various species

In its most general form the occupation numbers \( \eta_i \) of each species that assembles into an ideal gas of FES
particles are given by

$$W_i = \frac{1}{\eta_i} - \sum_{j=1}^{S} g_{ij} \frac{\eta_j}{\eta_i}$$  \hspace{1cm} (24)$$

and

$$(1 + W_i) \prod_{j=1}^{S} \left( \frac{W_j}{W_j + 1} \right)^{g_{ij}} = e^{\varepsilon_i},$$  \hspace{1cm} (25)$$

where $x_i = \beta_i(\varepsilon_i - \mu_i)$ and $S$ is the number of species. Details of this derivation can be found in reference [12].

To proceed with the construction of the statistics of the model it is convenient to introduce the actual values of $g_{ij}$. To do so we use Jain’s Composite Fermion picture [18] and the generalized exclusion principle

$$G_{eff,i} = G_i - \sum_j g_{ij} (N_j - \delta_{ij}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (26)$$

The main properties of the FQHE can be understood if we attach an even number of fictitious flux quanta to each single electron by a Chern-Simons gauge transformation [21]. In this picture a dressed particle is formed which has the same charge and the statistical properties of the electron. In the mean field approximation the CFs form a Fermi liquid. From this perspective the FQHE is then seen as the IQHE of the CF particles, which experience an effective magnetic field that depends on the density of carriers $B_{eff} = B - 2mN\Phi_0$, where $B$ is the external magnetic field, $\Phi_0 = ch/e$ is the quantum of magnetic flux and $N$ is the total density of CFs in the mean field approximation (the same as the electronic density). Therefore, according to this picture, the quasi-Landau levels (qLLs) occupied by the CF have a degeneracy that is

$$G^{CF} = B_{eff}/\Phi_0 = B/\Phi_0 - 2m \sum_{j=1}^{S} N_j$$  \hspace{1cm} (27)$$

with the index $j$ representing the qLL index. Moreover, because CFs are fermions we have $g_{ij}^{CF} = \delta_{ij}$ and expression (26) can be written as

$$G_{eff,i} = G_i^{CF} - \sum_j g_{ij}^{CF} (N_j - \delta_{ij})$$

$$= B/\Phi_0 - \sum_j (2mN_j + \delta_{ij}) + 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (28)$$

Regrouping the elements according to the densities $N_j$ of each qLL we obtain $g_{ii} = 2m + 1$ and $g_{ij} = 2m$, for $i \neq j$. In the FES theory the diagonal terms are the self-interaction parameters and rule the exclusion properties among particles of the same species whereas the non-diagonal terms are the statistical mutual interaction parameters which describe the exclusion relations among particles of different species. In this case the population of each qLL is viewed as a distinct species. What expression (28) shows is that we can incorporate the physics of Jain’s fractions $\nu = \frac{p}{2mp+1}$ ($m$ and $p$ integers) into the generalized exclusion principle of particles in the FES theory. These new particles have the same charge as the electron ($|q| = e$), but their exclusion statistics is governed by $g_{ij}$.

The knowledge of $g_{ij}$ allows us to solve equation (24) to obtain the occupation functions $\eta_i$ for each species. For a system composed of a number $S$ of species that obey the exclusion rules derived above we have

$$\eta_i = \frac{\prod_{j \neq i}^{S} (W_j + 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{S} (W_j + 2m + 1) - \Lambda},$$  \hspace{1cm} (29)$$

with

$$W_i \prod_{j=1}^{S} \left( \frac{W_j}{W_j + 1} \right)^{2m} = e^{\varepsilon_i}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (30)$$

The quantity $\Lambda$ is given by the series

$$\Lambda = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 \sum_{j=1}^{S} W_j + \lambda_2 \sum_{j, k<j} W_j W_k + \cdots$$  \hspace{1cm} (31)$$

whose coefficients are ($l = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, S - 1$)

$$\lambda_l = (2m + 1)^{S-l} - [2(S-l)m + 1].$$  \hspace{1cm} (32)$$

According to the equations above $\lim_{W_i \to \infty} \eta_i = 0$ leaving us with $S - 1$ species in the system. In this case, equations (24) and (26) will automatically converge to represent a system with the shortage of one species. However, due to the energy structure of the CFs there is a hierarchy in the values of $W_i$. The ratio $W_{i+1}/W_i$ can be obtained from (30)

$$\frac{W_{i+1}}{W_i} = e^{\varepsilon_{i+1} - \varepsilon_i} = e^{\beta(\varepsilon_{i+1}(k) - \varepsilon_i(k))},$$  \hspace{1cm} (33)$$

where we have assumed common temperature and chemical potential for all species. Therefore, we see that if $\varepsilon_i(k)$ is the energy of the ith qLL then $W_i < W_{i+1}$.

