

## Quasiparticle tunneling in fractional quantum Hall liquids

Xin Wan<sup>a</sup>, K. H. Lee<sup>b</sup>, Z.-X. Hu<sup>c</sup>, Kun Yang<sup>d</sup>, and E. H. Rezayi<sup>e</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Zhejiang Institute of Modern Physics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

<sup>b</sup>APCTP and Department of Physics, POSTECH, Pohang, Gyeongbuk 790-784, Korea

<sup>c</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA

<sup>d</sup>NHMFL and Department of Physics, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, USA

<sup>e</sup>Department of Physics, California State University Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90032, USA

Motivated by quasiparticle interference experiments, we discuss the tunneling amplitude for a quasiparticle tunneling along a straight path between the two edges of a fractional quantum Hall annulus. In the Moore-Read state, quasiparticles of charge  $e/4$  (non-Abelian) and  $e/2$  (Abelian) may co-exist and both contribute to edge transport. The tunneling amplitude for charge  $e/2$  quasihole is exponentially smaller than that for charge  $e/4$  quasihole, and the ratio between them can be partially attributed to their charge difference. In addition, the tunneling amplitude exhibits scaling behavior originated from the propagation and tunneling of charged quasiparticles in an effective field analysis. The scaling exponent is found to be related to the conformal dimension of the quasiparticles. In the Read-Rezayi  $Z_k$ -parafermion states, the non-Abelian quasiparticle tunneling amplitudes exhibit nontrivial  $k$ -dependent corrections to the scaling exponent.