If this model is intended to reproduce the behavior of CFs some caution is necessary because the gap energies depend on the total density $N(\vec{x})$ self-consistently

$$E_3 = \hbar \omega_{eff} = \frac{\hbar |\varepsilon|}{m^* e} B[1 - 2m \sum_j N_j(\vec{x})].$$  \hspace{1cm} (34)$$

In Figure 1 we represent the occupation values of the 3 lowest qLLs as a function of the generalized chemical potential $\mu$ of the FES particles. The parameter $m = 1$ and the density is assumed to be homogeneous. The occupation values were calculated self-consistently using equations (29), (30) and (34). The generalized chemical
potential is given in units of $E_\delta$ and the temperature is defined by $\beta E_0^i = 30$, where $E_0^i$ is given by (34) when $N_j(\bar{x}) = 0$. We see that the occupation values have plateaus that correspond to the fractions $1/(2pm + 1)$. These become poorly defined as the chemical potential raises since $E_\delta$ decreases with the increasing density.

Having defined the statistical properties of this new particles we proceed with the calculation of the transport coefficients in the next section.

**B. Transport Coefficients**

The transport coefficients $L_{ij}$ for any filling factor $\nu = p/(2pm + 1)$ can be obtained numerically using the distributions $\eta_i$, these being calculated self-consistently with the gap energy. Nonetheless, for degenerate conditions analytical solutions are possible.

The result of section II for the Laughlin fractions can be obtained from the general formalism above when we make $\mathcal{W}_i \to \infty$ for all $i \neq 1$. In this limiting case

$$\eta_i = \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}_i + 2m + 1}$$

with $g = 2m + 1$.

We now consider the situation in which two qLLs are populated. This means that $\eta_i = 0$ for $i > 2$ and

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\mathcal{W}_2 + 1}{(\mathcal{W}_1 + 2m + 1)(\mathcal{W}_2 + 2m + 1) - 4m^2}$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{\mathcal{W}_1 + 1}{(\mathcal{W}_1 + 2m + 1)(\mathcal{W}_2 + 2m + 1) - 4m^2}$$

where $\eta_1$ describes the lowest band and $\eta_2$ the highest one. Relation (33) is now

$$\mathcal{W}_1 = \mathcal{W}_2 e^{-\beta E_\delta(k)}$$

where $E_\delta(k)$ is the wave vector dependent spectral gap between the bands

$$E_\delta(k) = \epsilon_2(k) - \epsilon_1(k).$$

For positive $E_\delta(k)$, at low temperatures, $\beta E_\delta(k) \gg 1$ that leads to the other important relation $\mathcal{W}_1 \ll \mathcal{W}_2$.

In Figure 3 a schematic band structure shows the energy dispersion of the three lowest bands as a function of position, from the bulk towards the right edge of the sample. The generalized chemical potential is indicated by the horizontal line. The vertical line is a reference, it divides the band structure into regions $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$, whose meaning will be discussed below. The energy values $\epsilon_2$ and $\epsilon_1$ indicate the points where this reference line crosses the bands. We assume that the system is degenerate, so that $\beta \epsilon_2 \ll \beta \mu$ and $\beta \epsilon_1 \gg \beta \mu$. Notice that the generalized chemical potential ($\mu$) is above the lowest unoccupied state and lies over the third qLL band. This does not mean, however, that this level is populated. It occurs because the statistical mutual interaction modifies the electronic chemical potential.

Because of the mutual statistical interaction, the occupation functions $\eta_i$ depend on both $\epsilon_2(k)$ and $\epsilon_1(k)$. We take advantage of the degenerate condition of the system to circumvent this difficulty. Since composite fermions at the same position in space have the same $k$, if $k_B T \ll (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1)$ each $\mathcal{W}_i$ should go from 0 to $\infty$ at different values of $k$, although around the same energy ($\mu$). In other words, the transitions of $\mathcal{W}_i$ from 0 to $\infty$ are decoupled. We have $\text{region } \mathcal{A}: \mathcal{W}_1 \ll 1$ while $\mathcal{W}_2$ makes the transition $0 \to \infty$, $\text{region } \mathcal{B}: \mathcal{W}_2 \gg 1$ while $\mathcal{W}_1$ makes the transition $0 \to \infty$.

Therefore the following approximations are possible. Focusing initially on the highest band, in region $\mathcal{A}$

$$\eta_2(k) = \frac{1}{(2m+1)\mathcal{W}_2 + 4m + 1}$$

$$\mathcal{W}_2^{2m+1} = e^{x_2(k) + 2m\beta E_\delta(k)}$$

while $\eta_2 = 0$ in region $\mathcal{B}$. So, integration over region $\mathcal{A}$ is enough to give us $I_2$ and $U_2$ for the highest edge state.

For the lowest band the entire energy dispersion ought to be considered. In region $\mathcal{A}$

$$\eta_1^A(k) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{W}_1 + 2m + 1}$$

$$\mathcal{W}_1^{2m+1} = e^{x_1(k)}$$

Therefore, for this band we have $I_1^A = I_2^A + I_1^B$ and $U_1 = U_2^A + U_1^B$.

Consider the current due to the highest band.

$$I_2 = q \int_0^\infty \frac{dk}{2\pi} v_2(k) \eta_2(k)$$

with $\eta_2$ given by (40). It is convenient to define the new variable $E_2(k) = \epsilon_2(k) + 2mE_\delta(k)$, in terms of which we write the velocity

$$v_2(k) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{d\epsilon_2}{dk} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left( \frac{dE_2}{dk} - 2m \frac{dE_\delta}{dk} \right)$$

Using $E_2$ as the variable of integration $I_2$ is rewritten as

$$I_2 = q \int_{E_2}^\infty \left[ 1 - 2m \frac{dE_\delta}{dE_2} \right] \eta_2(E_2)dE_2.$$
The lower limit of integration \( E_2^0 = \varepsilon_2^0 + 2mE_{\text{bulk}}^0 \) is a constant, with \( E_{\text{bulk}}^0 \) representing the value of the gap in the bulk of the sample.

Another transformation eliminates the explicit dependence on the energy. From Eq.(41) we obtain \( E_2 \) as a function of \( W_2 \)

\[
\frac{dE_2}{dW_2} = \frac{1}{\beta F} \frac{dF}{dW_2},
\]

with

\[
F(W_2) = \frac{W_2^{4m+1}}{(W_2 + 1)^{2m}}.
\]

The gap \( E_\delta \) can also be written in terms of \( W_2 \). With this purpose we return to the CF picture that gives us \( E_\delta = \hbar \omega_{eff} = \hbar (eB_{eff}/mc) \). The effective magnetic field depends on the local density of particles and so does the gap. Therefore

\[
E_\delta(k) = \frac{h|q|}{mc} B [1 - 2mv] = E_\delta^0 [1 - 2m(\eta_1(k) + \eta_2(k))] ,
\]

where we have defined \( E_\delta^0 = (h|q|B/mc) \). In the limit \( W_1 \ll 1 \) which characterizes region \( A \)

\[
\eta_1 + \eta_2 \approx \frac{W_2 + 2}{(2m + 1)W_2 + 4m + 1}.
\]

We are now able to write \( I_2 \) in a form that is independent of the details of the particle spectra. Substituting expressions (48) to (52) into Eq.(47) we obtain

\[
I_2 = \frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \lim_{W_2^0 \to 0} \int_{W_2^0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{F} \frac{dF}{dW_2} + a_m \frac{d(\eta_1 + \eta_2)}{dW_2} \right] \eta_2(W_2)dW_2 ,
\]

where \( a_m = 4m^2 \beta E_\delta^0 \). Separating this expression, the integration of the first part gives us

\[
\frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \int_{W_2^0}^{\infty} \eta_2 \frac{dF}{F} dW_2 = \frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \left[ \ln (W_2^0 + 1) - \ln (W_2^0) \right] ,
\]

whereas the integration of the second term produces a quantity independent of temperature and chemical potential when we make \( W_2^0 = 0 \), that will have no contribution to the transport coefficients. The limit \( W_2^0 \to 0 \) of expression (54) can be obtained from (11) that gives us

\[
W_2^0 = e^{\frac{\beta (E_\delta^0 - \mu)}{m + 1}} (W_2^0 + 1)^{2m+1} .
\]

Substituting this result in Eq.(54) the limit \( W_2^0 \to 0 \) of \( I_2 \) can be easily obtained. It depends only on the chemical potential and, therefore, the coefficients that describe the electrical current for the highest band are

\[
\frac{\partial I_2}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{4m + 1} \frac{q}{\hbar} , \quad \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial T} = 0 .
\]

The electrical current \( I_1 \) due to the lowest band is obtained by same approach. We perform the integration dividing the whole domain in two regions (see Fig. 3). Along the first portion, designated by \( A \), \( W_1 \ll 1 \) throughout the range whereas \( W_2 \) increases from \( W_2 \ll 1 \) to \( W_2 \gg 1 \). In the second part, represented by \( B \), \( W_2 \) remains very large while \( W_1 \) makes the transition \( W_1 \ll 1 \) to \( W_1 \gg 1 \).

Along region \( A \) the occupation \( \eta_1 \) is given by (42) and group velocity for this band is

\[
v_1(k) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{d \varepsilon}{dk} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \left( \frac{dE_2}{dk} - (2m + 1) \frac{dE_\delta}{dk} \right) .
\]

Using the Eq.(57) along with the identities (48) to (52) we are able to write

\[
I_1^A = \frac{q}{\hbar} \int_{A} \left[ 1 - (2m + 1) \frac{dE_2}{dW_2} \right] \eta_1^A(E_2)dE_2 ,
\]

\[
= \frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \lim_{W_2^0 \to 0} \int_{W_2^0}^{W_2} \left[ \frac{1}{F} \frac{dF}{dW_2} + b_m \frac{d(\eta_1 + \eta_2)}{dW_2} \right] \eta_1^A(W_2)dW_2 ,
\]

where \( b_m = 2m(2m+1)\beta E_\delta^0 \) and \( W_2^0 = W(\varepsilon_2') \) is independent of the thermodynamical parameters for degenerate systems.

Once again the second term in the integrand will produce a quantity that is independent of temperature and chemical potential, therefore irrelevant for the transport coefficients. On the other hand, the first term is

\[
\frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \int_{W_2^0}^{W_2} \eta_1^A \frac{dF}{F} dW_2 = \frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \left[ \ln (W_2^0) - \ln (W_2^0) \right] .
\]

Then using (55) we get

\[
\frac{\partial I_1^A}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{4m + 1} \frac{q}{\hbar} , \quad \frac{\partial I_1^A}{\partial T} = 0 .
\]

As for region \( B \), its contribution to the current due to the lowest band is

\[
I_1^B = \frac{q}{\hbar \beta} \int_{W_1}^{\infty} \eta_1^B \frac{dH}{H} dW_1 ,
\]

with

\[
H(W_1) = \frac{W_1^{2m+1}}{(W_1 + 1)^{2m}} .
\]

The lower limit \( W_1^0 = W_1(\varepsilon_2') \) corresponds to a continuation from \( W_2^0 \) (see Fig. 3). The differentiation of (62)
with respect to the thermodynamical parameters vanishes.

Therefore we sum up the results of this calculation as

$$L_{11} = \frac{\partial (I_1 + I_2)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{2}{4m + 1} \frac{q}{h}$$ (64)

$$L_{12} = 0. \quad (65)$$

The calculations leading to the coefficients $L_{21}$ and $L_{22}$ are not presented since they follow the same formalism. However we write the final results

$$\delta I = \frac{2}{4m + 1} \frac{q}{h} \delta \mu$$ (66)

$$\delta \dot{U} = \left\{ \frac{2}{4m + 1} \frac{\mu}{h} + C_m \frac{E_\delta}{h} \right\} \delta \mu + 2 \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 h} \delta T, \quad (67)$$

where $C_m$ is a non-universal coefficient that depends on $m$. Although $\mu$ differs from the electrochemical potential $\delta \mu$ does not when the system is in a FQHE plateau, as evidenced by (66). Despite the statistical coupling between the two CF quasi-Landau levels, once again the universal quantum of thermal conductance is obtained, this time multiplied by 2, which reflects the presence of the two modes of propagation. The two-terminal electrical conductance $G = 2/(4m + 1)(e^2/h)$ is also obtained for this family of states, in agreement with experiment.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

In conclusion, we have presented a generalized theory of transport of 1D systems. We have shown that the ballistic thermal conductance of one-dimensional systems is statistics-independent and thus truly universal: $\kappa^{univ} = \frac{2}{3} (k_B T/h)$. This result is valid in the degenerate regime for systems of particles obeying fractional exclusion statistics, whether they present a Fermi surface or are described by a Planck distribution. Electrical conductances for ballistic electrons in 1D quantum wires and in the FQH regime, although not universal (in the sense that they depend on statistics), also follow naturally from this theory.

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FIGURE 2

bulk

position (x)

edge

$\varepsilon_1', \varepsilon_2', \mu$

A

B